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Angus Matheson
Edinburgh University.
Honours Celtic. 1931-32.

39 Warrender Park Road,
Edinburgh.

A
GAELIC GRAMMAR

CONTAINING

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

AND

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PHONOLOGY
AND ETYMOLOGY

WITH

A CHAPTER ON PROPER AND PLACE NAMES

BY

GEORGE CALDER, B.D., D. LITT.,

Lecturer in Celtic, University of Glasgow.



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DO
M' OILEANAICH
A THA, 'S A BHA, 'S A BHIOS

INTRODUCTION.

“GRAMMAR,” says Professor Bain, “is a science—
or nothing.” Grammar, one may add, is the description of a language, as Geography is the description of a country. The rules of Grammar rest on use and wont, and on induction from observed facts ; and the examples are illustrative, not exhaustive. In dealing with fading usages, however, like dual **dá**, fuller illustrations are desirable ; and in intricate combinations like article with noun, preposition with pronoun, and the verbal system, exhaustive treatment is the only satisfactory course.

Attracted by Celtic philology, and following in the footsteps of Zeuss, international scholars have since his time, in increasing numbers, studied Old Irish ; and the mass of material being manageable, they have produced many admirable grammatical works, which, though differing widely in aim and importance, throw much light upon modern Gaelic.

Comparatively little has been done in this restricted field since Stewart published his grammar, a great work, which evoked the admiration of O'Donovan. The time seems ripe for an attempt to lay before the Gaelic-speaking public the main results of modern scholarship ; and in order to save the time and energy of teachers, the editor has set down, in grammatical order, facts that have constantly emerged and engaged his attention as a teacher of Gaelic during the last decade.

These pages contain some matters not hitherto treated adequately or at all in Gaelic grammars. The time has

come for dealing with philological changes, compound nouns, proper names, and the compounding of verbs with preverbs, of nouns with pre-nouns, of nouns with suffixes ; and the use and derivation of enclitics and particles.

While these topics will interest pupils who have made some progress in the language, the Grammar may be also used with advantage in the hands of a skilful teacher for the instruction of junior pupils.

The noun forms, the adjectives, the numerals, the pronouns, the prepositions, the prepositional pronouns, and the verb forms may be learnt by the youngest pupil, with this added advantage, that he may at the same time read and assimilate the examples which may be found suited to his state of advancement.

The Editor makes grateful acknowledgements to Professor Fraser and to Mr. Calum Macpharlan for having read part of the proofs. The sheets have been looked over also by Mr. Neil Shaw and Mr. James MacLaren, and thanks are due to them for pointing out some errors. The Editor is greatly indebted to the Rev. Dr. J. King Hewison for the loan of the pastoral visitation roll (MS.) of the Rev. Dr. MacLea, minister of Rothesay, 1760-1824, containing all the names and surnames in the parish. Finally, the Editor has much pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to Principal Sir Donald MacAlister for the great interest he has taken in the work from first to last, and for many helpful suggestions.

An Comunn Gàidhealach has generously given a grant of £100 to the Editor to aid him in producing the work.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

<p>a., acc. = accusative abs., abstr. = abstract act. = active adj., adjj. = adjective, adjectives A.S. = Anglo-Saxon art. = definite article</p> <p>Br., Bret. = Breton</p> <p>cf. = confer, compare Corn. = Cornish comp. = comparative cpd., cpds. = compound, compounds Cym. = Cymric</p> <p>d., dat. = dative</p> <p>E., Eng. = English e.g. = <i>exempli gratiâ</i>, for example</p> <p>f., fem. = feminine fut. = future</p> <p>G. = Gaelic g., gen. = genitive Gaul. = Gaulish Ger. = German Gk. = Greek Goth. = Gothic</p> <p>I.G. = Indo-Germanic ib. = <i>ibidem</i>, in the same place</p> <p>Ind. = Indicative Inf. = Infinitive Ipf. = Imperfect Ipv. = Imperative Ir. = (Modern) Irish L. = Latin</p>	<p>m., mas. = masculine M.G. = Middle Gaelic</p> <p>n., nom. = nominative N. = Norse N., N.S. = North, North and South</p> <p>O.G., O.I. = Old Gaelic, Old Irish O.H.G. = Old High German</p> <p>p., pass. = passive part. = participle P. P. P. = perfect participle passive</p> <p>pf. = perfect p., pl. = plural poss. = possessive pres. = present pro. = pronoun</p> <p>rel. = relative</p> <p>Sc. = Scots, Scottish s., sing. = singular Sk. = Sanskrit subj. = subjunctive</p> <p>v., voc. = vocative</p> <p>W. = Welsh</p> <p>* = a hypothetical original form</p> <p>° = causing aspiration</p> <p>+ = plus, together with, immediately followed by</p> <p>= = equal to, pronounced as</p> <p>γ = spirant g</p>
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A Gaelic Grammar.

§ 1. THE ALPHABET.

The Alphabet consists of 18 letters :—

Five vowels, **a, o, u, e, i.**
Twelve consonants, **b, c, d, f, g, l, m, n, p, r, s, t.**
And a breathing, **h.**

Of these symbols, **h** has not been considered to be a letter, but merely a breathing, and it is used :—

(1) as a mark of aspiration : e.g. a **bhó**—his cow § 19, 2.

(2) as indicating a trace of a lost word or inflection : e.g.

Ni **h**-each—*It is not, no* ;

beul na **h**-oidhche—*the mouth of the night, the gloaming* :—

Ross 44. §48, 2.

O.G. used in foreign words the letters **k, q, x, y, z**, which are now considered superfluous.

k and **q** are represented by **c**, **x** by **cs**, **y** by **i** and **e**, **z** by **s**.

The consonant **p** is lost in original Gaelic words : e.g.

athair *father* ; Lat. **p**-ater

ca-**p**-era-x, cáera, caora f. *a sheep*, Lat. caper, E. heifer

and **p** appears in words of foreign origin only : e.g.

pòsda *married*, Lat. sponsa

pìos m. *a piece*

pòg f. *a kiss*, Lat. **p**ac-em

sà**p**air, sà**p**hair *sapphire*, L. sapphirus §49.

All consonants may be aspirated §19.

§ 2. I.—DIAGRAM OF VOWELS.

The traditional division of vowels is into broad and slender.

a, o, u are broad ; **e, i** are slender.

This division is not only convenient but fundamental. It is presupposed by the law of infection §6 ; and the pronunciation of all consonants (except labials §2, II. 2, §51) depends upon it.

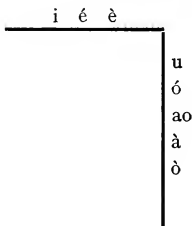
Vowel sounds are very numerous in Gaelic. They are dealt with in some detail §35-§41. Here the following diagram

shows that the slender vowels are formed forward in the mouth along the soft palate towards the teeth: the broad vowels are formed from the back roof of the mouth down to the lower part of the throat, in the following order:

i, é, è, ù, ó, ao, à, ò, e.g.

sìth f. *peace*; séid *blow*; feuch *behold*;

dùn m. *fort*; mór *great*; gaoth f. *wind*; dà *two*; bròn m. *sorrow*.



II.—CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANTS.

1. Liquids: **l, m, n, r**.

Of these only **m** takes the sign of aspiration, e.g.

a *mhac*—*his son*

but **l, n, r**, are also distinctly aspirated in pronunciation:

o là gu là—*from day to day*

o neart gu neart—*from strength to strength*:—Ps. lxxxiv. 7

a réir—*according to*, § 60

o aspirates a following consonant, §200;

gu does not so aspirate, § 195. Hence the pronunciation of **là** and of **neart**, when they are governed by **o** is different from the pronunciation of **là** and **neart** when they are governed by **gu** v. §58, §59.

2. Mutes:

	<i>Tenues.</i>	<i>Mediae.</i>	<i>Aspirates.</i>
Labials,	(p)	b, m	ph (=f), bh, mh (=v)
Dentals,	t	d	th (=h), dh (=y & γ)
Gutturals,	c	g	ch, gh (=y)

The labials (in which **m** is included) have only one sound. All other consonants have a broad and a slender sound and are hence called mutable.

3. Spirants: **f**, **s**, and the aspirated mutes.

Diagram of Consonants.

Name.	Stops.		Spirants.		Liquids.		
	voiceless	voiced	voiceless	voiced	nasal		
Dentals	t	d	(th), s	s (= z) aspirated d	n	l	r
Gutturals	c	g	ch	aspirated g	n before g		
Labials	(p), b		f, ph	aspirated m			
				aspirated b	m		
Breathing			h initial (f)h and nil (s)h and nil (t)h and nil				

§ 3.

GROUPING.

The grouping of vowels results in a diphthong or a triphthong § 42, § 47.

A diphthong or triphthong is in pronunciation the sounding of one vowel after another or of a succession of vowels with no intervening consonant § 65.

A consonant group is pronounced with no intervening vowel, but cf. § 66.

Word groups are pronounced as a single expression.

Examples of word groups are :—

1. Substantive groups :

- a. Article and noun, § 88
 an t-each—*the horse*
 an cù *the dog* = angcù
 an duine *the man* = annduine, annuine
 an òigh *the virgin* = annòigh.
- b. Noun and adj., § 91
 each bàn—*a white horse*
- c. Article, noun and adj., § 92
 an t-each bàn—*the white horse*
- d. A substantive which itself governs another noun in the genitive, remains in the nominative after a governing noun :
 Fhuair thu onoir fir Alba—*You got the esteem of Scotsmen* :—S.O. 49^b26
 ri smaointinn bean t' àilteachd—*by thinking of a woman of thy beauty* :—Ross 87
- e. A noun or preposition may govern a clause :
do bhrìgh an leanabh a bhi air chall—*because the child was lost* :—Cos. 130
 Tha dearbh-bheachd agam nach bi bàs . . . comasach **air** sinne a sgaradh o ghràdh Dhé—*I am persuaded that death will not be able to separate us from the love of God* :—Rom. viii. 39
- For substantive groups governed by a preposition, and distinct from cpds., § 101, 2, v. § 185, 5
- II. Verb groups, whether of the older synthetic class like
 bhualinn—*I used to strike*
 bhualamaid—*we used to strike*
 or of the more recent analytic class like
 bhualadh sinn—*we used to strike*
 gather round them preverbs and suffixes into a single expression for tense and mood § 155.
 An tog e ?—*Will he raise ?* = anndog e
 Cha tog e—*He will not raise* = chadog e
 Gu'n tàinig e—*That he came* = gunndàinig e
- III. Word groups form a sentence. The normal order is: Verb, subject, object, adverb, or clauses.
 Cha do chum (verb) mi (subject) ni sam bith (object)

an cleith air an rìgh (clause complementary to object)—
I kept nothing concealed from the King :—Arab. iii. 30.

Interrogative Particles and Pronouns and occasionally phrases like

mu dheireadh—*at length* :—ib. 30

aig an uair àraidh—*at the appointed time* :—ib. 31

begin the principal sentence; and in subordinate sentences phrases of time like an uair—*when*, are used as conjunctions.

Co aige a tha fhios dé na duilgheadasan troimh an robh aig an duine ud r'a dhol **mus** b'urrainn dha ruigheachd air a' chaoraich chailte—*Who knows the hardships that man had to go through before he could reach the lost sheep* :—Cos. 99

The poets allow themselves considerable latitude in the order of words and clauses :

'N uair bha mo chupan sòlais làn—*When my cup was of joy full* :—Clarsach 90

Ged bhiodh dearcan 'us ùbhlan Air gach fiùran a' fàs—*Though berries and apples Were on every branch growing* :—ib. 117

'S bhur dùthaich na fàgaibh—*And your country do not leave* :—ib. 127

Bhur sinnsirean dh' fhàg i Mar dhileab—*Your ancestors left it As a legacy* :—ib. 127

Ri 'n daoine cho càirdeal—*To their people so kind* :—ib. 128

Cha robh gaisgeach Nach robh mo shonas ris cho làn—*There was no hero But my happiness was as full as his* :—ib. 137

'Siad air do bheatha 'n tòir—*And they of thy life in pursuit* :—ib. 146

The order is changed for emphasis :

Ach Iain cha robh tighinn—*But as for Iain he was not coming* :—Mac-Cor. 86.

§ 4.

ELISION.

At the beginning or end of a word one letter or more, whether vowel or consonant, may be dropped.

I. Vowels :

1. An unstressed initial vowel is frequently elided in pronunciation, thus:—*is tric* is pronounced 's tric—*it is often*
 an uair = 'n uair—*when*
 anns an = 'san, a's—*in the*
 ann do = ad, 'nad—*in thy*
 aig an = 'gan—*at the*

'n aghaidh labhairt an sgrìobtuir—*against the teaching of Scripture*:—Turner 75

'n t-sùil bu bhlàithe gun ghaise—*the warmest unflinching eye*:—Turner 92, 20

The words should, however, be fully written in prose. The use of the apostrophe, except in cases established by universal usage, is to be discouraged.

2. Elision of an unstressed final vowel takes place before a stressed initial vowel in a following word :

do iarr is pronounced dh' iarr ; with proclitic, gu'n d'iarr
 e—*that he asked*

do fhaod = dh' fhaod ; gu'n d' fhaod e—*that he might*

bu fheàrr = b' fheàrr ; gu'm b'fheàrr—*that 'twere better*

mo òglach = m'òglach—*my lad*

do òglach = t' òglach—*thy lad*, § 114

The pronouns—*mise*, *tusa* :

Bidh mis' ann an Gearr-Loch,

Bidh tus' an Cinn-tàile nam bó—

I shall be in Gare Loch,

You will be in Kintail of the Kine:—Ross 49

Elision of a final letter or syllable in a stressed word is caused by distance from the stressed syllable. The vowel of the gen. sing. fem. of **a** stems is seldom preserved beyond the second syllable, sometimes not beyond the first :

le neart feirg' agus gaisgidh—

by force of anger and valour:—Turner p. 92, 18

3. Omission of **a** his ; **a** her ; **a**^{wh_o} relative : § 4 II., 3

II. Consonants are elided (or assimilated § 8, § 9) in a few often-used words :

1. The art. nom. fem. **a'** may be elided after a vowel :

'S cò **mhàthair** nach biodh ann an teinn—

And who is the mother that would not be in anxiety:—

Clarsach 58, §8, 1

ag elides **g** before consonants in a verbal noun forming a participle § 187 :

a' bualadh—*a-striking*

but **g** remains before vowels (and sometimes also before gutturals) :

ag òl—*a-drinking*

'g cur aoibhneis anns a' chridh'—*putting joy in the heart:—*Met. Ps. xix. 8

The full forms, e.g. ag gairm—*calling*, ag call—*losing*, are to be preferred to **a'** call, **a'** gairm, because the use of an apostrophe is unnecessary.

ag mo becomes '**gam**, **a'm'** ;

'S a gaol **a'm'** mhealladh o m' chéill—

*And her love wiling me out of my wits:—*D. Ban 204, 114

a'm is used for **agam** :

An té bha dùil **a'm** bhi laighe dlùth rium—

*She I hoped to have by my side:—*Clars. 74

Tha fios **a'm** nach bithinn fo ghruaim—

*I know that I would not be gloomy:—*ib. 107

Is fhios **a'm**—*I know it:—*MacCor. 20

Cha robh dùil **a'm**—*I had no expectation:—*ib. 19

2. **do** and **de** are sometimes reduced to **a** : or **de** is aspirated :

do : Cas **a** shiubhal garbhlaich—*A foot to tread the wilds :*

—D. Ban 254, 23

Cha strìochdadh do dhilsean

A luchd mì-ruin tha beò—*Thy kindred would not yield to enemy that lives:—*ib. 208, 22

'S coslach do'm aodach **a** bhi tana—*My garments are likely to be thin:—*ib. 226, 54

de : gu'm b'e diùgha **a** bhuill airm e—*It was the worst of war weapons:—*ib. 8, 95

dh'aon rùn—*with one consent ;*

dh'aon bharail—*with one mind ;*

a là agus **a dh'**oidhche —*by day and by night:—*

Stewart 128

3. **ag, do, de**, the possessive adjj. **a his, a her**, and the relative pronoun **a who**, are sometimes omitted, their force being established partly by the meaning, and partly by the initial letter of the following word :

ag : 'N àm bhi **buachailleachd** nam bó—*At the time of herding of the cows* :—An t-Òran. 271

Anns an fheasgar bha sinn aobhach **Gabhail** òran—*In the evening we were joyous, a-singing songs*—ib.

'S lurach mo Mhàiri **bleoghann** na spréidh—*Lovely is my Mary a-milking the kine* :—ib. 259

do : Thàinig mi **Dhun-éideann a dh'**iarraidh leannain—*I came to Edinburgh to seek a lover* :—D. Ban 16, 5

Cha téid thu **Bhad-odhar**—*Thou shalt not go to Badour* :
ib. 218, 27

'N uair a théid mi **Ghlascho**—*When I shall go to Glasgow* :—ib. 254, 29

de : De'n fhuil as àirde **shliochd** Dhiarmaid—*Of the best blood of the race of Diarmid* :—ib. 102, 55

bhàrr, for **a bhàrr**, **de bhàrr**—*off*

chum, for **a chum**, **do chum**—*unto*

a his : Pilleadh an t-aingidh o **shlighe**—*Let the wicked turn from his way* :—Esech. xxxiii. 11.

Ciod e ainm? *What is his name?*—Mòrachd Dhé 1.

Sgeul as cruaidhe ri **chluinntinn**—*A tale which is very hard to listen to* :—S.O. 153^b30

^{wher}
a her : Geug fo bhlàth o **barr** gu talamh—*A Sapling in bloom from its crop to earth* :—D. Ban 200, 45; cf. § 114, 6

^{who}
a (relative); originally **do** § 116

Càit 'eil am beachd **chuir** neart am chridh'?

Where is the thought that put strength in my heart?—
A. K. McCallum. *Laoide* 292

An ann a' cumail bruidhne riumsa **tha** thu?—*Is it bandying words with me you are?*—Waifs iii. 119

4. The conjunction **co, cho** so, as, has suffered the elision of a nasal : G. comh, W. cyf.

§ 5

SYNCOPE.

1. When the vowel of a post-tonic syllable is suppressed and the consonants fall together, the result is syncope. The main stress is on the first syllable. A secondary stress, in trisyllabic words, falls on the third syllable. The second syllable, being thus pronounced at first rapidly or indistinctly, finally disappears, and is no longer written § 95, 5, (a), (b) :

abhuinn f. *river*, g.s. aibhne for abhuinne ;
 baile m. *town*, g.p. bailtean for bailetean ;
 mì-mhodhail *unmannerly*, mìomhail ;
 caismeachd f. *march*, cais-im-theachd.

2. In dissyllables, syncope fuses the two syllables, and causes increase of stress (when a single preverb is suppressed, being diphthongised), or a long vowel :

gu'n tabhair e, gu'n toir e—*that he will give* ; latha—*day*, là ; comhair—*presence*, còir ; a rithis—*again*, a ris ; fhathast *yet still*, (fo-deacht-sa) ; fòir—*help thou*, fo + reth, § 184, 80

Trod chàirdean (charaidean)—*The scolding of friends* :—
 N.G.P. 373

3. When a consonant is suppressed before another, one of which must be a liquid, the result is **compensatory lengthening** of the vowel. The suppressed consonant may be :

n deud m. *tooth*, L. dent-is, cf. ceud § 143, lùchairt § 18,3, § 76,3
d sgeul m. *tale*, W chwedl
g deur m. *tear*, W deigr
t eun m. *bird*, L. penna, § 132, c.f. § 62

§ 6.

VOWEL INFECTION.

A vowel now or previously existing exerts an influence backward on (or infects) the vowel in the syllable immediately preceding. § 32. Thus:—*ri tu*,—*against thee*, *do tu*—*to thee* compounded become *riut*, *dut*, *duit* § 48

1. A slender vowel infects a previous broad vowel.

-i- In Gaelic the final *i* of the gen. sing. of *o* stems, § 76, disappears at the end of the word, but maintains its influence by infection in the word itself :

Latin	n.s. templ-u-m	<i>temple</i> ,	Gaelic :	teamp-u-ll
	g.s. templ-i	<i>of a temple</i> ,		teamp-ui-ll
	n.s. equus	<i>horse</i>		each
	g.s. equi	<i>of a horse</i>		eich

Latin	n.s.	cat-us	<i>cat</i>	cat
	g.s.	cat-i	<i>of a cat</i>	ca-i-t
	n.s.	vir	<i>man</i>	fear, *ver-os
	g.s.	vir-i	<i>of a man</i>	fir
	d.s.	vir-o	<i>to a man</i>	O.G. fiur

In leinibh, g.s. of leanabh m. *child*, both syllables are infected, cf. eile *other*, O.G. aile §95, 5 (c).

Pògadh an leinibh air sgàth na banaltruim—*Kissing the child for the sake of the nurse*:—N.G.P. 338

An example of the d.s. in **o** is **cionn** in the phrase **os cionn**, a stereotyped dat. which appears in: Is phàidheadh d'a **cinn**—*And pay him back for it*:—S.O. 148^a34: an example of the acc. pl. is, **feara**, vir-os, an acc. pl. which is sometimes used as nom. pl.: and also as the regular voc. pl., **afheara**—*omen*:—MacCor. 52.

-e- The final **-e-** of the gen. sing. of fem. **-à-** stems §78 infects a previous syllable:

Latin	n.s.	planta scion	Gaelic:	clann f. <i>children</i>
	g.s.	plantae of a scion		cloine of children

2. A broad vowel infects a previous slender vowel:

-a- caochladh m. *change, variety*: O.G. com-im-chlód feòlmhor *fleshy*: feòil + mor

-u- sùil f. *eye* g.s. sùla: *sùl-ōs

3. Conversely, a broad stressed vowel depalatalises a following unstressed slender vowel §32.

§ 7. THE ACCENTS AND THE STRESS.

I. 1. The grave accent is placed on long vowels thus:

à, ò, ù, è, ì

e.g. fàsach *desert*; òr *gold*; lùth *agile strength*; fèath *a calm*; fion *wine*

2. The acute accent is used to express the close or forward sound in **ó**, and in **é**:

e.g. có *who?* cóig *five*, fóid mòna, *a peat*, bóid *vow*, glé *clear*, céir *wax*, gréine *of sun*

The use of the written accent is limited to long vowels when they are stressed. The accent is not omitted in writing, unless the stress has left the long vowel and shifted to another syllable.

In all unstressed syllables a long vowel is shortened, e.g. teaghlach m. *household*: teach+slūagh; and unstressed final vowels tend to become **-a-**, e.g. cha, mughā § 7 iii.

II. The accent is written when the stress coincides with a long vowel.

The syllable immediately before the stress, and the syllable immediately after the stress, is weak and tends to disappear.

Every word (except the definite article, simple prepositions, monosyllabic conjunctions, and adverbial particles) has a stress. The stress falls on the first syllable of the word, or on the second. The stress falls on the first syllable of every stressed word except :

1. Verbs preceded by imperfectly compounded preverbs, in which case the stress is upon the second syllable, e.g.

gu'n **do bhuail**—*that he struck*; but the Ipv. and the Inf., e.g. buail, *strike thou*, bualadh *striking*, are always stressed on the first syllable.

2. Imperfect noun or adj. compounds. A perfect compound is stressed on the first syllable, e.g.

bàthaich m. *byre*, bà-thaigh, bó +tigh § 100, § 101
còmhdhail f. *meeting*, seanfhacal m. *proverb*, mìorun m.
ill-will;

casbheart, caisbheart, càiseart f. *footwear*;
caismeachd f. *march* (for cais-im-theachd)

An imperfect compound is usually stressed on the second part, but a minor stress may rest on the first part of the compound, especially if it be dissyllabic :

am peacadh gin m. *original sin* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 222
bealbhan-ruadh *a species of hawk* fear-casaide *accuser*
cas-chrom *crooked spade* do-dheanta *impossible*

3. Diminutives in **-an**, **-ag**, which were accented in O.G. -án, -óc, are still stressed almost equally with the stressed syllable :

eachan m. *pony* fearan m. *manikin*
ealag f. *cygnet* sgalag f. *farm-servant*.

Prepositional and adverbial expressions like **ar aon**—*along with*, **air son**—*for*, **car son**—*why*, **a bhòs**—*on this side*, **a bhàn**—*down*, **a mach**—*out, away*, **a mhàin**—*only*, **an nochd**—*to-night*,

a nùas—*down*, **a nis**—*now*, **a ris**—*again*, are written in two words to indicate that the stress is always on the second; except **gidh-eadh**—*nevertheless*, which is written as one word and stressed on the second. Expressions like these are more properly written as one word when the stress falls on the first syllable, e.g. *ciamar how*.

In certain long **amorphous** compounds, the stress falls upon the last, or upon the penultimate, word:

eadar-dhà-shian—*between-two-blasts*, eadarra'hian

Beinn-eadar-dhà-loch—*Benderloch*

Dia-eadar-dà-oin—*the day between-two-fasts*, Diardaoin
Thursday

Eadar-dà-chaolas—*Edderachillis*

III. The Shifting of the Stress.

The loss of stress upon a pretonic syllable is occasionally followed by the loss of the syllable:

a chum, chum *to*, *unto*: O.G. dochum

bagair *threaten*: imb-ad-gair § 184

casaid(e) f. *complaint, accusation*: L. accusatio § 175

cha *not*: O.G. ní co n-, M.G. nocho, nocha § 144, 2

dé? *What is?*: O.G. cote, cate § 119

dragh m. *trouble*: O.G. indráigne *detriment*

mu, ma *about*: O.G. imma § 199

maille ri *with*: O.G. immalle fri (imb-an-leth frith)

mar *as*: O.G. amal, Cym. mal § 198

mearal m. *error* for iomrall § 68

mugha m. *loss, destruction*: O.G. immudu

nighean f. *girl*: O.G. ingen (by Svarabhakti inighean)
§ 68, 1

'san *in the*, for anns an

sòr *hesitate, grudge, shun*: ess-od-ro-soim § 184, 110

nèarachd f. *happiness*, from (mo ge)near-acht § 143

has lost two unaccented pretonic syllables.

In the case of the five irregular verbs:—O.G. **at-beir**, **at-chí**, **do-beir**, **do-gní**, **fo-gheibh**, the stress is normally on the second syllable, that is, the stress falls not on the preverb but on the stem of the verb. The preverb, being thus pretonic and unstressed, ceases to be pronounced, and disappears, leaving the

aspirated initial consonant of the stem still to attest the influence of the preverb, cf. § 153, 1

(Berid) **beiridh mi**—*I shall bear*, is a simple verb, without preverb, and remains unaspirated; with *gu'n*, *gu'm beir mi air*, *that I will overtake him*; while (do-bheir) **bheir mi**—*I shall give*, is a compound which has lost its unstressed pretonic preverb, and is therefore aspirated. But after the interrogative, negative, and conditional particles (§ 144 et seq.) prefixed to verbs, viz., **an, am; cha, cha n-; na'm, na'n; nach, gu'n**, the stress moves upward from the stem of the verb and rests upon the preverb:

e.g. O.G. *fo-gheibh*—*he gets*, is stressed on the verbal stem; the pretonic preverb **fo-**, being unstressed, ceased to be spoken, and the result is that **fo-** has dropped off, leaving the prototonic stressed stem **gheibh**—*he gets*. But when one of the above enclitic particles introduces the verb, the preverb is resumed, and receives the stress: **am fo-gheibh?** *will or does he get?* The word is "darkly bound," the last syllable (the stem) having lost the stress, falls off, leaving **fo-gh**, which is inflected by the slender following vowels, and becomes **fo-ei-gh, faigh: am faigh**—*will he get?*

Similarly O.G. *ro-bói*, -robe, with proclitic particle, becomes in G. *gu'n ro-bh*; *do ro-gni*, becomes *gu'n d'rinn*; *at-beir* becomes *gu'n abair*; *do-beir*, *gu'n tabhair* (or *gu'n toir*); *at-chì*, *gu'm f-aic* (with prothetic *f*.)

IV. In compound proper names certain first elements, mostly monosyllabic, are seldom or never stressed, even though the syllable was originally long § 107, 12, § 112, 4:

1. aber-	<i>confluence</i>	dùn-	<i>castle, fort</i>
abhainn-	<i>river</i>	eaglais-	<i>church</i>
allt-	<i>burn, cliff</i>	gleann-	<i>glen</i>
àth-]	<i>ford</i>	inbhir-	<i>confluence</i>
bàrr-]	<i>top</i>	loch-	<i>lake</i>
beinn-	<i>peak</i>	poll-	<i>pool</i>
bun-	<i>base</i>	sgùrr-	<i>peaked hill</i>
camus-	<i>bend</i>	srath-	<i>strath</i>
ceann-	<i>head</i>	teampull	<i>stone church</i>
cinn-	<i>at head</i>	tìr-	<i>land</i>
cill-	<i>at cell</i>	toll-	<i>hole</i>
cnoc-	<i>hillock</i>	tom-	<i>hillock</i>

dail- *dale* dàil *meeting* tòrr- *hill*
 druim- *back, ridge* tulaich- *knoll*

Dun-éideann—*Edinburgh*

Roinn-Liothunn—*Point of Lyon*:—S.O. 45^a7

2. The honorific prefixes **mo** *my*; **do**, **t'** *thy* are unstressed, unless by elision they coalesce with the proper name:—

cill-mo-Chalmaig—*Kilmachalmaig*

cill-mo-(Ædan)- Aodan—*Kilmodan*. § 112, 3;

§ 121, 1, 2

3. **maol** *tonsured, bald*: O.G. *máel*

maol when unstressed is often confused with **mo**, but the former is more liable to initial aspiration:

Cill-maoil-rubha *Kilvary* (MucCairn).

Through aspiration, assimilation, and loss of stress **maol** is occasionally reduced to **-a-**, **-ə-**:

Cill-maoil-rubha—*Killarrow* (Islay).

4. **suidhe**—*seat* or *locus* of a saint:

Suidh(e)-Bhlain (Kilblane)

-Cathan (Bute)

-Donnain (Kildonain)

-Ghuirmein (Glenmoriston)

-Innen (Kilwinning)

-Maree (Applecross)

-Mhercheird = Mhaoil-Erchaird (Glenurchart).

5. **Suidhe** + **maol** -:

Seemirookie: St. Roque (Dundee), cf. St. Rollox, Glasgow

Simon Rollock's kirk (Boroughmuir): *id.*

Simmer-lu-ag (Clova): Lu-gaid § 112, 6

Summer-eve (suidhe-maoil-rubha)

6. **aiseag** *m. ferry*, Aiseag-ma-Rui (Skye)

Cil-maol-rubha—*Kilmaree* (Loch Slapin)

tobar *m. well*, tobar-maol-rubha, Tobar-ma-Rui (Skye).

§ 8.

ASSIMILATION.

When two or more consonants come together, the tendency to ease in pronunciation causes a change in one or more of the consonants so that they either approximate to, or become identical with, one another.

1. Approximation of the assimilating consonants:—

-n- of the Art. §87 becomes -m- before labials and is assimilated and disappears before aspirates except -fh- §89

An is still used before aspirates in Uist, an chàisg f. *Easter*.

-n- of an as a Rel. Pro. §115; §116, 2: as Interrogative Proclitic §144; as a Conjunction, gu'n §145, 1, mu'n §219, na'n §145, 5 becomes -m- before labials. Proclitic

agus is reduced to 'gus, a's, is, 's; an do becomes na: Far na dh'àraicheadh na gaisgich—*Where the heroes were reared*:—C.R. v. 85

do is scarcely heard before the verb in: gu'n ghabh mi—that I took

cha not, before vowels cha n-: O.G. ní co n-;

The -n- is assimilated before consonants, except -t- which it eclipses §144, 3; and f which it aspirates §16, 5

cha tug e, he did not give—often misspelt cha d'thug e §13, 3

mur unless: O.G. manip §145, 4

nic grand-daughter: nighean mhic

2. Identity of the assimilating consonants, to take only recent examples §13 II.:

n to l	colainn f. <i>body</i> g.s. colna, colla
n to s	cosmhuil <i>like</i> : con-samhuil, L. similis
n to g (c)	eugsamhuil <i>unlike</i> : an-con-samhuil
n to t	aotrom <i>light</i> : an-trom §150, 5
n to th	cothrom <i>equilibrium</i> : com-trom
ngbh to m	cumail f. <i>keeping</i> : congbhail f., v. n. of con-gab
g to s	Sasunn <i>England</i> : Sasgun <i>Saxon</i> :—D. Ban 20, 13
lt to ll	coslach <i>like</i> , colsach §11, coltach, collach
rl to l	§64
lls to s	§62

§9.

DISSIMILATION.

1. Dissimilation of joined consonants:

ceirsle, ceirtle f. *clew*: ceircle, L. circul-us

arsa for alsa: O.G. olse

curta E. *curst*

br- for mr-
gr- for dr- § 61

2. Dissimilation of separated consonants in the same word :

boirionnach m. *woman* : boinionnach
biolaire f. *watercresses*, O.G. biror, W. berwr
cànail f. *speech*, cànain
iolair f. *eagle*, W. eryr
lànail m. *couple*, lànan
luramachd, loramachd f. *nakedness* : lomnochd.

3. Dissimilation in phrases :

far rium *with me* : mar rium
Feill Fairc f. *Epiphany* : Feill Failc
ri leathad *down* : le leathad :—F.T. 232, cf. § 203, 4

§ 10.

REDUPLICATION.

The repetition of a word (or part thereof) has always been a feature of the Gaelic language, e.g.

1. The first personal pronoun pl.—sinne *we*, arises from sinni, sisni, snini, sní-sni § 121, 3

2. The prepositions :

| an—*in* : ann an neamh—*in heaven*
co—*to, unto* : chugam, chu-cu-m,—*unto me*
do—*to* : a dh' Eirinn—*to Ireland*

3. The adjective :

motha, momha (with **o** nasalised)—*more*, from mo-mho, mo-mo, compar. of mór-mór, e.g.

'S cha mhotha tha mi 'g a thuigsinn—*And no more do I understand it* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 330

4. Words and phrases that give point and elegance to prose and poetry, e.g.

trèan-ri-trèan—*corncrake*, Ir. traona, O. Ir. tradna
aon is aon—*one by one*

a h-aon seach aon—*one by one*

beag is beag—*little by little*

beag air bheag—*little by little*

bho cheann gu ceann—*from end to end* :—MacCor. 61

ceum air cheum—*step by step* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 259

- ceart no cearr—*right or wrong* : ib. 240
 cinn air chinn—*heads on heads*
 fear an déidh fir—*man after man, one by one* :—MacCor. 60
 fear is fear
 neach is neach } —*man by man*
 mion air mhion—*little by little, piece-meal*
 o choille gu coille—*from wood to wood*
 o thaobh gu taobh—*from side to side*
 teann ri teann—*at close quarters*
 Thàinig is thàinig e, uair is uair—*He came and came, time
 and again* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 333
 thairis is thairis—*over and over* :—MacCor. 67
 Chaoin is chaoin e—*He wept and wept* :—MacCor. 105
 Fìorom-farum chon is dhaoine—*Confusion of men and
 dogs* :—Gillies 82
 Leigidh iad air cimith-comith—*They set upon it kim-
 kam (awry, any way)* :—ib.
 Chuag a's gug-gùg aic'—*The cuckoo and her note* :—
 Stewarts 123, 12, cf. § 86, 5

§ 11.

METATHESIS.

In a number of words the sequence of articulations is changed in order to facilitate pronunciation, and certain letters are transposed, e.g.

- adhlaic *bury thou* : O.G. Inf. adnacul
 altach m. *grace* (at food) ; O.G. adtlugud, atlugud,
 atlugud
 am feasd, *for ever* ; O.G. i fecht-sa
 an dràsda, *now* ; O.G. a tráth-sa—*this time* : more
 correctly, as pronounced, a drasda
 asgall m. *armpit*, a form of G. achlais, L. axilla
 asgnadh m. *ascending* : O.G. ascnam (ad-com-sní) § 184
 baist *baptise thou* : O.G. baitsim, L. baptizo
 Beurla f. *English, speech* : O.G. beul-re (cf. luibh-re,
 buidh-re)
 ceunda *the same* (in Lewis), for ceudna
 coisir f. *choir* : L. chorus
 coisrighadh m. *consecration* ; O.G. coisecrad, L. conse-
 crat-io

? Rather Assimilation : n to s

- coltach *like*, from colsach, coslach :—D. Ban 449
 comraich f. *protection, sanctuary* : O.G. comairce § 65
 dìsle *more faithful*, compar. of dìleas
 dreangad *a flea* : O.G. dergnat
 drisleach *glittering* : dial. for drilseach
 dusileag for duileasg m. *dulse*
 dùdlachd f. *first of winter* : dùldachd and dùbhlachd
 easbuig m. *bishop* : L. episcopus
 easbaloid f. *absolution* : L. absolutio
 éisdeachd f. *listening* : O.G. éitsecht (en-tóis § 184)
 éisg, éisgear m. *satirist* : O.G. éces
 éiteag f. E. *hectic stone*
 faisge *nearer*, compar. of fagus
 fàistine f. *prophecy* : O.G. fàit-sine
 fhathast *yet* : O.G. fo-decht-sa
 firmidh *he must*, imiridh, H.B.
 fòtrus m. *refuse*, for forts, D.Ban 178, 296
 fuaidne f. *peg*, fuaidhne, pl. fuaintean (Uist)
 fuasgail *open thou*, O.G. f-uaslaicim (od-ess-lécim)
 fuilear, fulair f. *enjoining* : O.G. furáil, S.O. 148^b27
 ilimeag, for imleag f. *navel*
 ilimich, for imlich *lick*
 ìlse *more lowly*, compar. of ìosal
 imrich *flit* : O.G. immirce, dial. irimich
 iormall for iomrall m. *error*
 iorram m. *boatsong*, Ipv. iomair *ply, row*
 luramadh m. *fleecing*, for lomradh
 loistean E. *lodging*
 magairle m., O.G. macraille, L. testes
 mislean m. *sweet grass* : milis
 muin(i)chill m. *sleeve* : muilchinn
 pàisde E. *page*
 préisg *preach thou*
 reul, reult f. *star* : O.G. rétglu
 sneaghan, snioghag, snioghan dial. for seangan m. *ant*
 siormag, silimeag, seamrag f. *clover*
 spaisdear, spaidsear m. *saunterer*, L. spatior
 susbaint f. *substance*
 uailse *nobler*, for uaisle, compar. of uasal

§ 12. PROJECTION OF CONSONANTS.

I. Besides nasals § 13, the last consonant of an unstressed often-used word is sometimes projected upon a closely connected stressed word immediately following :

1. The **t** or **d** of the article :

an **t**-each m. *the horse*, an **t**-sùil f. *the eye*, an **t**-ì, tì m. *the person*, an **t**-é, té f. *the woman*, hence té f. *woman* ; an **d**-eigh *the ice*, hence deigh f. *ice* ; an **d**-éideag, **d**-éiteag f. *the pebble, hectic(stone)*, hence déideag ; an **d**-ala—*the other*, hence an dara—*the second* ; an **d**-ala n-ai—*the other of them*, hence an darna—*the second*.

an deanntag f. *the nettle*, for an d-neanntag.

2. The **s** of the preposition anns an, 'san, *in the* :

a steach, 'steach (acc.) *into the house, within* : O.G. teach a stigh, 'stigh (dat.) *in the house, inside*

Thoir t'aidhe *take thy heed*, for thoir do aidhe ; O.G. óid, ùid, McB.

3. In a few proper names, **mac son**, projects the final **c** which eclipses the following consonant, and the pretonic unstressed *ma* of *mac* is dropped, e.g.

MacDhomhnuill	<i>Macdonald,</i>	Ma Connel	<i>Connel</i>
MacMhuirich	<i>Murdoch,</i>	Ma Cuirich	<i>Currie</i>
MacThomhais	<i>Thomson</i>	Ma Comhais	<i>Cosh</i>
Mac-a-Phearsain	<i>MacPherson,</i>	Ma Cerson	<i>Carson,</i> <i>Corson</i>
Mac Isaac	<i>MacIsaac,</i>	Ma Cisaac	<i>Kessack</i>
MacAoidh	<i>Mackay</i>	MacCaoi	<i>Kay, Caie</i>

II. The converse process is retraction § 13 when initial **-c-**, **-t-** of the proper name is retracted and assimilated to the **-c-**, **-t-** of *mac*, *sanct* :

Mac Cathal	<i>MacAll</i>	§ 111
Mac Constantin	<i>MacAuslan</i>	§ 110
Sanct Tanoch	<i>St. Enoch</i>	§ 112, 9

Retraction occurs seldom with common nouns § 13, § 17 but there are examples :

an eanntag f. *the nettle*, from an neanntag §12, 1

an eumhann m. *the pearl*, from an neamhain f., Ir. neamhunn

§ 13.

NASALISATION.

In words originally ending in a nasal, the nasal may be transported or projected to a closely connected following word.

I. Before vowels : the nasal appears as **n**

ar **n**-athair—*our father*

The **n** of the art. **an** is permanently transported and nasalises
—**a nis** ; O.G. indossa, ind-or-sa—*this hour, now.*

The projected **n** of the preposition air (O.G. iar n- § 188, 3) remains in several petrified phrases :

An là iar-na mhàireach—*the day after to-morrow, to-morrow* :
Arab. ii. 5

Is ann uidh air **n**-uidh a thogair na caisteil—*It is step by step that castles are built* :—cf. F.C. 316

àill air **n**-àill—*willingly or unwillingly* :—Fois 50
iochd air **n**-achd—*willy-nilly*

The **n** of **an in**, **an from**, is similarly transported in

nasgaidh gratis ; O.G. **a n-aisge**—*as a gift*

noir m. east, **a n-oir**—*from the east* : air

The rel. eclipse remains in os **n**-aird *publicly*, os **n**-iosal *secretly*

Iad fudh 's **n**-iosal sileadh dheur—*They secretly shedding tears* :—Ross 18

And in **na'n if** ; O.G. dia n-, which is the rel. with the preposition **de**, § 145, 5

The transported **-n-** after **dochum n-** is retracted § 12, II. and remains attached to the preposition in the form **thun** (also **chon**) ;

thun an taighe so :—Arab ii. 67

thun na luinge :—ib. 43

thun na coise :—ib. 48, but cf. § 210, Ir. T. iv. xiv.

II. Before consonants :

1. The liquids and **s** tend to assimilate the nasal :—

am miann	<i>their desire</i> ,	pronounced	a miann
an làmh	<i>the hand</i>	„	a làmh
an nead	<i>the nest</i>	„	a nead
an raoir	<i>last night</i>	„	a raoir
an saoghal	<i>the world</i>	„	a saoghal

2. In the case of **f** instances occur where **f** is changed by the nasal into **v** (bh), e.g.

ainbheach m. *debt* (McA.) from ainfhiach §150, 4 ;
gu bhfeil, gu bheil e—*that it is*: O.G. fil, feil ;
 a n-fos, a bhfos, a bhos—*on this side*
 a n-fàn, a bhfàn, a bhàn—*down*

§ 14

A mute suffers *eclipsis* when its radical sound is suppressed by a preceding nasal. The eclipsing nasal reduces the mute to a weaker mute of the same origin ; otherwise the nasal disappears.

1. **p, t, c** become **b, d, g**, but only in pronunciation. § 150, 5a
 Dh' aontaich mi gu'm pòsainn i—*I agreed that I would marry her*:—Arab. i. 28
 Mur a pòs mi fo Challuinn—*Unless I marry before Christmas*
 —Clarsach 142
 Gu'n toir iad glòir do bhur n-athair—*That they may glorify your Father*:—Math. v. 16
 Co d'an toir iad cìs—*To whom they shall pay tribute*:—Là Bhr. 390
 Na measaibh gu'n tàinig mise do bhriseadh an lagha—
Think not that I am come to destroy the law:—Math. v. 17,
 cf. go dtainic:—Kirk's ed. 1690. Eclipsis of **c**, § 14, 3 (b).

2. Instances occur (Skye) of the projected **n** of the acc. sing causing eclipsis in spelling :

Cha n'eil beachd dhomh gu deimhinn gu'n cuala mi aon nduinne riamh roimhe—*I don't think I have ever before heard a single individual*:—MacCor. 54

3. In many instances *eclipsis* has been misunderstood, and frequent (a) misspellings—some of them (b) permanent—have resulted :

(a) Cha **d' thug** (tug) iad oladh leo—*They took no oil with them*:—Math. xxv. 3, § 144, 3

Cha **d' théid** (téid) mi do'n ghleannan—*I shall not go to the dell*:—Ross 47

anns gach àite do'n **déidheadh** (**téideadh**) e—*Everywhere he used to come*:—Cos. xix.

- (b) **Cha deic** (cha n-tecte)—*It is not lawful; convenient*:—McB.
Cha deic luathas na h-earba gun na coin a chur rithe—*The speed of the doe is excessive without sending the dogs at her*:—N.G.P. 95 (where the sentencé is mistranslated, cf. McKay 53, L.C. 147).

Angeartair (an ceart uair)—*just now*:—Munro 148

Tobar na geann (tobar nan ceann)—*well of the heads*.

b, d, g become *mb, nd, ng* in certain dialects. In this series which alone in O.G. is eclipsed in writing, only the nasal is pronounced: **ng** however, is pronounced as in English *king*

tir na m(b)eann—*the land of the mountains*

Moch an (d)e, **moch an n-e**—*early yesterday*

Na (= an do) ghabh thu e?—*Did you take it?*

Cha n-urrainn n(d)uinn—*We cannot*.

Ghlac iad an n(d)uine—*They seized the man*.

Meangail crafty; **seang slender**

fa-near, thoir fainear—*observe, consider*—from O.G.

fo-fera—*causes*, (with infixed pronoun) **fo-d-fera, fo-dera**

—*causes it*, often used as a noun, § 86, with the meaning *reason, cause*

The present form and meaning of this last example have developed from a (further) infixed relative pronoun causing eclipsis, § 11, **fa-ndeara**; but sometimes **fá** is mistaken for the past of **is** (cf. **fá neasa**). **Cad fa ndeara dhuit sain do dheanamh**—*Why have you done that?*—Dineen p. (289).

To the above nasal is prefixed in error an infixed **-s**:

Gu'n d' fhàs mo ghaol maireann,

'S e sìr-thighinn fos-near dhomh ni's mo—*My love has grown lasting. It keeps coming to my thoughts evermore*:—Ross 48

§ 15.

Some unstressed words nasalise following initial vowels, but do not uniformly eclipse following initial tenues or other initial consonants.

I. Inflected words :

1. Plural possessive pronouns (old genitives pl.) § 121, 4

ar n-	}	<i>our</i>	bhur n-	}	<i>your</i>	an	}	<i>their</i>
m-			'ur n-			am		
			bhur m-					
			'ur m-					

an athair—*their father*
am màthair—*their mother*

Mi Ni bheir air bhur n-anam cràdh no leòn—*A thing that will bring upon your soul anguish or hurt*:—Là Bhr. 344
ar ceann-feadhna mòr prìseil—*Our great beloved chief*:—S.O. 151^a42.

2. The def. article nasalises the nom. sing. fem., and the gen. pl. mas. and fem., of initial vowel stems § 89; and in some districts eclipses following initial tenues and mediae in nom. and acc. sing. mas. § 14, 2, and the gen. pl. mas. and fem. § 16, 7

Mor chuideachd nan tarbh—*the multitude of bulls*:—Ps. lxxviii. 30

Donnchadh nam Pios—*Duncan of the cups*:—L. nan G. 300

§ 16.

II. Uninflected words causing eclipsis :

1. Conjunctions.

gu—*that, so that*. Is cinnteach gu'n tig e—*It is certain that he will come*.

mu—*before*. Mu'n tug e cheud bhoinne de thràghadh—*Before it yielded its first current of ebb*:—S.O. 47^a27

na—*if*. Na'n tigeadh e—*should he come*:—S.O. 46^b8

o, bho—*since*. O'n ghabh (do ghabh) an t-aibhisteir greim dhith—*Since the adversary got a hold of her*:—S.O. 46^b40

2. The negative particle **an-** assimilates the written nasal **n** to a following **t, c, an-** thus becoming **ao-** and **eu-**, and reduces **t, c** to **d, g** in pronunciation § 150, 5

3. The interrogative particle **an** causes eclipsis.

An e sin Ailean mo ghràidh—*Is that my dear Allan?*

An tig thu an diugh?—*Will you come to-day?*—A'Choisir 2

Na (an do) thuit e?—*Did he fall?* C.R. v. 84

4. The preposition *an—in*

An Albain—*in Scotland*

am prioba na sùl—*in a twinkling* L.C. 40

cuir an céill—*declare*

ann an tòir air—*in pursuit of*

5. The negative **cha** projects a nasal before a vowel or **f** pure, aspirating the latter :

Cha n-iongnadh leam—*I do not wonder* :—H.B.

Cha n-fhan i bho'n tí—*She will not keep from tea* :—An t-Òran. 259

and reduces the dental tenues to mediae :

Cha téid mi do'n ghleannan—*I shall not go to the ^dDell* :
Ross 47.

Cha toir e seachad an rìoghachd—*He will not give up the Kingdom* :—Cos. 28

and aspirates gutturals and labials § 25

6. The relative pronoun **an** :

Gach àit an téid thu—*Every place you come to* :—A' Choisir 2

The relative causes nasalisation regularly by analogy also in the indicative mood in **is tu** = is du ; and subj. gur tu, cf. § 13. The nasalisation of **tu = du** after **-adh**, e.g. **dh'fhaodadh tu**, is due to the same cause.

7. The acc. sing. and gen. pl. of the art. causes eclipsis in some districts § 15, 2 :

Chunnaic mi an duine = a n(d)uine—*I saw the man* :—
cf. ^{M^o}Cor. 54

creag^A nam beann = nam (b)eann—*Crag of the peaks or kids* (Blackmount)

Achadh nan cat—*Auchnagatt* (Aberdeenshire)

8. Intruded nasal § 63

§ 17.

DENASALISATION.

Denasalisation occurs when an original nasal is dropped, leaving little or no trace.

I. In conversation denasalisation, which may be called the converse of eclipsis, takes place in certain dialects § 59 :

a (n) duine m. *the man*

a (n) tàillear m. *the tailor*

annsa <i>preferable</i> (ausa)	innis <i>tell</i> (fi-ys)
anns— <i>in the</i> (as)	uinnlean <i>elbows</i>
anrath m. <i>distress</i> (aara)	
annlan m. <i>condiment</i> (aulan)	
cainnlean <i>candles</i> (cailan)	
e fhéin, mi fhìn, become e he, mi hi (Lochalsh).	
Rù, rà, Ridire!—Ross 84, for rùn, ràn—a <i>very splendid secret</i> :—Aur.	

§ 18.

II. In literature the following instances of Denasalisation are noteworthy :

1. The prep. **an** with the Art. d.s. **anns an** becomes—**a's, 'sa, 'as, ast** :

a stigh, *in the house*

a steach, *into the house*

a' s t-earrach, *in the spring*:—N.G.P. 5, 62

Is bochd am fear nach faigh a leòir a' s t-Fhoghar—*He is a poor man who won't get his fill in Autumn*:—N.G.P. 219; 20

'S a' gheamhradh—*in the winter*.

2. The prepositional prenoun and preverb **com-**
cothrom m. *equipoise* § 147, 1
coguis f. *conscience* § 184, 31

3. *Nouns* :

initial—

blas m. *taste* ; O.G. mlas

brath m. *betrayal* ; M.G. mrath, Inf. of mairnim

brugh m. *hostel* ; O.G. mruig

uibhir f. *number, quantity* : L. n-umer-us

medial—

ifrinn (ifirn, iutharn) f. *hell*, L. infern-um

iar-ogha m. f. *great-grandchild* : O.G. iarm-ua

lùchairt f. *palace* : O.G. longphort *haven, camp*, whence,
Longford, Luncarty

rùbail f. *rumple*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 327

eanntag f. *nettle*, an neanntag f. *the nettle*

eumhann m. *pearl*, an neamhain f. *the pearl*, Ir. neamh-unn § 12.

4. *Conjunctions* :

muna *unless*, becomes mur : mur 'eil—*unless it be*
§ 145, 4

f assimilates a nasal :—

na'm *if*, becomes na : Na faigheadh e—*If he should find* :—Cos. xix.

5. *Verbs* :

bleagh *milk*, Ir. bliginn : O.G. mligim

bleith *grind* : Inf. of O.G. melim

bagair *threaten* : imb-ad-gair.

6. *Adjectives* :

blàth *warm* : O.G. mlaith

breachd, breac *speckled* : O.G. mrechd

7. Instances of internal denasalisation :

iongantas m. *wonder*, igadas (Skye) § 68, 3

In place names Còthan for Comgan :

An cladh Chòthan rugadh mise — *In Kilchoan was I ?*
born :—S.O. 145^b6

Orasa Cholasa—*Oransay of Colonsay* :—C.S., go hOransaigh
Cholbhansaigh :—R.B. Reliq. Celt. ii. 164.

8. n pronounced r after c, g, m, t, § 59

§ 19.

ASPIRATION.

Aspiration is a weakening in pronunciation, a change in the radical consonants from being stops in the breath to spirants; or a change from a stronger to a weaker spirant. The aspiration of a consonant is caused by a preceding word or word-group § 3, which ends, or originally ended, in a vowel.

1. A single consonant, flanked by vowels, is aspirated.

2. A consonant, originally doubled, or forming one of a group, resists, or tends to resist aspiration.

-h- is written after a consonant as the sign of aspiration instead of the older dot or *punctum delens* placed above the consonant to indicate aspiration § 1, 1 :

'na sheasamh = 'na seasam—*in his standing*

The sign of aspiration **-h-** is written after all the aspirated consonants, except **n, l, r**, where it is omitted, e.g.

o neart gu neart—*from strength to strength.*

The mutes and **mh** become spirants; **sh** is reduced to a breathing, a shùil *his eye*; **fh** is silent, except in

fhuair *he got*

fhéin *self*

fhathast *still*, where the **h** sound persists.

Féin *self*, is generally aspirated, **fhéin**, in conversation.

§ 20.

1. **so this, sin that, sud yon, gach every**, and the emphasising particles, **-sa, -se, -san**, are exempt from aspiration; and all unstressed words, except **do to**, when used as a preverb § 142, and **do, de**, compounded with pronominal elements (where they are in stressed syllables) e.g.

a dh'iarraidh, dha, dheth

2. The consonant groups **sb, sg, sm, sp, st** are not aspirated:—
do spiorad—*thy spirit.*

3. Final **l** prevents aspiration of a following dental **t, d**, e.g.
sgoil-dannsa—*a dancing school.*

4. Final **n** prevents aspiration of a following dental, liquid or s: (**d, t, n, l, r, s**) e.g.
sean sluagh—*old people.*

5. Homo-organic mutes do not aspirate one another except in recent compositions:

(1) Gutturals:

droch cù—*bad dog*:—HSD.; **droch chù**:—HB.

Is iomadh mìle **droch còmh-dhail**—*There's many a thousand evil happenings*:—S.O. 147^bs except:

deagh *good*, which always (ex. § 20, 2) causes aspiration:
deagh-ghean *good-will*

(2) Dentals:

leitir, leith-tir—*half country, slope*

Steidh-dòchais—*ground of hope*:—C.G. 471

Bha rìgh na dùthcha cosmhuil rà chuid daoine—*The king of the country was like his men* :—L.C. 44

A' cheud—*the first*, sometimes aspirates a following dental, especially in cpds. :

Rinneadh an ceud dhuine Adhamh 'na anam beò—*The first man Adam was made a living soul* :—1 Cor. xv. 45 ; so ed. 1902

Toiseach ceud-thoraidh d' fhearainn—*The first of the first fruits of thy land* :—Ex. xxiii. 19, so ed. 1902

Sean daoine a chunnaic an ceud thigh—*Ancient men that had seen the first house* :—Ezra iii. 12, so ed. 1902

'S e an ciad thaom de'n taigeis as teotha dhith—*The first squirt of the haggis is the hottest* :—N.G.P. 230

Though the tendency is towards aspiration, the old usage survives :

Chaidh an ceud talamh thairis—*The first earth has passed away* :—Rev. xxi. 1 ; thalamh, ed. 1902

Cha do ràinig e gu ruig a' cheud trìuir—*He attained not to the first three* :—2 Sam. xxiii. 19, 23 ; so ed. 1902

ars' a' cheud te a labhair—*said the first woman that spoke* :—Arab. i. 68

An tusa an ceud duine a rugadh—*Art thou the first man that was born?*—Job xv. 7 ; so ed. 1902

An ceud duine o'n talamh, talmhaidh—*The first man is of the earth, earthy* :—1 Cor. xv. 47 ; ceud dhuine, ed. 1902

air a' cheud dà là—*on the first two days* :—F.T. 48

A' cheud does not aspirate a following initial **-s** :

Fhuair mi a' cheud sealladh dheth—*I got the first glimpse of him* :—Cuairt. 27, 61

bu, § 27, (M.G. bud) having ended originally in **d** does not aspirate a following dental :

Ged bu toigh leam riamh iad—*Though I ever loved them* :—D.Ban 410, 45

Bu dùrachdach a leannainn iad—*Eagerly would I follow them* :—ib. 50

(3) Nasals :

Coimeas m. *comparison* : com-mes

gun meas *without reputation* ; tamh-neul *trance* :—Ps. 121

Tha mi gun meas 'sam bith air—*I do not respect him at all*.

(4) Labials :

sip-péin = sibh fhéin :—Munro 70 : O.G. sib-fadéisne

Except :

aspirated labials :

dearbh-bheachd f. *assurance*

dearbh-bhrathair m. *brother-german*

§ 21.

The vocative particle **a** aspirates the initial consonants of all nouns and adjj. except § 20, 2

The vocative particle **a** is repeated with nouns in opposition :

A Mhàiri, **a** chuilean mo rùin—*O Mary, O puppy of my love* :—L.C. 15

The voc. particle **a** is (a) assimilated before vowels, (b) omitted before the possessive pronouns, which remain unaspirated :

(a) amadain—*Thou fool* :—Math. v. 22

(b) “ Mo dheagh bhean,” arsa mise, “ cha dean thu sin idir—“ *My good woman,*” quoth I, “ *you shall not do that at all* ” :—Arab. i. 29

“ Mo thighearna,” arsa mise—“ *My Lord,*” said I :—ib. 116

but **o** is sometimes substituted for omitted **a** :

O mo Dhia—*O my God* :—Ps. lxxi. 4, 12.

The def. art. aspirates the initial consonant (including **s** pure, **sl**, **sn**, **sr** ; but excepting **sb**, **sg**, **sm**, **sp**, **st**, § 20, 2) :

1. of all mas. nouns in gen. and dat. sing. except **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**, § 88

A noun is sometimes rendered definite by governing a possessive group, and thus causes aspiration like the art :

Is iomad òglach chinne t'athar—*There's many a warrior of thy father's clan* :—S.O. 41*29

2. of all fem. nouns in nom., acc., and dat. singular, § 89, except fem. nouns with initial **t**, **d**, **n**, **l**, **r**, § 20, 4

3. The rel. pronoun **a** aspirates initial consonants of verbs :

Is mall **a** mharcaicheas am fear **a** bheachdaicheas—*Slowly rides the man who observes* :—N.G.P. 270

4. also **ma** *if*:—

Ma theicheas tusa—*If thou flee*:—Arab. i. 57

Agus ni sinn so, **ma** cheadaicheas Dia—*And this will we do, if God permit*:—Heb. vi. 3

Ma **gheibh** e fios—*If he get information*:—Arab. ii. 4

Ma **mholas** gach eun a thìr féin—*If every bird praise its own land*:—S.O. 145^a17.

§ 22.

Nouns indefinite, except § 20, 4, and *e.g.* **ceud**—*a hundred* § 98, 10, aspirate the gen. pl. of nouns indefinite, § 92, 3

Mas. nouns aspirate adjj. in gen. sing.; nouns definite aspirate also in the dat. sing.; and mas. **o** stems aspirate in nom. pl. besides, § 92, 3.

Fem. nouns aspirate adjj. in nom. and dat. sing. § 92, 1.

Aon, *one* (and **gun** *without*) aspirate all initial consonants, except § 20 1, 2, 4.

§ 23.

A'cheud *the first* § 20, 5; **dà** *two*, aspirate all consonants except § 20, groups 1 and 2. **Trì**, **ceithir** regularly aspirate **ceud** *a hundred*, which was a neuter noun in O.G. § 98, 6

In O.G. **trì**, **ceithir**, aspirated neuter nouns:

Air luingeas mòr nan trì chrann àrd—*On the great ships of the three tall masts*:—MacCor. 96

Traces of this use remain in m. and f. nouns: *e.g.*

'S tha thu shliochd nan trì Cholla—*And thou art of the race of the three Colla*:—S.O. 42^b5

Trì gheatacha—*three gates*:—Rev. xxi. 13 (ed. 1807).

A thrì bhliadhna an àma seo—*three years at this time*:—H.B. p. 970

Tha dhà no trì chearcan aig bàna choimhearsnach dhuinn—*A neighbour of ours has two or three hens*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 135

§ 23.

mi *I*, is aspirated after **cha** and **bu**:

cha mhi—*it is not I*

bu mhi—*it was I*:—Waifs III. 12

tu *thou*, is always aspirated in the accusative, and generally in the nominative, except :

(1) after a verb ending in **s** :

Is tu thilg a' chlach air a' chaisteal—*What a stone you threw at the castle*:—N.G.P. 294

(2) after a homo-organic consonant like the verbal terminations in **-dh** :

foillsichidh tu thu féin—*Thou wilt reveal thyself*
Shaoileadh tu gu'n robh an saoghal a' caoidh—*You would have thought the world was weeping*:—L.C. 94.

§ 24.

The pronominal possessives—**mo** *my*, **do** *thy*, **a** *his*; the prepositions, **de** *of*, **do** *to*, **fo** *under*, **gun** *without* (v. aon), **mar** *as*, **o**, **bho** *from*, **roimh** *before*, **troimh** *through*; and the intensive particles **glé** *clearly*, **ro-** *very*, aspirate a following consonant.

§ 25.

Cha aspirates all initial consonants except dentals § 16, 5: M.B.

1. Gutturals :

Cha chadal 's cha tàmh—*It is not sleep, it is not rest*:—
L. nan Gleann 166

Cha cheil mi—*I shall not conceal.*

Cha ghabh sin deanamh—*that cannot be done.*

2. Labials :

Cha phill e uaith—*He will not turn from it*:—Ps. cxxxii.
11

Cha bhean sibh ris—*Ye shall not touch it*:—H.B.

Cha mhac mar an t-athair thu—*You are not a son worthy of your father*:—H.B.

Cha mhair iad leth an làithean—*They shall not live out half their days*:—Ps. lv. 23

3 and **s**: cha seas e—*He shall not stand*:—Is. viii. 10;
Dan. xi. 17

But in later works **s** is aspirated :

Le snaim cho dian cha shnasaichinn—*With a knot so strong I would not bind myself*:—Ross 21.

Before **f** pure, **cha** aspirates, retaining its nasal, § 16, 5 :

Cha n-fhaod mi—*I may not.*

The preverbs **do**, **ro**, aspirate the Perf. of verbs.

do, being pretonic and unstressed, is omitted, and the aspiration remains :

bhuail e—*he struck*

After a conjunct particle, e.g. **gu'n**, **do** is resumed :

gu'n do-bhuail e—*that he struck* § 7 iii.

The preverb **ro** aspirates : O.G. Perf. rigni, ro-gni, **gní** *does*, rinn *he has done* ; and **bha**, the Perf. of **tha** in the conjunct gu'n **robh**—*that he has been.*

§ 26.

By analogy aspiration is extended to other verbs, some of which have no moveable preverb :

thig *come thou*

thoir *give thou*

théid *he comes*

thàinig *he has come*

thug *he has given.*

All these are deaspirated and nasalised by a preceding **gu'n** § 7 iii.

§ 27.

As, **is** *is*, rel. of **is** aspirates **f** : an duine as **fhèarr**—*the best man* : but confusion has arisen because of the identity in form of **is**—*it is*, and **is**, **as**—*which is*. In O.G. the latter causes aspiration, the former does not. Hence the erroneous forms : am fear as **fhèarr** leam—*the man I prefer*. Is **fhiaich** leam—*I value, I condescend* :—H.B. and often in N.G.P.

Bu aspirates all consonants except dentals **t**, **d** § 20, 5 (2)
fear bu **mhòr** rath—*A man who was of great prosperity*
:—Stewart, p. 100

Bu mhi, bu tu—*It was I, it was thou* :—Stewart, p. 100

'S e 'n ceòl bu **bhinne** chualas—*It is the sweetest music that has been heard* :—D. Ban 406, 15

Cha bu **gheamha** leam—*It would be no compensation to me* :—H.B.

Bu **tiugh** an t-uisge a nigheadh a aodann—*Thick would be the water that washed his face* :—N.G.P. 72

Bu **d**ual da sin—*That was his birthright*:—ib. 71 § 20,5 (2)
 Far 'm bu **ch**àirdeil fuaim an gàire—*Where friendly was
 the sound of their laughter*:—An t-Òran. 270
 Bu **sh**earbh leam éisdeachd ris—*I found it intolerable to
 listen to him*:—H.B.

but **bu** is not itself aspirated :

Ged **bu** toigh leam riamh iad—*Though I always liked
 them*:—D. Ban 410, 45 § 20, 5, (2)

Aspiration may be initial, medial, or final.

§ 28.

The above remarks apply to initial aspiration; but the two principles hold good in medial aspiration. The difficulties fall to be dealt with in O.G. Unaspirated consonants between vowels formed originally part of a group of consonants § 19

A simple example of the rule is :

Togail *raising*; from to-od-gabail: the single vowel-flanked consonant **b** in **gabail** is aspirated and disappears leaving the end syllable **gail**; but the **g** remains unaspirated, having been originally part of the consonant group **dg**, and thus **g** was supported by **d** (which is assimilated and disappears).

Medial aspiration is in Gaelic now limited to nominal, adjectival, (and a few verbal) compounds.

§ 29.

I. In perfect compounds the second member of the compound is aspirated. In the older compounds the aspirated consonant disappears:—ceann fhionn, ceann^{hion} *whiteheaded*, teaghlach (teg + sluagh) *family*, òircheard *goldsmith*, eilthir (eile + tìr)—*a foreign land* § 100, *aliter* § 139.

II. In imperfect compounds, subject to exceptions § 20, 2, 3, 4 :

1. A noun aspirates a following noun in the gen. pl :
 cailleach-chearc f. *hen-wife*:—Waifs iii. 113

cf. the common use of aspirated gen. pl. without the art.

An sin thàinig dithis bhan—*Then came two women*:—
 1 Kings iii. 16

2. A noun aspirates an adj. or another noun in the gen. sing., in the cases where the uncompounded adj. would be regularly aspirated, e.g.

Coilich-dhuibh—*of a blackcock, blackcocks* § 103, 1
làn-mhara—*of a full tide*

3. An adj. preceding a noun aspirates the noun :
dubh-fhocal—*a dark saying* :

except in phrases like :—

as ùrar fonn—*of freshest land* :—D. Ban 42, 2
is daichile pearsa—*of the handsomest person* :—ib. 216, 8,
fear bu mhòr ràth—*a man who was of great prosperity* :—
§ 93 (1)

4. All adj., compounded and uncompounded, except **gach**, **iomadh**, and **liuthad**, aspirate a following noun or adj. :—

ciùin-gheal *calm and white* ; a h-uile dhaoine *all men* ;
gach duine *every man*.

Nach iomadh ceum gòrach a sheachnadh iad—*Is it not many a foolish step they would avoid* :—Cos. 20.

uile when preceded by **gach** sometimes does not aspirate the singular—

a h-uile duine *every man*.

5. A verb preceded by a noun, adj., or prep. is aspirated :
beò-ghlac—*take alive* ; dlùth-ghabh—*embrace* ; deann-ruith
—*run at full speed* ; cùl-shleamhnuich—*backslide* ; grad-
bhris—*burst thou* ; eadar-mhinich—*interpret* ; tur-
chailte—*entirely lost* § 152, 6

6. The negative particles :—**do-** *ill*, **mi-** *mis-*, **neo-** *un-*, and the intensive particles—**so-** *well*, **ion-** *fit for*, **bith** *ever-*, **ath-** *again* aspirate regularly a closely connected following word.

An-, **am-**, **amh-**, **ain-**, **aim-**, **aimh-**, do so irregularly.

7. The omission of a closely connected non-aspirating word may cause aspiration in the following remaining word owing to the removal of the non-aspirating influence :

O.G. ní co n-, M.G. no co n-, becomes in G. cha n-

O.G. **-ta**, G. **tha** Gur truagh a ta mi. cf. Tha mi gu truagh—
I am sad

Cho fada agus a bha, cf. Fhad 'sa' bha e—*while he was*

8. Final aspiration is regular, e.g. in verbal nouns in **ad** :
moladh *praising*

§ 30. **DEASPIRATION.**

Deaspiration takes place, often with (a) metathesis, (b) palatalisation :

- (a) fàistine f. *prophecy* : fàith
iongantas m. *wonder* : in-gnàth-as
(b) blàthaich *warm thou* : blàitich

§ 31. **PALATALISATION.**

A consonant is preceded and followed by vowels of the same quality or timbre § 6

The rule is expressed in Gaelic :

Caol ri caol, agus leathann ri leathann—*A slender to a slender, and a broad to a broad.*

The palatal pronunciation of a consonant is indicated by the presence of a slender vowel, generally **-i-** on one side of the consonant : v. the examples under Infection § 6. The gen. sing. of **-o-** and **-a-** stems is palatalised.

Apparent diphthongs ending in **-i-** are in many cases only indications pointing to a following palatalised consonant.

§ 32. **DEPALATALISATION.**

Depalatalisation is the opposite process. Here a broad vowel takes the place of a slender vowel and indicates the broad pronunciation of the consonant.

Depalatalisation, which is not frequent in Gaelic, results from two main causes :

1. Weak pronunciation of slender vowels :—

amharus m. *doubt* : am-ires

aobhar m. *cause* : ad-ber

asal f. *ass* : also aiseal, L. assellus

atharrach m. *alteration* : O.G. aitherrech

caochladh m. *change* : O.G. com-im-cló-ed
 cruadal m. *hardness, hardihood* : cruaidh-dál *hard-meeting*
 feòlmhor *fleshy* : feòil f. *flesh*, mòr *great*
 fláth m. *prince* : O.G. fláith
 foras (forfhais) f. *enquiry* : for-fios
 fuaghal m. *seam* : fuaigheal, O.G. uagaim
 lonach *greedy* : O.G. loingthech *gluttonous* § 184

2. Difficulty in pronouncing palatalised consonants, especially **-r-** :

feum m. *need* ; M.G. feidhm
 gàirdean, gaoirdean m. *arm* ; pronounced gaordean
 ioras *down* (air and ìos)
 leann, lionn m. *ale* ; O.G. lind, linn
 leum m. *leap* ; O.G. léim
 rud m. *thing* ; O.G. rét
 ruith f. *running* ; O.G. riuth
 sneachda m. *snow* ; O.G. snechte
 sònrach *special* ; O.G. sainred-ach
 urad f. *quantity* ; O.G. eret
 ùrnuigh f. *prayer* ; O.G. er-ni-guide § 184

3. A few Perf. Pass. Participles preserve the original ending **-te,-the** without causing Infection in the previous syllable, and thus form an exception to the rule: Caol ri caol agus leathann ri leathann : § 31

cleachte	<i>accustomed</i>	mùchte	<i>smothered</i>
crochte	<i>hung</i>	nochte	<i>stripped naked</i>
deante	<i>done</i>	òlte	<i>drunk</i>
glacte	<i>caught</i>	togte	<i>lifted</i>

4. In an example of *tnesis* :

O'n a dh' èigh iad rium cabar 's mi còrr—*Since they called me tattler* :—S.O. 38^a35

'S mi is introduced between the members of the cpd. cabar-còrr m. *superfluous rafter* without causing depalatalisation.

§ 33.

PROTHETIC f.

1. An inorganic **f** is placed before the vowel of a stressed syllable in the following instances. The practical effect is to

distinguish clearly whether the word is aspirated or not, and thus to make the sense more intelligible.

- | | |
|---|---|
| f-abhra <i>eyelid</i> | f-arbhalach m. <i>stranger</i> , cf. arrabhalach |
| f-adadh m. <i>kindling</i> | f-arspag f. <i>seagull</i> |
| f-aghaid f. <i>hunting</i> : L. <i>agitatio</i> | f-ar-aon— <i>together</i> , also |
| f-agus <i>near</i> | f-arradh m. <i>vicinity</i> |
| f-aic— <i>see thou</i> | f-às— <i>grow thou</i> |
| f-aicill f. <i>caution</i> | f-asair m. <i>harness</i> |
| f-aibhe f. <i>ring</i> | f-asdadh m. <i>hiring, binding</i> |
| f-àile f.m. <i>smell</i> | f-asdail f. <i>dwelling</i> |
| f-àilleagan m. <i>hole of ear</i> | f-asnag f. <i>corn-fan</i> |
| f-àinne f. <i>ring</i> | f-eadh m. <i>length, extent</i> |
| f-air, assumed as the unaspirated base of thoir— <i>give thou</i> | f-éile f. <i>charm</i> |
| f-airgneadh m. <i>hacking</i> : O.G. orgun f. | f-eòraich— <i>ask thou</i> |
| f-airich— <i>observe thou</i> : aire | f-eud— <i>may, can</i> |
| f-airleas m. <i>object on skyline</i> | f-eudail f. <i>cattle, treasure</i> |
| f-airslìch— <i>baffle</i> | f-iùthaidh <i>arrow, weapon</i> |
| f-aithir m. <i>shelving beach</i> | f-obhannan m. <i>thistle</i> |
| f-alcag f. <i>common auk</i> | f-oidheam f. <i>idea, inference</i> :
Am, Fear-Ciùil 230 |
| f-allus m. <i>sweat</i> | f-othail f. <i>confusion</i> |
| f-alman, failmean m. <i>kneecap</i> | f-radharc m. <i>vision</i> |
| f-an— <i>stay thou</i> | f-uachd f. <i>cold</i> |
| f-aob m. <i>excrescence</i> : Ir. odb | f-uaign— <i>stitch, sew thou</i> |
| f-aod— <i>may, can</i> | f-uar <i>cold</i> |
| f-aodail f. <i>goods found by chance</i> | f-uasgail— <i>open thou</i> |
| f-aoisg— <i>unhusk thou</i> : O.G. aesc | f-uath m. <i>hatred</i> |
| | f-ulair, f-urail f. <i>enjoining</i> |
| | f-uras— <i>easy</i> |

The process still continues in words like

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| f-aithnich <i>recognise</i> | f-os a chionn <i>above him</i> |
| f-eagal m. <i>fear</i> | f-urrainn f. <i>power</i> |
| f-iolaire f. <i>eagle</i> | |

2. Conversely, initial **f** is lost in the following:

- ailéas m. *shadow*
aiteag f. *shy girl*: faiteach *cautious*
aitheamh f. E. *fathom*, O.W. *etem*, W. *edaf*, L. *patere*

eaman m. *stump* : feaman *tail*
 eothanachadh m. *languishing* : feodaich *decay*
 ri *against* : O.G. and in cpds. *frith*
 uinneag f. *window* : M.G. *fuinneóg*, N. *windauga*

§ 34.

PROTHETIC -s-

To a few words, mostly with initial **p**, an inorganic **-s-** is prefixed :

s-bann, s-pann m. *band, hinge*
 s-parraban, bannaban m. *forehead bandage*
 s-mug m. *snot* : L. *muc-us*
 s-geilb f. *chisel* McA.² (W. Ross)
 s-nèip *turnip*
 s-pàirneag (Là Bhr. 1st ed. 385) bàirneach f. *barnacle* : L. *bernaca*, W. *brenig*
 s-pluig *snot, icicle* : s-cluig? McB.
 s-préidh f. *cattle*, W. *praidd flock, booty*, L. *praeda*
 streap *climb*, Ir. *dreapainn*, O.G. *dreppa ladders* : 3s. pf. *threap e—he climbed.*

A few words coming from Latin through Welsh substitute **-s-** for initial **-f-** :

sòrn m. *flue of a kiln*, L. *furnus*, W. *ffwrn*
 srian f. *bridle*, L. *frenum*, W. *ffrwyn*
 sroghall m. *whip, lash*, L. *flagellum*, W. *ffrewyll*
 sùist f. *flail*, L. *fūstis*, W. *ffust*
 sleuchd *prostrate*, L. *flecto*, the G. long vowel may be due to L. *plēcto*

Conversely initial **s** is lost in :

beach, speach f. *wasp*, L. *vespa* ; con(n)as-beach, coinn-speach, connspeach f. *wrangling* or *dog bee*, McB.,
 Gk. *σφήξ* *wasp*, Ir. *earc-bheach* f. *hornet-bee*
 lamban m. *milk curdled by rennet* : slaman [*slaman*]
 mlog f. *a smile, smirk*, (σ)μειδάω
 mùr *countless number* : smùir, smùrach m. *dust*
 téid—*will go*, § 184, 16
 tuar *food*, E. *store*

§ 35. OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

I.

VOWELS.

All vowels may be long or short.

No vowel is written doubled. A doubled vowel generally results in a long vowel :—fo-od-gar, fògair *expel*.

The long vowels are accented : the short vowels have no mark to distinguish them.

bàs m. *death*.

càraid f. *pair*

càs m. *difficulty*

dòigh f. *manner*

gèadh m.f. *goose*

lòn m. *food*

mò *more*

rìs *again*

tùr m. *sense*

bas f. *palm of hand*

caraid m. *friend*

cas f. *foot*

toigh *agreeable*

geadh m. *iron rod*

lon m. *elk*

mo *my*

ris *to him*

tur *entirely*

All long vowels may have the grave accent as exemplified above ; and two vowels **ó**, **é**, may have the acute accent also, e.g.

bó f. *cow*

té f. *woman*

mòr *great*, is also pronounced mór § 39

§ 36.

A has four sounds :

1. open **à** màla f. *bag*, càth f. *chaff*

a mala f. *eyebrow*, cath m. *battle*

2. close before **dh**, **gh**, nasal **ao**, **oe**

adhbar, aobhar m. *cause*, ladhran f. *hoofs*,
lagh m. *law*, adharc f. *horn*, magh m. *field*

3. before **ll**, **nn**, nasal **au**

clann f. *children*, fann *we^aak*, gann *scarce*
rann f. *part*, adhlaic *bury*

4. unstressed and obscure like **o** in Eng. *water* :

an *the*, ar *our*, ma *if*

§ 37.

U has one sound :

- ù : ùr *new*, dùr *dull*
 u : ugh m. *egg*, ulag f. *block*

§ 38.

I has three sounds :

1. open **i** Eng. *me* : mìn *smooth*
i Eng. *feet* : mìn f. *meal*
2. close **i** Eng. *tight* : tìgh m. *house*]
3. before **ll, nn** :
 mill *destroy*, binn *harmonious*, cf. § 58
4. unstressed and obscure :
 Eng. *in* : is *is*

§ 39.

O has four sounds :

1. open **ò** Eng. *fore* : òr m. *gold*, dòchas m. *hope*
o Eng. *rot* : dochann *punish*, grod *rotten*
2. close **ó** Eng. *cold* : bó f. *cow*, bóid f. *vow*, dobhran m. *otter*
o Eng. *tome* : lomadh m. *stripping*
3. **ò** Sc. *shune* : fòghlum m. *learning*, ròghnaich *choose*
o Eng. *sow, bough* : fogharadh m. *harvest*, roghainn *choice*
4. before final **ll, nn, m,**
o Eng. *brown*, fonn m. *land*, donn *brown*, toll m. *hole*, tonn m. *wave*, com m. *cavity of chest*

In unaccented short syllables (ə) has the sound of **a, ao** (short), or **i**. **i** with a broad vowel has these sounds also, cf. § 66

§ 40.

E has nine sounds :

1. Long open **è, eu**, which becomes diphthongised into **-īa** north of Lochs Linnhe and Leven and the Grampians.

Examples of difference in pronunciation :—

<i>South</i>	<i>North.</i>
beuc <i>roar</i>	biac
beul m. <i>mouth</i>	bīal.

South.

brèagh *fine, handsome*
 breug, f. *a lie*
 ? cè cè, ceath m. *cream*
 ceudna *same*
 ceus m. *flocks of wool*
 crè f. *clay*
 dean *do*
 deuchainn f. *trial*
 dreuchd f. *office*
 easgaidh *willing*
 eulaidh, ealaidh m. *stalking*
 feuch *try*
 feun m. *cart*
 feur m. *grass*
 feusag f. *beard*
 gèadh m. f. *goose*
 greusaiche m. *shoemaker*
 leud m. *breadth*
 leug f. *jewel*
 leus m. *torch*
 mèanan m. *yawn*
 mèith *fat, sappy*
 meud m. *size*
 meur m. *finger*
 nèarachd, nearachd f. *luck*
 neul m. *cloud*
 reub *tear*
 sè, sèa, *six*
 sèap *sneak off*
 seud m. *hero*
 seum, sèam *enjoin*
 sgeul m. *tale*
 sgeun m. *frightened look*
 sglèat m. *slate*
 sgreamh m. *loathing*
 sleugaire m. *sly dodger*
 smeur f. *bramble, anoint*
 speuc *diverge*

North.

briagh
 briag
 cia
 ciadna
 cias
 criadh
 dian
 diachainn
 driachd
 iasgaidh
 ialadh
 fiach
 fianaidh, fianach *peat cart*
 fiar
 fiasag
 giadh
 griasaiche
 liad
 liag
 lias
 mianan
 miath
 miad
 miar
 niarachd § 143
 nial
 riab
 sia
 siap
 siad
 siam
 sgial
 sgian
 sgliat
 sgriamh
 sliagaire
 smiar
 spiac

The following are unchanged :

deud m. *tooth*

eud m. *jealousy, zeal*, and in many places, iad *they* = eud,
but N. iadach m. *jealousy*

eug m. *death*

On the other hand **ceud** *hundred* is nearly always pronounced **ciad**, and **-deug** *-teen* nearly always **-diag**.

2. close **ē** (é)

beuban m. *anything mangled*

beud m. *hurt*

beum m. *stroke*

beur m. *point*

beus f. *moral qualities*

breun *foetid*

ceum m. *pace*

ceus *crucify*

creuchd f. *wound*

eur *refuse*

feum m. *need*

feumach *needy*

(in some parts *fiumach*)

feumail *needful*

geum m. *low*

geur *sharp*. N. *giar*

leum m. *leap*

speur m. *sky*

reul f. *star*

treubh f. *tribe*

treud m. *flock*

treun *strong*

3. close **e**

(a) before **-s** (old **-ss**)

cleas m. *feat*

deas *right*

eas m. *waterfall*

easbuig m. *bishop*

feasda *for ever*

feasgar m. *evening*

fleasgach m. *young man*

freasdal m. *providence*

seas *stand*

seasg *dry*

teas m. *heat*

treas *third*

except leas *need* in **ruig a leas**

(b) with a voiced stop :

beag *small*

beadradh m. *fondling*

breab *kick*

eadar *between*

eag f. *notch*

egal m. *fear*

eglais f. *church*

feadan m. *whistle*

freagair *answer*

geadas m. *pike*

leag *throw down*

teagamh m. *doubt*

teagasg m. *teaching*

But **-e-** remains open before **-d-** normally :

cead m. *permission*

nead m. f. *nest*

cⁿread m. *groan*

§ 41. Short open e :—

The breaking of e.

The vowel **e** is written as **e** very rarely, e.g. *leth* m. *side*, *teth* *hot*, but mostly as a digraph **-ea-** between a slender and a broad consonant. The digraph retains its original pronunciation of open **e** before single consonants (except **-l-**), e.g. **fear** m. *man*, **bean** f. *woman* (but **eala** f. *swan*). But when **-ea-** occurs before **-nn-** or any consonantal group containing **-l-** or **-r-**, the voice, in preparing to pronounce the consonantal group, throws the stress forward from **-e-** to **-a-**, e.g. **feàrr** *better*, and the **e** is then said to be broken, and it becomes **-ia-** in pronunciation. The slender consonant preceding the digraph (except it be a labial) also exerts an influence upon the digraph, e.g. it absorbs some of the original vowel, the **-i-** of **-ia-**, in **ceann** m. *head*.

The breaking of **e** is completed in Ireland. In the Highlands the change is still proceeding.

4. **ea** open **e** :—

In the following instances **-e-** is

(a) unbroken :—

bean f. *woman*
 bean *touch*
 beatha f. *life*
 bleath *grind*
 breac *speckled*
 breamas m. *mischief*
 breath f. *judgment*
 cead m. *permission*
 ceap m. *block*
 ceathramh *fourth*
 cheana *already*
 cleatha f. *goad*
 cnead m. *sigh*
 creathall f. *cradle*
 eanchainn f. *brains*
 fear m. *man*

fearann m. *land*
 gean m. *good humour*
 gearan m. *complaint*
 leabhar (levar) m. *book*
 lean *follow*
 leathann *broad*
 leat *with thee*
 meanbh *small*
 mear *active*
 mearachd f. *mistake*
 nead m. f. *nest*
 nèamh m. *heaven*
 peathraichean f. *sisters*
 sean *old*
 sreath m. *row*
 streap *climb*

(b) broken :—

5. **ea** into **ia** :—

bealach m. *pass*
 bealaidh m. *broom*

eallach f. *burden*
 (d)ealtag f. *bat*

bealltuinn f. *Beltane*
 beann f. *peak*
 beannachd f. *blessing*
 bearn f. *gap*
 cealg f. *treachery*
 ceann m. *head*
 ceannaich *buy*
 ceàrd m. *craftsman*
 ceàrr *left*
 ceart *right* S.O.40^{b2}
 ceatharnach m. *trooper*
 dealachadh m. *parting*
 dealan m. *lightning*
 dealbh m. *picture*
 dealt f.m. *dew*
 deanntag f. *nettles*
 deàrrsadh m. *glare*
 Eabhra m. *Hebrew*
 eala f. *swan*
 ealadh f. *skill*

earrach m. *spring* S.O.47^ay
 earraid m. *tip-staff*
 earann f. *part*
 feannag f. *hooded crow*
 fearn f. *alder*
 feàrr *better*
 geal *white*
 geamhradh m. *winter*
 gearr *short*
 gleann m. *glen*
 greann m. *scowl*
 leann m. *ale*
 leannan m. f. *lover*
 meall *deceive*
 meann m. *kid*
 sealbh m. *possessions*
 sealg f. *hunting*
 searbh *bitter*
 speal f. *scythe*
 teann *tight*

(c) in process of transition from unbroken to broken :—

beachd f. *opinion*
 beartach *rich*
 ceanalta *mild*
 cearc f. *hen*
 cearcall m. *hoop*
 cleachd *accustom*
 creach *raid*
 dearbh *certain*
 dearc f. *berry*
 dearc *see*
 dearg *red*
 dreach m. *shape*
 each m. *horse*

earb m. *roe*
 earball m. *tail*
 fearg f. *anger*
 leac f. *stone*
 leanabh m. *child*
 leapaichean f. *beds*
 neart m. *strength*
 seach *beyond*
 peacadh m. *sin*
 sneachd m. *snow*
 teachdaire m. *messenger*
 tearc *rare*
 tearnadh m. *escaping*

In the mouths of older speakers **ea**, in many of the examples in (b) and (c), remains unbroken.

6. **ea** into close **i** :—

meas m. *fruit*

measa *worse*

But *meas* m. *judgment*, *measg* *mix*, *meadhon* m. *middle* have this sound and also the sound of open *e*.

Do mios siad gur nar dhóibh—

They thought it was a shame for them :—Red Book, 196

Ionnis go tainic an namhuid na miosg astech orrtha—

So that their enemies came into their midst :—ib. 206

7. *ea* into open *io*—before *-bh-*, *-mh-* :—

deamhan m. *demon* S.O.40^b25 seabhag f. *hawk*

leabhar (leor) m. *book* treabhadh m. *ploughing*

sleamhuinn *slippery* has this sound and also the sound of open *e*.

8. *ea* into *iu*—(*u* like *u* in Hull) before *-gh-* :—

leaghadh m. *melting* teaghlach m. *household*

A similar sound in N. Inverness-shire is heard before *-ng-* :—

seangan m. *ant* teanga f. *tongue*

sreang f. *string*

but in many districts these nouns preserve open *e*.

9. *ea* into *iau*—before *-dh-* :—

feadh m. *extent*, adv. *among* bleaghann f. *milking*

feadhainn f. *some* meadhg, meòg f. *wheny*

(or into *iu*)

also before *-ll-*

geall *promise thou*

steall f. *spout*

seall *look thou*

leann m. *ale*, O.G. *lind*

§ 42.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is a vowel group caused by Infection §6, or by the loss of a consonant.

Of the two vowels forming a diphthong, one is sonantal, the other consonantal.

The sonantal vowel preserves its characteristic vowel sound undiminished, the consonantal vowel is to a large extent or wholly spent in modifying its consonant.

Diphthongs are either rising or falling according as the consonantal vowel rises from or falls to its consonant or consonantal group.

ceart *right*, and many examples of unbroken *-e-* are falling diphthongs.

ceart represents broken *-e-* and the rising diphthongs.

The rising diphthongs are not numerous in Gaelic, being fully represented by:—eo, io, iu.

The falling diphthongs are:—

ài	ai
éi, èi, ēu §40	ei
ìa	ia
ìo	io
òì	oi
	ua
ùì	ui

§ 43. RISING DIPHTHONGS.

In rising diphthongs the first element is **-e-** or **-i-**
-eo- **-eo-** beò *living*, eòlas m. *knowledge* ;
 but older speakers sometimes pronounce the **-e-** with an even
 or an accented stress.

In long monosyllables like ceò m. *mist*, teò *warm*, the vowel **-e-**
 is occasionally heard, but never in short syllables:—

deoch f. *drink*

-io- **-io-** occurs only in short syllables and with the sound
 of **-iu-**:—

diombach *displeased* iolach f. *shout*
 fionn *white*

In words like cionta m. *guilt*—ciunta, acc. pl. of cin, g.s. cinad
sin, the **-i-** is consonantal.

-iu- **-iu-** occurs in a few examples in short syllables:—

iubhar m. *yew-tree* iuchair f. *key*

In long syllables like:—

[tiùgh *thick*] diù m. *refuse*

the **-i-** is consonantal, but with occasional instances in which
 it is heard as a vowel. It is entirely consonantal in short
 syllables:

fliuch *wet* siubhal m. *walking*

§ 44. FALLING DIPHTHONGS.

In falling diphthongs the second element is **-i-**, **-e-**, or **-u-**; of these the first vowel **-i-** is by far the most frequent. The digraph **-ao-** is not pronounced as a diphthong, but as a vowel, § 2 I.; and **-ea-** has been already dealt with § 41.

-ài- **-ài-**

This diphthong is heard most clearly pronounced when the **-i-** precedes a labial, e.g. làimh d.s. f. *hand*, or a silent final palatal, e.g. fàidh m. *prophet*, L. *vātes*.

The second element becomes consonantal when followed by :—

- (1) any other consonant except the classes above :—

fàisg <i>squeeze</i>	fàsɡ
tràill m. <i>slave</i>	N. þrael

- (2) an added syllable :—

fàidhean <i>prophets</i>	fà:iean
gàire f. <i>laughter</i>	gà:re
Màiri <i>Mary</i>	Mà:ri

- (3) The diphthong tends to maintain itself when it is the result of recent contractions owing to the loss of **dh-**, **gh-**, **th-** :

bràighe m. *brae*, O.G. bràge *neck*, whence locative brágaid, contracted bràid, which probably occurs in *Breadalbane*.

bàich m. *byre*, bàthaich : bá + thigh

§ 45. **-ai-**

-ai- The second element **-i-** of the short diphthong is most clearly pronounced

1. when followed by a labial :—

caibdeal m. <i>chapter</i> :	L. capitulum
caibe m. <i>spade</i>	
caibeal m. <i>chapel</i> :	L. capella
caime f. <i>crookedness</i>	

2. **-ai-** is also heard as a secondary stress on a vowel originally long :—

ìomhaidh f. <i>image</i> :	L. imāgo
ìomarbhaidh f. <i>struggle</i> , O.G. immarbág	

3. **-ai-** is further the result of contraction :—

faigh *get* : fo-gaib

maighstir m. *master* : L. magister

saibhlean *barns*, sabhal m. *barn* : L. stabulum

saighead m. *arrow* : L. sagitta

Before all other consonants the pronunciation is **ae**, **oe** :—

aig ^a éntach <i>spirited</i>	cainnt f. <i>speech</i>
1 ails ^a e f. <i>cancer</i>	gailbheinn f. <i>rough hill</i>
aing ^a eal m. <i>angel</i>	gairne ^a earn ^{ess}
aire f. <i>notice</i>	gairm f. <i>call</i>
airidh <i>worthy</i>	gaisge f. <i>valour</i>
aithreachas m. <i>repentance</i>	maide m. <i>stick</i>
aisig <i>restore</i>	paidir f. <i>pater (noster)</i>
aiteann m. <i>juniper</i>	saille f. <i>fat</i>
	tànaiste m. <i>next heir</i>

§ 46.

-ei-

1. **-ei-**

The pure sound of **-i-**, the second element in this diphthong, is rare, but it is heard in :—

sgeimhleadh m. *skirmish*

sgeim f. *foam*

eipistil f. *epistle*

Before palatals the **-i-** is contaminated into **-ae-**, **-ao-** :—

greigh f. *herd* : L. greg-is

ministeir—*of a minister*

4 meigh f. *balance*

In long diphthongs pure **-i-** sounded before labials is rare :—

sgéimh f. *beauty*

-i- before linguals and palatals is frequent with contamination of consonant :—

déidh, an déidh *after* : W. diwedd *end*

déine f. *eagerness* : dian *eager*

féidh *deer* : O.G. fiadach *hunting*

-i- is consonantal in words like :—

mèise *of a plate*, me:se

éiginn f. *force*, eg:in

-ia-**2. -ia-**

Both elements of this falling diphthong are pronounced with a nearly equal stress.

-ia- short before a labial **-a-** is pure :—

fiamh m. *awe*

before palatals **-a-** is contaminated :—

fiar *crooked* : W. gwyr

iar *west* : *eperon

-īa- long before labials **-a-** is heard pure :—

sliabh m. *moor* : but

ciall f. *sense* is pronounced *ciaoll*

fiadh m. *deer* is pronounced *fiadh*

-io-**3. -io-**

In this falling diphthong when the **-i-** is short, the **-o-** is heard before labials :—

liob f. *lip*

Before linguals and palatals the **-o-** is faint or quiescent :—

biodag f. *dirk*

biorach *pointed*

crios m. *girdle*

When the **-i-** is long, **-o-** is heard pure before labials :

ìobairt f. *sacrifice* : aith-od-ber

sliob *stroke*

Before linguals and palatals **-o-** is contaminated with the sound of the following consonant :—

diol *pay* fìor *true*

cìosnaich *put under tribute*

-oi-**4. -oi-**

In a short **-oi-** diphthong, **-i-** is heard before labials :

soipean m. *wisp*, soibheusach *well bred*

Before linguals and palatals the **-i-** is contaminated, as in troigh f. *foot*. In oidhche f. *night*, stress is thrown on **-i-** ;

(2) before linguals and palatals :—

sùigheag f. *strawberry*

-i- as consonantal :—

cùil f. *corner*

sùileag f. *little eye*

The -i- only is heard in words like :—

tarruing f. *pulling*

còmhnuidh f. *dwelling*

and in some dialects :—

suiperⁱ f. *supper* § 95, 5 c

§ 47.

TRIPHTHONGS.

The last element of a triphthong is -i-, which before non-quiet linguals or palatals often ceases to be a sonant and becomes consonantal.

The first element of a triphthong is -e-, -i-, or -u-. -a- does not occur as first element except in the trigraph -aoi-. But -ao- is always a simple vowel sound § 36; and therefore -aoi- is at most a diphthong, which is also spelt -éi- :—

aoibhinn, éibhinn *joyous*

In words like :—

aois f. *age*

caoineadh m. *weeping*

-i- is consonantal, and -aoi- results in a simple vowel sound.

Triphthongs consist of mixed rising and falling diphthongs, the rising and falling elements of which tend to become consonantal; and the quality of the principal vowel is modified in close syllables. But it is to be noted that all the vowels of the triphthongs can sometimes be distinguished, especially in the mouths of some of the older speakers who practise slow and careful enunciation.

With -e- as first element consonantal.

-èoi- Before labials, final -i- remains sonant :—

leòib of a *shred*, leòb m.

Before linguals and palatals -i- becomes consonantal :—

eòin *birds*, eun m.

geòidh *geese*, gèadh m.

deòir *tears*, deur m.

meòir *fingers*, meur m.

feòir of *grass*, feur m.

§ 76, 3

-iù-i- *With -i- as first element.*

Both rising and falling **-i-** are consonantal :—

ciùil *of music* : ceòl § 76, 3

siùil *of a sail* : seòl

fliuiche *more wet*—often becomes fliche.

But in spliùig f. *discontented face*, the second **-i-** is sonant from analogy with diminutives in **-ig** § 78

When the first **-i-** is long it does not become consonantal :—

fiaire *more awry* : fiar, W. gwyr

diaigh *after* : di-saig-im

-uai- *With -u- as first element.*

Before a labial all the vowels are clearly sounded :—

uaibh *from you*

fuaim f. *sound*

uaimh f. *cave*

Before linguals and palatals **-i-** of **-ai-** is consonantal as in :—

gluais *move* ; uair f. *hour*, L. hora ; or modified to -ao-,
-ae- :—

cruaidh *hard*

luaithe *quicker*

§ 48.

1. **-h-** is a short voiceless breathing emitted by the vocal organs placed in position to produce any of the vowels.

The effect of **-h-** is heard in the strong escape of breath preceding short stressed voiceless stops :—

cat m.	<i>a cat</i>	pronounced	cah-t
slat f.	<i>a rod</i>	„	slah-t
boc m.	<i>buck</i>	„	boh-k
sop f.	<i>wisp</i>	„	soh-p
ceap m.	<i>block</i>	„	ceah-p

This **-h-** has never been written in literature.

2. **-h-**, appearing regularly before stressed vowels, represents certain lost letters :—

-b- gur h-e, gur h-ann—*that it is he, that it is there*, cf. M.G.
co rop fir sin (co rap, rup, rob, rab, rub)—*that it may be true.*

- c-** na h- (from *nach* used in M.G. with infixed pronoun) Na h-abair—*Do not say.*
- d-** Gu ma h-e—*That it might be he.*
O.G. co mbad, co mad : gu madh e.
- s-** ni h- (from *nes, *ne est). Ni h-eadh—*Is is not.*
a her (Sk. tásyāh) a h-athair—*her father.*
na the (def. art. g.s.f., n.p.) na h-aoise—*of (the) age,*
na h-còin—*the birds.*
di day, L. dies : Di-h-aoine (*day of fast*) Friday, an dara (regarded as an -o- stem), an dara h-aite—*the second place.* § 64
a h-aon *one*, a h-ochd *eight*, without a noun. § 98.
gu, (from co-s, qo-s)
(a) adv. :—gu h-olc *badly*, gu h-àraid *especially.*
(b) noun :—làidir gu h-obair—*strong to labour.*
ri *to, against* (from fris, fres § 142) :
ri h-uchd gàbhaidh—*facing danger.*
ri h-ùrnaigh—*engaged in prayer.*
- t-** le (from leth *side*):—trom le h-àl—*heavy with progeny* :—
Is. xl. 11
le h-aithreachas—*with repentance.*

§ 49. Indo-European -p-

Original -p- is lost in Gaelic. The loss took place so early that no clear case of a symbol, e.g. h, representing -p-, is adduced. Proofs of its loss are abundant :

1. before vowels :—

- alt m. *joint*, Goth. falpan, Gk. δι-πλάσιος *double*.
arco, in cpds. § 184.
athair m. E. *father*, L. pater, Gk. πατήρ, Sk. pitrí.
eadh m. *space, time*, Gaul. cand-etum *space of 100 ft.*,
Gk. πέδον *the ground, earth*; L. op-pidum *town*, cf.
ion-ad m. *place*, *eni-pedo
eun m. *bird*, L. penna *wing*, peto *seek*, Gk. πτερόν *wing*,
πέτομαι *fly*
iasg m. E. *fish*, L. piscis, Goth. fisks, W. pysg
ibh *drink*, L. bibo § 184
ileach, O.G. ildathach *many coloured, variegated*, iol-
prefix meaning *many*, Gk. πολύς, Sk. pur-ú

iodh-lann f. *cornyard*, O.G. hith, W. yd *corn*, Sk. pi-tu
juice, drink, food; + lann *enclosure*, O.W. lann, W. llan
 ire, f. *progress, state, degree of growth*;

O.G. hire *wider*, Gk. πέρᾱ, L. perindie *over to-morrow*

uchd m. *breast*, L. pectus

uiridh, an uiridh *from last year*, Gk. πέρνσι, πέρντι, Sk. parút

ula f. *beard*, pl. ulachan, Gk. πύλιγγες *curly hair*, Sk.
 pulaka *erection of the hairs of the body*

ùr *fresh, new*; O.G. húrda, L. pūrus

also the place name Éire f. *Ireland*, M.G. Hériu, W. Iwer-
 ddon, Gk. Ηιέριος

2. before consonants:—

làmh f. *hand*, W. llaw, A.S. folm, L. palma, Gk. παλόμη

làn *full*, liòn *fill*, L. plenus, Gk. πλήρης

lâr m. E. *floor*, W. llawr, A.S. flôr *house floor*

leathann *broad*, W. llydan, Gk. πλατύς

luath *swift*, E. *fleet*, cf. L. pluit, *it rains*, Gk. πλέω *I sail*

raithneach, raineach f. *fern, brake*,

W. rhedyn, Gaul. ratis, *prati: Lit. papártis

3. between vowels:—

air = O.G. for upon § 142, § 188

caora f. *sheep*, O.G. caera: *qapero, L. caper *goat*, Gk.
 κάπρος *boar*, N. hafr, E. *heifer*

crò m. *anything circular, sheep cot*, W. craw: *krapos:
 AS. hrof, N. hrof *a shed*, E. *roof*

fo = *upo § 142

saor m. *carpenter*: *sapero, L. sapio

-ep-

air = iar n- *after*: *epero-~~n~~n § 188, 3

feamainn f. *sea-weed*, Ir. feam m. *the stump* on which it
 grows, dim. feaman m. *tail, rump*, Sk. vapati *strews,*
scatters, sows

teth *hot*, L. tepens, Sk. tapant-

-epō-

in the termination of fir-ean *just*, W. iawn, Goth. ibns
even, O. Corn. eun-hinsic gl. justus, c.f. cam-hinsic

4. medially (a) before **-n-**, **-s-**, **-t-** :**-pn-**

cuan m. *ocean* (O.G. = *haven*), N. hofn
 suan f. *sleep*, W. hun : *sopnos : L. somnus, Gk. ὕπνος
 teine m. *fire*, W. tân, O.W. tafnah *heat*

-ps-

lasair f. *flame*, W. llachar, Gk. λάμψω
 uasal *noble*, W. uchel, Gk. ὕψι, ὑψηλός

-pt-

cachdan m. *vexation*, cachd f. *bondmaid*, W. caeth *slave* :
 L. captus, capta
 riochd m. *form, personation*, W. rhith *species* : *prptu,
 Gk. πρέπω
 seachd *seven*, W. saith, L. septem, Gk. ἑπτά
 uachdar m. *upper surface*, M.W. uthyr, *oup-tero § 139

(b) after **-l-**, **-r-**, **-s-** :**-lp-**

cilleorn m. *urn*, O.G. cilornn, W. cālwrn *pail*, L. calpar,
 Gk. κάλπη *urn*
 col m. *sin*, W. cwl, L. culpa
 moladh m. *praising*, W. mawl, moli, Gk. μολπή, μέλπω

-rp-

caor f. *berry*, cf. Gk. καρπός *fruit*
 corran, Ir. carran m. *reaping hook*, L. carpo, Gk. καρπός
 seàrr f. *sickle*, W. sèr *bill-hook*, L. sarpo, Gk. ἄρπη

-sp-

sian m. *foxglove*, L. spionia, W. ffion *digitalis*
 sine f. *teat*, bó triphne *cow of three teats* ; N. speni *teat*,
 Sc. spean *to wean*
 soinn m. *cudgel, hero*, W. ffòn, Gk. σφίγν *wedge*, E. spoon

§ 50.

CONSONANTS.*The tenues c, t, p.*

Following initial tenues is a slight emission of breath almost amounting to **-h-**, e.g.

còir f. *justice*, tana *thin*, pìob f. *pipe*

In O.G. and Ogham, which had no **-p-**, the formula **B + H = P** (**-b-** cum aspiratione pro **-p-**, ponitur) was recommended in order to produce the difficult non-Gaelic sound **-p-**:—*Aur.* 432

This aspiration disappears, and the pure tenues emerge in certain combinations: am plobaire m. *the piper*, iompachadh m. *conversion*; and in the consonant groups—**cn-**, **cr-**; **tn-**, **tr-**; **pr-**; **str-**, § 59

The mediae are pronounced like tenues:

(a) Medial

g = c agadh m. *stammering*
magadh m. *mocking*
togail f. *lifting*

also after **-s-**:—

sgian f. *knife*
measgadh m. *mixing*

d = t fadadh m. *kindling*
madadh m. *mastiff*
sadadh m. *beating*

b = p obair f. *work*
plobaire m. *piper*
sgròbadh m. *scratching*

(b) Final

g = c bog *soft* rag *stiff*
lag m. *hollow* thig *come thou*

d = t rud m. *thing*
sud *yon, yonder*

b = p cab m. *mouth*
pìob f. *pipe*

§ 51.

THE LABIALS.

The labials **p**, **b**, **m**, **f**, and their corresponding aspirates are immutable, i.e. they have no distinction of broad and slender sound; they are, however, distinguished in Ireland.

P.

1. **-p-** sounds like Eng. **-p-**:—pill *return*, poll m. *pool*

-ph- sounds like Eng. **-f-**:—

làn a' phuill—*The full of the pool*;

gu'n phill mi MacPhàill—*that I turned MacPhail*:—S.O.

B.

2. **-b-** initial, is voiceless : baile m. *a town*
 medial and final, like -p- :—cabar m. *horn*, sgriob *scrape*
-bh- initial, like Eng. -v- : bha mi *I was*, bhuaile—*he struck*
 Medial (a) like Eng. -v- : leabhar m. *book*, aobhar m. *cause*
 (b) silent or with a close sound like Eng. -w- :—gobhal
 m. *fork*, cobhar m. *foam*
 Final like Eng. -v- or -a- :—marbh *dead*. In Lorn, mara.

M.

3. **-m-** initial and final, sounds like Eng. -m- :
 mac m. *son*, ceum m. *step*
-o- before final -m- in monosyllables becomes diphthongised
 into -au-, -ou- :—
 com m. *cavity of chest* tom m. *hillock*
 lom *bare* trom *heavy*
-mh- initial and final, like Eng. -v-, but it strongly nasalises
 the following vowel :—
 a mhàthair f. *his mother*,
 a' deanamh m. *doing*, in some dialects, a' deano
-mh- medial, like Eng. -u- strongly nasalised :
 (a) -amh- like Eng. -au- :—
 amhlair m. *dolt*, amhluadh m. *confusion*
 geamhradh m. *winter*, samhlahd m. *likeness*
 sglamhrúinn f. *scolding*
 (b) silent, with a nasalisation of the vowel :—
 amh *raw*, còmhradh m. *conversation*

§ 52.

F.

- f-** like Eng. -f- :—faigh *get*, fìor *true*, fòid f. *turf*
-f- appears as the aspirate of :
 (a) **-sv-** :—*svolnestu-s, solus m., soillse f. *light*, follas m.
publicity; soirmeil, foirmeil *brisk*, E. *swarm* : O.G.
 siur f. *sister* (Sk. svásr, Ger. Schwester), Ir. a fiur,
 G. a phiuthar *his sister* § 85, 4
 (b) **-p-** :—feòdar m. *pewter*, feucag f. *peacock*
 (c) **-b-** :—f-é-in (bud-é-sin) *self*

In dialects, **-f-** is substituted for :—

(a) **-bh-** :

initially : fo'n (=bho'n=o'n) a chaidh e—*since he went far* (=bharr) a dhòigh—*out of his mind*

medially : Far (=tabhair) dhomh sin—*Give me that* ;
fafann m. *breeze, surmise* (tabhann, to-sven).

(b) **-th-** : fairis for thairis :

Chaidh an craicionn dlùth a chur fairis,—*The skin was put close over the wound* :—L. nan Gleann 153, 2 ;

thuair, for fhuair *got*.

Feadair *Theodore* (Strathglass)

-fh- is silent except in fhathast *still*, fhéin *self*, fhuair e *he got* ;
where **-h-** is still sounded § 21

§ 53.

THE GUTTURALS.

G.

1. Initial **-c-**, broad, like Eng. **c** (k) *come, curb* :—

càil f. *appetite*, cùl m. *back*

-c- slender like Eng. **k** (c) in *kin, keep* :—

cìr f. *comb*, cìs f. *tribute*

2. In medial and final position, when **-c-** is derived from O.G. **-cc-**, the first **-c-** is aspirated in G, and **-c-** so derived is pronounced **-chk-**. **-c-** in G. is pronounced **-k-** :

Medial **c** (cc) = **chk** acain f. *moan*
bacadh m. *hindrance*

Final **c** (cc) = **chk** airc f. *distress*
boc m. *buck*
cnoc m. *hill*
mac m. *son*
olc *evil*
taic f. *support*
torc m. *boar*

but **c** = **k** in chunnaic mi—*I saw* (O.G. ad-chondairc),
ionhraidh *just* ; oirdheirc *famous*

Final **chd** = **chk** beannachd f. *blessing* §
 bochd *poor*, from -gt, § 184, 7
 teachd f. *coming* § 176

chd (pt) § 49, 4

-ch- broad, like Sc. *loch* :—

Initial chaidh mi—*I went*
 chuala mi—*I heard*
 chunnaic mi—*I saw*

Medial achadh m. *field*
 rachadh—*he would go*

Final lach f. *duck*
 a mach *out*
 nach e?—*is it not?*

-ch- is heard also as a glide before **c** (=cc) :
 boc (bochk) m. *buck*

and as O.G. **ch** before **d** (=k) :
 bochd (bochk) *poor*, from -ght

-ch- slender, like Eng. *hue*, *hew* :—

Initial chì mi—*I shall see*
 an tìr chéin—*in a far country*

Medial oidhche f. *night*; seiche f. *hide* :
 also nithean (=nichean) m. *things*

Final sìthich *pacify*, dreach an fhithich—*the look of the raven*

also bitheanta (=bicheanta) *continual*
 gu bràth (=brach) *for ever*
 bruith (=bruich) *boil*
 ith (=ich) *eat*

-ch- is heard also as a glide before **c** (cc = q) = k :—
 mic (=michk) *sons*

In Colonsay and Tiree final **-dh** = **-ch** :—

chaidh e—*he went*

aghaidh *face*

ra theinidh—*on fire*

as a léinidh—*in his shirt* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 137

bithidh e—*he will be* (also in Islay)

§ 54.

G.

-g- broad, like Eng. -g- in *go, lag* :—gabh *take*
 -g- slender, like Eng. -g- in *give, get* :—gin *produce*
 -gh-, -dh-, broad like a flat voiced -ch-

Initial a'ghrian f. *the sun*, ghabh *he took*, dhà *two*
 Medial foghar m. *autumn*, maghar m. *bait*, seadhail *in-*
telligent
 Final bualadh m. *striking*
 marbhadh m. *killing* :

-dh- in this termination is often silent, ràdh m. *saying*.
 Following a broad vowel -dh- is generally -g-, but -k in Inver-
 ness, -u- in Suth. Following a slender vowel -dh- is -ch- § 53, 4
 or silent. Silent also in, e.g. cridhe m. *heart*, fàidh m. *prophet*,
 though it forms a radical consonant of the word.

-gh- -dh- slender, like Eng. -y- in *yes, yonder* :—

Initial ghéill e—*he yielded* dheth—*of him*
 gheibh e—*he will get* dh'iarr e—*he asked*
 Medial bòidheach *pretty* ; fuigheall m. *remainder*

The same sound, **y**, is heard before broken **e**, and unstressed **e** preceding a long vowel :—

each m. *horse*, earb m. *roe*, geal *white*
 bèò *living*
 ceò m. *mist*
 geòidh *geese*

§ 55.

DENTALS.

T.

Initial -t- broad, no corresponding Eng. sound : t', tog *raise*
 -t- slender, varies in pronunciation from Eng. -t- in
question to Eng. -t- in *quit*
 -t- after -n- is Eng. -t-, bantraich f. *widow*
 -d- slender has, in medial and final positions, the same
 sound as -t- :

Cha téid mi idir idir ann—*I shall never never go*
 Cha n-fhidrich an sàthach an seang—
The well-fed will not consider the lean :—H.B.

Initial **-th-** is like Eng. **-h-** in *house* :—*thig come*

Medial and

Accented **-th-** is sometimes like **-ch-** § 53, 3

Medial and

Final **-th-** is silent—*sùitheach* ^{sooty}*watery*; *tìtheach* *intent on*; *maith* *good*; *sìth* f. *peace*; silent also in **thu** *thou*

§ 56.

D.

-d- broad like Eng. **-t-**, **-dt-**, between E. *dare* and *tare* :—*dol* m. *going*

-d- slender § 55

-d- after **-ch-** (**-chd**) § 53: **-dh-** broad § 54

§ 57.

S.

1. **-s-** broad, like Eng. **s** in *sea*, *mystery* strongly stressed :—*saor* *free*, *asal* f. *ass*

(a) in short syllables a strong hiss :—*cas* f. *foot*, *bas* f. *palm*

(b) in long syllables a voiced **z** :—*càs* m. *misfortune*, *bàs* m. *death*; or after a diphthong :—*uasal* *noble*.

(òran na Gàsaid—*Song of the Gazette* :—D. Ban 392

In final position **s** is followed by **d** in some districts :—*solusd* m. *light*; *dorusd* m. *door*; *a rithisd* *again*; *brist* *break*

2. **-s-** slender like Eng. **-sh-** in *show* :—*sin* *that*, *bris* *break*, *sìos* *down*

-s- followed by **-l-, n-, t-**, with a slender vowel is slender: so *this*, *sud* *yon* are always slender.

-s- followed by **b, g, m, p, r,** is always broad whether the vowel be broad or slender :—

smèid *nod*; *is* *is*, is always broad.

-s- aspirated is like Eng. **-h-** in *him*; *sheas* e—*he stood*, *shrann* e—*he snorted*

-s- is never aspirated before the consonants **b, g, m, p, t**: *sbàirn*, *spàirn* f. *effort*, *sgàin* *burst*, *smachd* m. *authority*, *spionnadh* m. *strength*, *stéidh* f. *basis* § 20, 2

-s- is silent, after **-t-** of the art. by aspiration :—*an t-sùil* f. *the eye*, *an t-slighe* f. *the way*, *deireadh* *an t-saoghail*—*the end of the world*

-s- epenthetic is often heard in pronunciation between **-r-** and **-t-**, e.g. ceart *right* = ceart**s**t; and occasionally between **-r-** and **-d-**, e.g. ceàrd m. *artificer*

In some dialects the **-r-** is entirely supplanted by **-s-**, e.g. òrd m. *hammer* is pronounced òsd (Uist).

§ 58.

LIQUIDS.

Broad closed monosyllables ending in **-ll-**, **-nn-**, and in doubled (or originally doubled) **-m-** diphthongise their vowels into **-au-**, **-ou-** :—

ball m. *member*

com, m. *cavity of the chest*

When the word is lengthened either by inflection or composition, diphthongisation ceases, unless the final liquid be strengthened by position :—

Gall m. *Lowlander*, but

Gallach *Lowland* (short)

Gallda *Lowland* (long)

L.

-l- broad.

initial : no corresponding sound in Eng. :—laogh m. *calf*,
làmh f. *hand*, slat f. *rod*, dlùth *near*

medial : eallach f. *load*, mullach m. *top*

The Glug Eiggach—the isle of *Egg cluck*; when **-l-** is sounded like **-w-** :—mullach a' chladaich—*top of the beach*, like Muwach a' chwadaich. When

final : broad **-l-** is doubled or supported by another consonant :—call m. *loss*, mall *slow*, alt m. *joint*

Aspirated, as in Eng. *loom*, *fool* :—

initial : labhair e—he *spoke*, cas lom f—a *bare foot*, mol—*praise thou*.

medial : bealach m. *pass*, mulad m. *sadness*

final : àl m. *brood*, òl *drink thou*

-l- slender, like Eng. **-ll-** in *million* : lì f. *colour*; linn m. *image*; doubled in medial and final position : milleadh m. *injury*, pill *return thou*

Aspirated, like Eng. **-l-** in *limb, fill* :—

leig liom—*let me alone* ; a linn—*his age* ; air an t-sliabh
—*on the hill* ; mil f. *honey*

-l- is put for **-n-** :—

clach-liobharraidh f. *whetstone*, for clach-shniaraidh :—
Turner 81 § 62

Skeulan for Sanc' Eunan (Aboyne)' § 112, 9

§ 59.

N.

-n- broad.

initial : naisg *bind*, nuadh *new*

medial : connadh m. *fuel*, donnal m. *howl*

Final **-n-** is doubled and **-a-** is diphthongised in stressed position
§ 58 : fann *faint*, tha e ann—*he is there* § 51, 3 ; but not in
polysyllables, e.g. a' fannachadh (= a' fanachadh) m. *fainting*.

aspirated, no corresponding sound in Eng. :—

shnàmh e—*he swam*

a' bhean nuadh-phòsda f. *the bride*

mo nàire—*shame!* fan—*stay thou*

-n- slender, like Eng. **-n-** in *new* :

initial : nèamh m. *heaven*, neart m. *strength*

ni m. *thing*, nigh—*wash thou*

medial : teinne f. *tension*, binne f. *melody*

In some dialects **-n-** is unaspirated in aithne f. *knowledge*,
duine m. *man*, teine m. *fire*, eileain—*of an island* ; air mo mhuin—
on my back

Aspirated : like Eng. **-n-** in *net, nit* :

sin e—*that is he* ; mo neart—*my strength* ;

ni e—*he will do* (for dogni)

-n- before **-g-** is a single sound like Eng. **-ng-**, or **-ng-k-**,
broad or slender, according to its vowel. In some dialects
a final **-g-** is hardened to **-k-** :—cumhang *narrow* ;

or **-n-** is dropped and the vowel nasalised, e.g. meanglan m.
branch, especially before **d, l, n, r, s** :

a duine m. *the man*

a tàillear m. *the tailor*, = a dàillear

annlan m. *condiment*

innis—*tell thou*

ànraith, m. *distress*

annsa *preferable* § 17

-n- following **c, g, m, t**, is by § 18 pronounced like **-r-**:—cnoc m. *hill*, gnìomh m. *deed*, mnathan *women*, tnuith m. *envy*, an t-snàtha—*of the yarn*

-n- is unvoiced

- medially 1. before -fh-, or original -fh-: buain-idh—*he will reap*; cluainⁿ-idh—*he will hear*
 2. before or after -th-: léithne *broader*, cruithneachd *wheat*
 3. before or after medial -ch-: eanchainn *brains*, aithrichean *fathers*

§ 60.

1. **-r-** broad, initial, has two sounds, both trilled (the second less strongly) like Eng. -r- in:

(a) *rude* (with tongue point trilled), e.g. ruadh *red*;

(b) *rod* (advanced), e.g. rabhadh m. *warning*, ceartas m. *justice*, ràdh m. *saying*

medial: earrach m. *spring*, tarruing—*pull thou*

final **-r-** (usually **-rr-**) is strongly trilled—e.g. feàrr *better*, tòrr m. *heap*

2. aspirated:

mo shròn—*my nose*; a rosg—*his eyelid*; anns an t-sruth *in the stream*; thraugh an abhuinn—*the river ebbed*; rannsaich iad—*they ransacked*; ruith e—*he ran*; fear m. *man*; mearachd f. *error*

3. slender:

fad thrì làithean—*during three days*

a rìgh—*her king*

àite réidh m. *level place, clear space*

duine reamhar m. *a fat man*, mirr m. *myrrh*

4. aspirated:

a rìgh—*O King!*

bean reamhar—*a fat woman*

Réidhtich i am bòrd—*She cleared the table*

Rinn e—*He did*

In corc f. *knife* and coirce m. *oats*, -r-, distinguished as broad and slender in Uist, is in other districts not so distinguished.

5. -r- is unvoiced

1. before original -fh-: iarr-aidh *asking*

2. before ^{or after} -th-: cothrom m. *opportunity*, caithream m. *battle shout*, comharradh m. *a mark*, O.G. comartha

§ 61. INTERCHANGES OF CONSONANTS.

-c- for -p-:—§ 49, 4

cailleach f. (nun) *hag*

càisg f. *Easter*

clòimh f. *wool*

cùbaid f. *pulpit*, dial. bùbaid

cuithe f. *pit, snow-wreath*;

curpur m. *purple* (Lewis)

cartan m. *flesh-worm, crab*

cuilse E. *pulse* (Islay)

L. pallium

pascha

plūma

pulpitum

puteus

purpur

Ir. partàn *crab* (Islay)

-cu- for -wh-:—

cuidheall f. E. *wheel*

Cuigse f. *Whigs*

cuip f. *whip*

-d- for -c-:—dalma, calma *brave*

-g- for -p-:—

grunnasdan, grunnasdal m. prⁿnasg m. *brimstone* H.S.D.

-g- for -y- (-j-):—geòla f. E. *yawl*, N. jula

-b- for -p-:—

òb m. *creek, bay*. N. hóp, hence place-name Ob-an

-f- for -b-: fòs *yet, still*, O.G. beus

-f- for -bh-; fair *fetch thou*, jussive fut. of tabhair

-f- for -m-: far rium = mar rium

-f- for -p-, through misunderstanding of aspiration:—

fùdar m. E. *powder*

peucag, feucag, eucag f. E. *peacock*

Thubhairt beul an ràfaird rium—

The voice of report told me:—S.O. 286^b13

-p- for -f-:—

plod m. *a fleet*, N. floti

plùr, flùr m. *flower, flour*

punntainn, punnainn, funntainn f. *benumbment with cold or damp*, Sc. *fundy funny*

-p- for **-b-**; through misunderstanding of eclipsis:—
 Bìoball, pronounced and sometimes written Pioball m. *Bible*
 campar m. *vexation*, Sc. *cumber*
 plangaid f. *blanket*
 bùlas m. *pothook*, pùlas, fòlais
 conversely bundaist m. E. *poundage, grassum*

-p- for **-t-**: cuspuinn, cusmuinn, E. *custom*: cuspair *mark*, E. *customer*

-ph- for **-f-**, through misunderstanding of aspiration:—
 phill *turn*, for fill. The perf. with do—gives rise to a third stem, till

-b- for **-m-**:—
 braich f. *malt*: O.G. mraich
 brath m. *betrayal*: O.G. mrath
 brugh m. *hostel*: O.G. mbrug
 breac, *speckled*: O.G. mreuchd

-b- for **-w-**:—barant: E. *warrant*
 bathar: E. *wares*
 buaic: E. *wick*
 buinn: E. *win*

-b- is intruded in:—
 criombanach *niggard*: crioman, creim
 domblas m. *gall*, O.G. do-mblas
 lamban m. *milk curdled by rennet*: slaman
 lombair *bare*, O.G. lommar

-m- for **-b-**:—
 bealaidh m. *broom*, also mealaidh, mealaich
 binid f. *rennet*, minid
 boile f. *rage*, moile f. *impatience*
 buntàta m. *potato*, muntàta
 mealag f. E. *belly*

-mh- for **-nn-** (merely a matter of spelling):—
 comhlach for connlach f. *straw*
 comhsoid for connsoid f. *wrangle*
 cramhlach for crannlach m. *tulchan calf*
 damhsa for dannsa m. *dance*

-nn- for -mh- :—

connaich for comhsaich *dispute* § 184, 86

-nn- for -ng- :—

cumhann, cumhang *narrow*

fairsinn, for-seng, *over slender, broad, wide* [Better *fairsinn*, for *ess-ann* = *ovk. - ann - narrow*]

-s- for -t- :—through misunderstanding the effect of the def.

art. :—

sabaid, tabaid f. *brawl*, sreud, treud m. *flock*

séist, séis m., téis f. *melody*

side f., tide m. E. *tide, weather*

-t- for -s- :—in *rt* pronounced *rst* §57 v. below

-t- intruded :—

prefixed aillse, t-aillse f. *spectre*

medial ceirtle f. *clew of thread*, L. *circulus*

fairtlich *baffle* § 184, 53

airtneal m. *weariness*, M.G. *forneal*

-t- for -h- :—tabh m. *ocean*, N. *haf*

tapadh m. E. *hap*, miothapadh *mishap*

talla m. E. *hall*

-t- for -v- :—tàrlaid f. *slave*, E. *varlet*

-s- for -h- :—sainnseal m., E. *handsel*

seicil E. *heckle* : Am F.-Ciùil 320

-s- for -ch- :—seanns, seamhas m. *luck*, E. *chance* : S.O. 40^a1

seipeal f. E. *chapel*

-s- for -j- :—Semeuca *Jamaica* D. Ban 340, 11

s- lost : dìosg *barren* : di-sesc

-g- for -d- :—

initial : geal f. *leech*, deal f.

géibheann f. *fetter*, deubhann f. *horsefetter*, deubh f.,

deubh-leum (McA.), dì-leum H.B.

greallag f. m. *swingle tree*, dreallag f.

final : cosg *spend*, cosd

-g- for -t- :—

greis *a while*, treis, O.G. *treimse a period*

§ 62.

-l- for -r- :—

biolaire f. *cress* : O.G. *biror* § 9, 2

cuilm, cuirrm f. *feast*

eilitriom m. *bier*, L. *feretrum*

eilthir, oirthir f. *coast*
 gairneal, E. *garner*, Sc. *garnell*, girnell a *meal chest*
 glinn, grinn, *pretty*
 iolair *eagle*, W. *eryr*
 tailgneachd, tairgneachd f. *prophecy*
 Griogail, Griogair *Gregor* cf. § 9, 1, 2

-l- for -n- :—

a null *to the other side*, M.G. a nunn : an + sund *from here*
 bàirleigeadh, bàrnaigeadh m. E. *warning*
 cànaile, cànaile f. *speech*
 coinleir, cuinnean m. *nostril*
 lànail, lànain m. *couple*
 a' Ghearmailt *Germany*, cf. an Eadailt *Italy*

-l- disappears :—

aisling, aisinn f. *dream*
 eisleadh, eisleadh f. *crupper*

-ll- disappears with compensatory vowel lengthening § 5, 3 :—

deillseag, déiseag f. *slap, blow*
 soillse, sòise f. a *bolis, ball of fire*
 but boillsgeadh m. boillsgeachd f., boirse f. *brightness*
 from one -l- : L. *fulgeo*
 and aillse f. *fairy*, confused with aibhse f. *spectre*
 aillsich—*tell fairy tales, exaggerate*
 aibhseach *awful*, aibheis f. *abyss*

-bh- for -l- (-ll-) :—

allsadh, abhsadh m. *clewing sail*, N. *halsa*
 allsporag, abhsporag f. *cow's throttle, stomach*

-d- for -l- :—the Islay pronunciations—

dà, for là m. <i>day</i>	dàn, làn <i>full</i>
dàidir, làidir <i>strong</i>	daogh, laogh m. <i>calf</i>
dàmh, làmh f. <i>hand</i>	

-d- for -n- :—

deanntag, neanntag f. *nettle* § 17, § 14

§ 63.

N.

-n- for -l- :—

leanabh, leanaban m. *child*, O.G. *lelap*
 munachag, mulachag, f. *kebbuck*; spùinn *spoilt*, for spùill

-n- for -m- :—

màn or màm *mole, boil*, McEachan's Dict.

-n- for **-r-** :—

bruan m. *fragment*, O.G. bruar
 an eanar, an earar—*the day after to-morrow*
 fiolan, fiolar m. *fly, earwig*
 gartan E. *garter*
 iomchan, iomchar m. *carriage, behaviour*

-n- for **-t-** :—

cunnradh m. *covenant*, O.G. cundrad, L. contrāctus
 sléisne for sléisde *of thigh*

-n- is (a) pronounced, or (b) disappears nasalising its vowel,
 or (c) is entirely omitted in :—

banrígh f. *queen*

-n- is intruded in :—

buntàta m. *potato* planc m. *plack*
 puinsean m. *poison*

and in the place-names in Eng. :

Colasa Colonsay, Orasa Oronsay § 18, 7

§ 64.

-r- for **-l-** :—

caisil-chrò *bier*, Ir. cosair-chró : √ ser
 barraidh, baillidh m. *bailie, factor*, R. Donn, Ed. 1829, Ind.
 bruadar, brudal m. *dream*
 Féill Fairc, Féill Failc f. *Epiphany* : fairc *wash thou*,
 O.G. folcaim, W. golchi
 in dara, ind ala *the second* § 48, 2
 mar (with loss of initial syllable) as, O.G. amal § 198
 soirgheas m. *good voyage* = soilgheas : so-loingeas § 150, 8

-r- for **-n-** :—

baraltrum, banaltrum f. *nurse*
 boirionn *feminine*, boirionnach m. *woman*, Ir. boineann,
 Gk. Βαβά, γυνή
 doras fhios agam, donas etc.—*I don't know*, cf. gun norradh
 cadail—*without a wink of sleep* :—Arab. I. 76]; II.
 53, 113

m'aram fhéin, m'anam fhéin—*by mine own soul*
 mur, mu'n *unless* § 145, 4, cf. Ir. Luimneach *Limerick*

-r- is often assimilated before **-l-**, **-n-** :—

atharla f. *heifer*

atharnach, athainneach f. *red land*

beurla f. *English*
 comhairle f. *counsel*
 earlachadh m. *preparation of food*
 fairtlich, fàillich *baffle*
 mèirle f. *theft*
 òirleach f. *inch*
 ùrlar m. *floor*, unnlar (McA.)

Add the proper name Mac Calphuirm *Mac Alpine* § 111

-r- is sometimes epenthetic:—

bratàllion *battalion* (D.Ban 392, 13 C)
 briosgaid f. *biscuit*
 gus na phrill iad—to which they returned:—Gillies 260
 grath-muinge, gath-muinge m. *mane*
 mulardach, muladach *sorrowful*
 mùrla *coat of mail*, sgrud, sgùd, *cluster*:—Claig. 106
 trog *lift*, Manx troggal, but cf. tog § 184, 36

§ 65. THE PARASITIC OR (IN SANSCRIT) THE SVARABHAKTI VOWEL.

(i.e., The "Voice-attachment," "vowel-portion," or glide vowel).

Svarabhakti is the development in the spoken language of a non-radical or inorganic vowel from the voiced sound of the preceding consonant, resulting in a repetition of the preceding vowel.

Tulach gorm m. *Green hill*, is in Scottish C.S. spoken and written as Tullochgorum (more correctly Tullochgorom). The Svarabhakti or glide vowel occurs—

I. Between words, i.e. in Sandhi or composition external to the word; and

II. Between letters of the word, i.e., internal.

I. External Svarabhakti—

an-a-lasda <i>insipid</i>	ban-a-mhaighstir f. <i>mistress</i>
an-a-moch <i>late</i>	aon-a-chat deug <i>eleventh cat</i>
an-a-ceart <i>unjust</i>	àr-amach <i>battlefield</i> : àr + magh
an-a-ghràdhach <i>doting</i>	ball-a-gheal <i>white topped</i>
cach-a-leth, cachliath, cachaileth f. <i>swing-gate</i> :—F.C. 319	
ceanna-bhaile m. <i>chief town</i> :—Arab. 66 y.	

dall-a-bhrònach *blind and sorrowful*
 morghan m. *sea-sand, gravel*, moroghan
 morbhach f. *land liable to sea flooding*, morobhach
 sean-a-ghobha m. *old smith*
 sean-a-mhathair f. *grandmother*

II. In Internal Svarabhakti, a full vowel is developed, having a level or an accented stress : but it is seldom written :

Gheibh thu deiseil uisge teith dhomhsa a chum g'um fairig mi mi-fhéin—*You shall prepare hot water for me that I may bathe myself* :—Arab. ii. 47.

The Sv. vowel is, however, in some instances written regularly :
 banachag f. *milkmaid*, for banchag
 gnìomharra *deeds*, for gnìomhradha, pl. of gnìomhradh m.
 iarunn m. *iron*, O.G. iarn
 meilgeag f. *peapod*, for meilgeag
 muinichill m. *sleeve*, for muinchill
 muinighinn f. *trust*, for muinghinn
 ocar m. *interest on money*, W. ocr, N. okr
 seanachas m. *conversation, story*, for seachas
 suiridhe f. *wooing*, M.G. suirge

cf. imrich f. *flitting*, O.G. immirge, immirce.

The Svarabhakti vowel does not count in scansion, but there are a few exceptions :

Gur mairg a bhiodh 'san ùbaraid—*Pity him who would be in the fray* :—S.O. 150^b11.

Thu air an déiric anns gach àit—*Thou dependant upon charity everywhere* :—Clarsach 7.

In W., however, monosyllables like pobl m. *people*, ffafr f. *favour*, teml f. *temple*, ofn m. *fear*, may be sung as disyllables—pobol, ffafar, temel, ofon :—Hymnau a Thônau, p. ix.

§ 66.

Svarabhakti causes a repetition of the syllabic vowel, or parent sound, with two exceptions :—

(a) **io**, with Sv. **ao**, e.g. iomlan *perfect*, iumaolan ; iomchuidh *fit*, iumaochuidh ; ionmhuinn *beloved*, iunaomhuinn.

- (b) **ui**, with Sv. **i**, e.g. buirb of *fierce*, burib
doilgheas m. *sorrow*, duligheas § 150, 8
guirm of *green*, gurim
luirg of *a track*, lurig

§ 67.

The consonant groups producing Svarabhakti are :—

1. A liquid followed by a labial, **-g-**, or **-ch-** :—
 - l- calpa m. *calf of the leg* = calapa
Alba f. *Scotland*, Alaba
dealbh m. *image*, dealabh
tilg *throw*, tilig
calma *brave*, calama
salchar m. *filth*, salachar
 - n- cainb f. *hemp*, cain(a)ib
banbh m. *fallowland*, banabh
ainm m. *name* ain(a)im
seanmhathair f. *grandmother*, sean 'amhair
eanghlas f. *gruel*, eanaghlas
eanchainn f. m. *brain*, eanachainn
 - r- borb *rough*, borob
tarbh m. *bull*, tarabh
dearmad m. *neglect*, dearamad
lorg f. *staff*, lorog
carghus m. *Lent*, caraghus
dorch *dark*, doroch
2. **-m-** before liquids, **-ch-** and **-s-** :
imlich *lick*, imilich and (with metathesis) ilimich
imnidh f. *care*, iminidh
iomradh m. *mention*, iumaoradh
timcheall m. *circuit*, timicheall
aimsir f. *time*, aimaisir
3. **-s-** before **-mh-** and **-ch-** :
seasmhach *steadfast*, seas'amhach

In some cases where Svarabhakti is followed by a spirant, the latter disappears, and Svarabhakti attracts and dominates, but does not lengthen, the following vowel :

- l- dh' fhalbhadh—*would go away*, gala'a(g)
galad f., a ghalad, galghad f., laochan, M.G. galgat
champion
- n- inbhir m. *confluence of waters*, inir
gainmheach f. *sand*, gainaich
inibhe f. *rank, condition*; adj. inbheach, inich
inghean f. *daughter*, ni'an, with loss of initial syllable,
§ 68, 1
- r- arbhar m. *standing corn*, arabhar, and ara'ar
àrach f. *battle field*, àr-mach (àr-mag), àramhach
aramach m. *arming, rebellion* arm-ach
dearbhadh m. *proof*, marbhadh m. *killing*
soirgheas m. *favourable wind*, soiro'is § 150, 8, § 64

§ 68.

The stress occurring on the Svarabhakti vowel has caused in some instances—

1. loss of an initial syllable :

nighean f. *girl*, S. Caithness irinn, O.G. ingen : i-n-i-ghean
mearall, air mearall *amiss, astray* : air iomrall, Munro 153.
raball m. *tail* : earball, ear-a-ball § 7 iii.

2. the addition of a final syllable :

ainbi, ainbith *odd, unusual*, O.G. ainb, ainib : n-wid-s
achmhasan m. *reprimand* : M.G. ath-chomsán; ath-
com-ness. § 184, 70
suairce *pleasant* : O.G. suairc

3. disintegration and rearrangement of medial syllables :

inich *neat, tidy, lively* : from inbhe, in-i-bhe-ch
iongantas *wonder*—pronounced igadas (Skye) § 18, 7 for
ingnathas, ingan(a)thas
moirear m. *a lord*, O.G. mormaer, mor-o-mher, M.G.
morbhair

4. loss of a final vowel :

calm *brave*, O.G. calma
éirigh f. *rising*, O.G. éirge
eitean m. *kernel*, Ir. eitne
imrich f. *flitting*, O.G. imirce

§ 69.

GENDER.

There are two genders in Gaelic—mas. and fem. In O.G. there was a neuter gender also.

1. Nouns signifying males are mas.

fear *man*, rìgh *king* ;

except sgalag f. *farm-servant, workman*

The diminutive **-ag** is now fem. ; but in O.G. the word was scol-óc m. *scholar*, he who in the monastery performed also the agricultural and menial work.

A pronoun referring to a male denoted by a feminine noun is mas. :

Is maith an sgalag e—*He is a good workman* :—Munro 179.

2. Nouns signifying females are fem. :

màthair f. *mother*, bó f. *cow*

except :

agh m. *heifer*, D. Ban 170, 149

boireannach (baineannach) m. *woman*

capull m. *horse or mare*, commonly *mare*

mart m. *cow*

A pronoun referring to a female denoted by a masculine noun is fem. :

Is deas am boirionnach i—*She is a handsome woman* :—Munro 179.

A boat—**bàta, darach, soitheach**—though mas., is thought of and referred to as fem. :

Is iomadh gleann ris an cromadh i h-earrach—*There's many a glen (trough of the sea) to which she would turn her tail* :—S.O. 47ay.

Similarly :

Fhuair an gobhlan-gaoithe (m) nead **dhi féin**—*The swallow hath found a nest for herself* :—Ps. lxxxiv. 3

Tha gliocas (m) air a fireanachadh **le a cloinn**—*Wisdom is justified of her children* :—Math. xi. 19.

3. Mas. nouns denoting a genus or species include the female :

cat m. *cat*

leòmhán m. *lion*

duine m. *man*

uan m. *lamb*

Cha robh duine de theaghlach againn—*We had no family* :—Arab. i. 18.

§ 70.

The gender is made specific :

1. By using different words for mas. and fem :

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
athair <i>father</i>	mathair	each <i>horse</i>	làir
amadan <i>fool</i>	òinseach	fear <i>man</i>	bean
bodach <i>carl</i>	cailleach	fleasgach <i>bachelor</i>	maideann
boc <i>buck</i>	maoiseach	gille <i>lad</i>	caile
bràthair <i>brother</i>	piuthar	giullan <i>boy</i>	caileag
coileach <i>cock</i>	cearc	mac <i>son</i>	nighean
cù <i>dog</i>	gala	oide <i>stepfather</i>	muime
damh <i>ox, stag</i>	atharla	reatha } <i>ram</i>	caora
	(agh §69, 2)	reithe }	
dràchd <i>drake</i>	tunnag, lach	tarbh <i>bull</i>	bó

2. In the case of human beings (also *baniag f. spawning fish*) by placing **ban-** before the word denoting the male :

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
as <i>prenoun</i> :	àireach <i>cow-tender</i>	banarach, <i>dairymaid</i>
as <i>prefix</i> :	coisiche <i>traveller</i>	bana-choisiche § 65
	diùc <i>duke</i>	ban-diùc
	éisg <i>satirist</i>	ban-éisg
	fear-ogha <i>grandson</i>	ban-ogha § 102, 6

3. In the case of domestic animals, by affixing the adj. **firionn** *male* to denote the mas. and **boirionn** *female* to denote the fem. :
 cat firionn m. *a he cat* : cat boirionn m. *a she cat*

4. In the case of wild animals and birds, by prefixing **boc** and **coilich** respectively to the noun denoting the female, which is then put in the gen. :

earba f. <i>roe</i>	boc earba m. <i>buck</i>
gobhar f. <i>goat</i>	boc goibhre m. <i>he-goat</i>
maigheach f. <i>hare</i>	boc-maighich m. <i>buck-hare</i>
smeòrach f. <i>thrush</i>	coileach-smeoraich m. <i>cock-thrush</i>

§ 71.

- The gender of nouns denoting things inanimate may to some extent be inferred from—1. the termination for mas. and fem. ;
 2. the meaning of the noun :

1. The Termination :

	(a) <i>Mas.</i>	
	-a	balla <i>wall</i> § 81
Inf. in	-adh	bualadh <i>striking</i>
Dim. in	-an, -ean	macan <i>little son</i>
Concrete in	-as	dànadas <i>boldness</i>
Nomina agentis :		
	-ach	marcach m. <i>rider</i>
	-aiche	searmonaiche m. <i>preacher</i>
	-air	brocair m. <i>fox-hunter</i>

(b) *Fem.*

Fem.-a-stems	-a	làmh <i>hand</i>
Diminutive stems in	-ag	caileag <i>girl</i>
Abstract nouns in	-achd, -eachd	beannachd <i>blessing</i>
	-ad, -ead	bòidhchead <i>beauty</i>
	-e	doille <i>blindness</i>
Polysyllables in	-ir	saothair f. <i>travail</i>
except those in -air, -aiche above.		

2. The meaning of the noun :

(a) *Mas.* :

The names of the elements, seasons of the year, days of the week, metals, colours, grains, vegetables, liquors, and timber are for the most part mas., e.g.

teine <i>fire</i>	earrach <i>spring</i>	Di-luain <i>Monday</i>
iarunn <i>iron</i>	corcur <i>purple</i>	cruinneachd <i>wheat</i>
càl <i>kail</i>	leann <i>ale</i>	‡ giùbhas <i>fir</i>

(b) *Fem.* :

The names of countries, musical instruments, heavenly bodies, diseases, copses are for the most part fem. :

Alba f. <i>Scotland</i>	a' phiòb <i>the bagpipes</i>
	a' ghrìan <i>the sun</i>

Eaglais na Roimhe— <i>the Church of Rome</i> :—Cuairt. 40, 99	
a' bhreac <i>smallpox</i>	a' ghiùsach <i>fir-copse</i>

§ 72.

The Neuter Gender.

The difficulty of determining the gender by classification is increased by the disappearance of the O.G. neuter from Gaelic.

The following old neuter nouns are now distributed between the mas. and fem. :

aodach m. *dress*
 gleann m. *glen*
 glùn m.f. *knee*
 gnè f. *kind, nature*
 leann m. *ale.*
 leth m. *side*
 luach m. *value*
 luibh m.f. *herb*

magh m.f. *plain*
 muir f. *sea*
 nèamh m. *heaven*
 sliabh m. *mountain*
 teach, dat. taig^h m. *house*
 tìr f.m. *land*
 toiseach m. *beginning*

Traces of the O.G. neuter gender survive in :

(a) the nouns *teachd-an-tìr* *income*, *tìr mòr* *mainland*:—
 L.C. 91

(b) Pronominal phrases :

'seadh, O.G. is ed—*It is that ! Yes !*

eadhon, O.G. ed on—*That is it ! even*

An eadh ? O.G. In ed—*Is it that ? Is it so ?*

Ni h-eadh, O.G. ni hed—*It is not that. No !*

gidheadh, O.G. cid ed—*though it be that, nevertheless*

Is eadh, 'seadh, emerges in answer to a question where *is*, the principal verb, is latent :

Am Muileach e ?—*Is he a Mullman ?* 'Seadh, or Cha n-eadh :—C.R. vi. 299

An Romanach thu ? Is eadh—*Art thou a Roman ? Yes :*
 —Acts xxii. 27

Nach mi-chiatach an gnothach ? Gu dearbh is eadh—*Is it not an unseemly matter ? Indeed it is :—Arab. i. 67*
 § 119, 4

§ 73.

ROOT AND STEM.

A root is the most elementary form to which the word can be reduced :

√gar-call

A stem is the root, either simple or inflected, with some element of inflection added, and forming a base for further inflection :

gair-m m. *calling, call*, g.s. gairme

VOWEL STEMS.

I. An-o-stem, a class which includes the Latin II. declension in-us, ended originally in -os, -o-s. This is known be-

cause of the gen. sing, infection in -i- §6 and from the form of the word in other languages :

n.s. each m. *horse* L. equus Gk. ἵππος
g.s. eich equi ἵππου, Thess. ἵππου

II. A fem-*ā*-stem ended originally in -*ā* :

n.s. làmh f. *hand* : *plāmā, L. palma, Gk. παλάμη
g.s. làimhe palmae παλάμης

III. A fem.-*i*- stem ended originally in -*i-s* :

n.s. mil f. *honey* L. mel Gk. μέλι
g.s. meala mellis μέλιτος

IV. A -*u*- stem ended originally in -*u-s* :

n.s. loch m. *lake* L. lacus Gk. λάκκος
g.s. locha lacūs

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

V. (a) *guttural stems* :

n.s. nathair f. *serpent* L. natrīx
g.s. nathrach natricis

(b) *nasal stems* :

n.s. àra f. *kidney* L. nefrones Gr. νεφρός

g.s. àrann

n.s. cù m. *dog* L. canis Gr. κίων

g.s. coin (O.G. con) canis κυνός

(c) *dental stems* :

n.s. cara m. *friend* L. carant-ius § 85, 4

d.s. caraid

(d) -*r*- stems :

n.s. athair m. *father* L. pater Gr. πατήρ

g.s. athar patris πατρός

For verbal stems, see §184.

§ 74.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

All nouns have the same form in nom. and acc., the old acc. being obsolete.

The form of the genitive singular determines the class and declension to which a noun belongs.

Nouns are of two great classes :

- A. Vocalic stems, which show modification of the vowels either by infection, or by a vowel addition to the stem.
- B. Consonantal stems, which add, or originally added, consonants.

A.

Vocalic stems have four declensions, distinguished by the following characteristics :

- I. A broad vowel with a slender infection : mas.-**o**-stems, nom. bàrd *a bard*, gen. bà-i-rd.
- II. Any vowel with a slender increase : fem.-**a**-stems, n. cluas f. *ear*, g. cluais-e.
- III. A slender vowel with a broad increase : -**i**-stems, n. sùil f. *eye*, g. sùl-a
- IV. A broad vowel with a broad increase : -**u**-stems, n. guth m. *voice*, g. guth-a.

B.

V. Consonantal stems are included in one declension, distinguished by the following characteristics :

1 Any vowel with a guttural, nasal, or dental increase in the genitive singular :

- n. cathair f. *chair*, g. cathrach
- n. àra f. *kidney*, g. àrann
- n. bràigh m. *brae*, g. bràghad.

2 In -**r**- stems, a slender vowel with a broad infection in the genitive singular :

- n. athair m. *father*, g. athar

In addition to the regular case endings, the poets used, both for nom. and for oblique cases, an old meaningless termination **-ibh, -aibh** (called in O.G. *irisa* *humiliation*) which is identical in form with dat. pl., and is still heard in C.S. :

Gur farsuinn do ranntaibh—*Wide are thy domains* :—S.O. 49^b17.

Bhi faicinn do chursaibh—*to see thy horses* :—ib. 42^b28.

'Se braonaibh faoin, a lIon an cuan—*It is insignificant drops that filled the ocean* :—Clarsach 9.

'S a' Ghàidhlig aosd' ag gleus bhur macaibh—*The old Gaelic moves your sons* :—ib. 42.

Bu tric a bha anamaibh air an dùsgadh—*Often have souls been awakened* :—Cos. xix.

Air son slàinte anamaibh—*for the salvation of souls* :—ib. xxi.

'M b'e sin raghainn nam macaibh—*Were that the choice of boys?*—S.O. 146^b38.

Bidh an aodnaibh 'gan sgròbadh—*Their faces will be scratched* :—ib. 50.

§ 75.

The vowel changes in the gen. sing. of mas. -o- and fem. -a- stems may for convenience of comparison be placed side by side :

		mas.	fem.
1.	à becomes	ài :	gràdh <i>love</i> , gràidh ; làmh <i>hand</i> , làimhe.
	a	„ ai :	cat <i>a cat</i> , cait ; slat <i>rod</i> , slaite.
	a	„ oi :	dall <i>blind</i> , doill ; clach (O.G. cloch) <i>stone</i> , cloiche.
	a	„ ui :	falt <i>hair</i> , fuilt.
2.	ea	„ ei :	each <i>horse</i> , eich ; creag <i>crag</i> , creige.
	ea	„ i :	ceann <i>head</i> , cinn ; cearc <i>hen</i> , circe.
3.	ia	„ éi :	fiadh <i>deer</i> , féidh ; grian <i>sun</i> , gréine.
4.	ua	„ uai :	uan <i>lamb</i> , uain ; tuagh <i>axe</i> , tuaighe.
5.	ò	„ òi :	òl <i>drinking</i> , òil ; bròg <i>shoe</i> , bròige.
	o	„ oi :	dos <i>tuft</i> , tassel, dois.
	o	„ ui :	boc <i>buck</i> , buic ; long <i>ship</i> , luinge.
6.	ao	„ aoi :	laogh <i>calf</i> , laoigh ; gaoth <i>wind</i> , gaoithe.
7.	eò	„ iùì :	ceòl <i>music</i> , ciùil.
8.	ìo	„ ì :	sìol <i>seed</i> , sìl ; crìoch <i>end</i> , crìche.
	io	„ i :	airgìod, airgead <i>silver</i> , airgid.
9.	ù	„ ùi :	cùl <i>back</i> , cùil.
	u	„ ui :	dorus <i>door</i> , doruis ; muc <i>pig</i> , muic.
10.	*eu	„ eòi :	beul <i>mouth</i> , beòil.

§ 76.

FIRST DECLENSION.

A. VOCALIC STEMS v. § 85.

I.

mas.-o-stems. §73, I.

1. <i>sing.</i>		<i>plural.</i>
n. bard <i>a bard</i>		bàird <i>bards</i>
g. bàird <i>of a bard</i>		bhàrd <i>of bards</i>
d. bàrd <i>(to) a bard</i>		bàird, bardaibh <i>(to) bards</i>
v. a bhàird <i>O bard</i>		a bhàrda <i>O bards</i>
dual n. dà bhàrd :	g. dà bhàird.	

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES :

à into ài	àgh <i>luck</i> àl <i>brood</i> bàs <i>death</i> blàr <i>a plain</i> càl <i>kale</i> ceàrd <i>tinker</i> [gàradh <i>garden</i>] gràdh <i>love</i> ràmh <i>oar</i>	a into oi	crann <i>tree, croinn</i> (and crainn) dall <i>blind, doill</i> gad <i>wythe, goid</i> Gall <i>Lowlander, Goill</i>
a into ai	bad <i>tuft</i> cuan <i>ocean</i> duan <i>poem</i> feasgar <i>evening</i> garadh (& garaidh) <i>den</i> monadh <i>moor</i> òran <i>song</i> saoghal <i>world</i> sluagh (slògh) <i>people</i> pl. slòigh sodal <i>flattery</i> tarbh <i>bull</i> polysyllables in -ach balach <i>boy</i> òglach <i>youth</i>]	ao into aoi	caol <i>a strait</i> fraoch <i>heath</i> laoch <i>hero</i> laogh <i>calf</i> maor <i>officer</i> saor <i>carpenter</i>
		ò into òì	bròn <i>sorrow</i> dreòs <i>blaze</i> fòd (& fàd) <i>turf</i> gleòs <i>lamentation</i> lòn <i>meadow</i> nòs <i>custom</i>
		o into oi	àros <i>house, àrois</i> dos <i>tuft, tassel, dois</i> (pl. dois, dosan, & duis) pronn <i>coarsest part of</i> <i>oatmeal, proinn (&</i> <i>pruinn)</i>
			diminutives in -an § 7, II., 3

a into i mac son, mic

ù into ùi cùl *back*
dùn *castle*
rùn *secret*
sùgh *sap*

u into ui dorus *door, doruis,*
pl. dorsan
lus *herb*
rud *thing, ruid*

2 Sing.

a into ui n. càrn *a cairn*
g. cùirn
d. càrn
v. a chùirn

Pl.

cùirn
chàrn
cùirn, càrnaibh
a chàrna

Dual.

n. dà chàrn
g. dà chùirn

a into ui alt *joint*
allt *brook*
balg *wallet*
ball *member*
balt *welt of shoe*

calbh *hazel shoot (and cailbh)*
calg *prickle*
car *turn*
clag *bell, glac (Lewis)*

ò into ùi nòs *beastings*
bòrd *plank*
còrd *rope*
còrn *cup*
dòrn *fist*
òrd *hammer (pl.*
ùird, òrdan)
sòrn *flue*

o into ui boc *buck*
bonn *foundation*
broc *badger*
brod *goad*
com *chest, breast*
conn *reason*
cnoc *knoll*
(pl. cnuic & cnocan)
cor *condition*
corp *body*
crodh *cattle*
dos *tuft, tassel, dois*

ploc *round mass (pl. plocan)*
poll *hole (puill & pollan)*
port *harbour (pl. puirt & portan)*
pronn (& proinn) *coarsest part of*
oatmeal
prop *prop (pl. pruipe & propachan)*
sgolb *spline*
sgonn *block, lump, crowd*
sloc *pit*
soc *snout*
sonn *stake, cudgel*
sop *wisp (pl. suipe & sopan)*

droll <i>tail</i> , also droill	spong <i>sponge</i> pl. spuing & spogan ^{and n}
falt <i>hair</i>	stoc <i>stock</i>
fonn <i>land</i>	tolg <i>hollow</i>
gob <i>beak</i>	toll <i>hole</i> (pl. tuill & tollan)
gorn <i>ember</i>	tolm <i>mound</i>
lod <i>puddle</i>	tom, round <i>hillock</i> (pl. tuim & toman)
lonn <i>choler</i> (luinn and lonna)	tonn <i>wave</i> , tuinn & tuinne (pl. tuinn, tuinne, tonna, tonnan), gob na (=nan) <i>tuinne the sea-edge</i>
moll <i>chaff</i>	
olc <i>evil</i>	torc <i>boar</i>

3.	Sing.	Pl.	Dual.
ea into i	n. ceann <i>head</i>	cinn	n. dà cheann
	g. cinn	cheann	g. dà chinn
	d. ceann	cinn, ceannaibh	
	v. chinn	a cheanna	

biadh *food*, bìdh (also bidhe)
 breac *trout*, bric
 ceap *block*, cip, pl. cip, ceapa, -an
 craiceann *skin*, pl. cracne & craicnean
 fear *man*, fir
 geall *pledge*, gill
 meall *lump*, mill, pl. mill & meallan
 meann *kid*, minn
 muileann *mill*, muilinn, pl. muileannan & muilnean, muiltean
 nead *nest*, nid (f. in Argyll)
 preas *bush*, pris
 raigeann *obstinacy*, raiginn
 sailleann *weavers' paste*, saillinn

Polysyllables in **-each**, unaccented, and of uncertain origin § 124 may be included here :

baisteach <i>baptist</i> , baistich	coigreach <i>stranger</i> , coigrich
cinneach <i>heathen</i> , cinnich	coileach <i>cock</i> , coilich
cinneadh <i>clan</i> , cinnidh	fitheach (m.f.) <i>raven</i> , fithich
cléireach <i>cleric</i> , cléirich	gaisgeach <i>hero</i> , gaisgich

- ea** into **ei** breitheamh *judge*, pl. breitheamha, -an, -nan
 buideal *cask* dearg *red colour*
 càirdeas *relationship* each *horse*
 caoibhneas *kindness* eilean *island*
 ceàrd *tinker*, cèird, cèaird, ministear *minister*
 pl. ceàrdan neart *strength*, neirt & nirt
 ceart *right* òigear *a youth*, òigeir
 cineal *race*, O.N. cinél searg *puny creature*, seirg,
 cuilean *puppy* & searga, pl. seargan
- èa** into **èi** nèamh *heaven*, nèimh & nèimhe, pl. nèamhan
- eu** into **éi** ceum *step*, céim (& ceuma, v. u-stems §84)
 eug *death*, éig seun *amulet*, séin & sèin
 sgeun *shyness*, sgéin & sgèin treun *warrior*, tréin
- eò** into **iùì** ceòl *music*, ciùil (& ceòil) seòl *method*, pl. seòlan
 seòl *sail*, pl. siùil
- eu** into **eòì** beul *mouth*, beòil (& béil), § 5, 3
 deur *tear*, deòir
 eun *bird*, eòin
 fairleas (fairleus) *object on skyline*, fairleois
 feur *grass*, feòir
 gèadh (O.G. géd) *goose*, geóidh
 gleus *order*, gleòis (& gleusa)
 leud *breadth*, leòid
 leus *torch*, leòis
 meur *finger*, meòir
 neul *cloud*, neòil
 seud *jewel*, pl. seòid, seudan
 sgeul *story*, sgeòil, sgéil, sgéile, pl. sgeòil, sgeulan
- ia** into **éi** bian *hide*, béin
 cliabh *creel*, cléibh
 Dia *God*, Dé, pl. Diathan (Dée, Déith)
 fiach *debt*, féich, pl. féich, fiachan
 iasg *fish*, éisg
 riasg *fen*, réisg
- ia** into **eòì** cias *fringe*, ceòis pl. ciasan
- ia** into **ei** lias *hut*, leis
- io** into **ì** lìon *net*, lìn sìol *seed*, sìl
- io** into **i** airgiod *silver*, airgid
 craicionn *skin*, craicinn
- léis?

In disyllabic words like the last two examples, the variation of the final vowel or diphthong, apart from such examples as *cinél* § 76, 3 and diminutives in *-an*, is for the most part a matter of orthography. The only phonetic alternation is between *ə* and *əi*.

§ 77.

II.

mas-**io**-stems

(sometimes fem.)

Indeclinable in singular

1 Nouns ending in *-air* (Lat. *-arius* § 135). The singular sometimes retains original *-e*, the pl. ends in *-ean* :

<i>cabhsair</i> causeway	<i>forsair</i> forester
<i>cabsdair</i> curb, <i>bit</i>	<i>gàradair</i> gardener
<i>cealgair</i> hypocrite	<i>gunnair</i> gunner
<i>ceileadair</i> trustee	<i>mucair</i> swineherd
<i>clàrsair</i> harper	<i>òsdair</i> host
<i>cùbair</i> cooper	<i>pacair</i> packman
<i>cungadair</i> apothecary	<i>plobair</i> piper
<i>dannsair</i> dancer	<i>reachdair</i> lawgiver
<i>dealbhadair</i> painter	<i>sealgair</i> hunter
<i>dorsair</i> porter	<i>seòladair</i> sailor
<i>feadair</i> whistler	<i>seudair</i> jeweller
<i>feòladair</i> butcher	<i>teachdair</i> messenger

2 Nouns ending in *-e* (Lat. *-ius, -iom*). The regular plural adds *-an* :

<i>céile</i> spouse	<i>impire</i> emperor
<i>ceileiriche</i> warbler	<i>maraiche</i> seaman
<i>cleasaiche</i> performer	<i>pàisde</i> m.f. child
<i>crìdhe</i> heart, pl. <i>crìdheachan</i>	<i>ràmhaiche</i> rower
<i>cuaille</i> club (pl. also <i>-achan</i>)	<i>reithe</i> ram, pl. <i>reitheachan</i>
<i>duine</i> man, pl. <i>daoine</i>	<i>saduiche</i> m.f. brush, duster
<i>guidhe</i> m.f. prayer, pl. <i>guidh-eachan</i>	<i>snìomhaiche</i> spinner
<i>curses</i>	<i>uisge</i> water (pl. & <i>uisgeachan</i>)

A few indeclinable monosyllables may be classed with the foregoing :

<i>gnè</i> f. kind	<i>ré</i> m.f. moon
<i>nì</i> m. cattle	<i>tì</i> m. person
<i>nì</i> m. thing, pl. <i>nithean, nith-eanna</i>	<i>tì</i> m. earnest intention

§ 78.

SECOND DECLENSION.

I.

fem.-**ā**-stems

<i>Sing</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
n. làmh <i>hand</i>	làmhan	n. dà làimh
g. làimhe	làmh	g. dà làmh
d. làimh	làmhan	
v. a làmh	a làmhan	

Thuit a dhà làimh ri a thaobh—*His hands fell to his side*—N.G.P. 369

Additional examples :

à into ài	màg <i>paw</i> , màige
	tàn (recte tàin) <i>cattle</i> , tàine : S.O. 282a16
a into ai	adharc <i>horn</i> , adhairc(e)
	agh <i>heifer</i> , aighe m. D. Ban 170, 149
	clàrsach (also m.) <i>harp</i> , clàrsaich(e)
	gealach <i>moon</i> , gealaich(e)
	slat <i>rod</i> , slaite

uaigh *grave*, uaighe

Also diminutives in **-ag** :

abhag *terrier*, abhaig(e)

òrdag *thumb*, ordaig(e)

sgalag *workman*, sgalaig(e) § 69, 1

tunnag *duck*, tunnaig(e)

Also those in **ua** :

bruach *bank*, bruaich(e)

cluas *ear*, cluaise

sguab *sheaf*, sguaibe

tuagh *axe*, tuaighe

ao into **aoi** baobh *a fury*, *furious woman*, baoibhe

craobh *tree*, craoibhe

gaoth *wind*, gaoithe

But those in **-achd**, having dropped the original **-ao**,
-a of the gen., are now indeclinable :

beannachd *blessing*

cleachd *habit*

feachd *host*

fuachd *cold*

naomhachd *holiness*

a into oi	bas <i>palm of hand</i> , boise (& baise), pl. basan, basa cas <i>foot</i> , coise, pl. casan clach <i>stone</i> , cloiche, pl. clachan clann <i>progeny</i> , cloinne (pl. clainn, clanna, clainne) fras <i>shower</i> , froise, pl. frasan
ò into òi	bròg <i>shoe</i> , bròige cròg <i>claw</i> , cròige
o into ui	dronn <i>rump</i> , druinn, droinn long <i>ship</i> , luinge lorg <i>staff</i> , luirge tromp <i>Jews' harp</i> , truipe
u into ui	muc <i>pig</i> , muice muic
ea into i	breac <i>smallpox</i> , brice cearc <i>hen</i> , circe leac <i>flagstone</i> , lice neas <i>weasel</i> , nise

Also those in **-each** :

buidheach *jaundice*, buidhich
cailleach *old woman*, caillich(e)
misneach (& m.) *courage*, misnich

Also the syncopated forms with dat. like nom. ; the regular pl. adds **-an** to gen, sing :

abhainn *river*, aibhne, pl. aibhnichean
aghann *pan*, aighne, pl. aigheannan, aghannan
aisean *rib*, aisne (pl. & aisnichean)
banais *wedding*, bainse
buidheann *troop*, buidhne (pl. & buidhnichean)
disinn *die*, dìsne
eilid *hind*, éilde
gualann, gualainn *shoulder*, guailne, guaille § 85, 2
innis *island*, holm, ìnnse (pl. innsean & innseachan)
ionga *nail*, claw, ingne (pl. & ionganan & ìnean)
maduinn *morning*, maidne
nighean *daughter*, ingne, pl. nigheannan, § 68, 1
obair *work*, oibre (obair), pl. obraichean, oibrichean
oisinn *corner*, oisne
sitheann *venison*, sìthne
sliasaid *thigh*, sléisde (sléisne)
uileann, uilinn, *elbow*, uilne, uille

ea into ei beann *peak*, beinne
 creag *crag*, creige
 creathall *cradle*, créithle (& creathlach)
 cuigeal *distaff*, cuigeil
 dealg *pin*, deilge
 feall *deceit* (indecl. in sing)
 fearg *anger*, feirge
 sealg *hunt*, seilge

Also the diminutives in **-eag** :

iteag *feather*, iteig(e)
 piseag *kitten*, piseig(e)
 roineag *hair*, roineig(e)

ia into éi ciall *sense*, céille
 cliath *harrow*, cléithe
 dias *ear of corn*, déise
 grian *sun*, gréine
 iach *scream*, éiche
 iall *thong*, éille
 liagh *ladle*, léigh
 mias *dish*, mèise, méise
 pian *pain*, péin(e)
 sgiath *wing*, sgéithe
 sgian *knife*, sgéine, sgine,
 d. sgithinn
 srian *bridle*, sréine

eu into éi breug *lie*, bréige
 breun *stench*, bréine
 geug *branch*, géige
 reul *star*, réil
 streup *strife*, stréipe
 treubh *tribe*, tréibh
 sion *storm*, síne

io into i cloch *pap*, cìche
 crìoch *end*, crìche

i into i airneis *furniture*, airneis
 cìr *comb*, cìre
 cruit *crowd*, *harp*, cruite : O.G. crot, W. crwth
 dris *brier*, drise
 éigh *cry*, éighe : O.G. egem
 fail, foil, *stye*, faile, foile : old-g-stem, d.p. failgib
 féill *festival*, féille : O.G. féil, L. vigilia
 foill *deceit*, foille : O.G. foile
 fùirneis *furnace*, fùirneis : E.
 guit *fan*, guite
 igh *tallow*, ighe : M.G. itha, *Laws*
 dealbh, deilbh *form*, deilbhe
 sealbh, seilbh *possession*, seilbhe

The last two examples (with others in this list) show a leaning to a palatalised dat. sing, as nom.

oo into i deoch *drink*, dighe (and dibhe)

§ 79.

The following \bar{a} -stem, bean *woman* (a labialised guttural, g^vean, g^veanā, ^{Græc.} ^{Thess.} Βαυά) is irregular, and is thus declined :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
n. bean	mnathan, mnai
g. mnà	bhan, mhnathan
d. mnaoi	mnathaibh
v. a bhean	a mhnathan

§ 80.

The following MAS. nouns of diverse origin, § 72, have the slender increase :

ainm <i>name</i> , ainme, pl. ainmean, ainmeannan
bann <i>belt</i> , bainne, boinne, pl. bannan, banntan
beur <i>pinnacle</i> , béire
calltuinn <i>hazel</i> , calltuinne
geinn <i>wedge</i> , geinne
gleann <i>glen</i> , glinne
glùn <i>knee</i> , glùine (& glùin), pl. glùinean, glùintean
ìm <i>butter</i> , ìme
mìr <i>piece</i> , mìre, pl. mìrean, mìreannan
nèamh <i>heaven</i> , nèimhe (& nèimh), pl. nèamhan
sliabh <i>hill</i> , sléibhe, pl. sléibhe, sléibhmean
tigh <i>house</i> , tighe, pl. tighean
tìr m.f. <i>land</i> , tìre
ugh <i>egg</i> , uighe, pl. uighean

§ 81.

The following vowel stems are conveniently classed as :

mas-a-stems.

Indeclinable in singular ;

the pl. adds **-chan**.

balla <i>wall</i>	
bara <i>barrow</i>	bàta <i>boat</i> , pl. bàtaichean
barra <i>spike</i>	bogha <i>bow</i>
cala m.f. <i>harbour</i> , (pl. & calaidh, calaichean)	
calpa <i>calf of leg</i> , pl. calpan, -annan	
clobha <i>pair of tongs</i> , (pl. & clobhan)	

còrsa <i>coast</i> , (pl. & còrsan)	còta <i>coat</i> , còtaichean
cupa <i>cup</i>	cùrsa <i>course</i>
dalta <i>foster-child</i>	dannsa <i>dance</i>
drola <i>pot-hook</i>	rola <i>scroll</i> (rola and roil)
rudha <i>promontory</i>	pl. rolan
sìoda <i>silk</i>	tacsas <i>support</i>
tobha <i>rope</i> , pl. (& tobhaichean)	
tobhta <i>rower's bench</i> , (p. & tobhtaichean, tobhtan)	

§82.

II.

fem.-iā-stems.

Indeclinable in sing.

àithne <i>command</i> , pl. àithnte, àitheanta, àitheantan
aithne <i>knowledge</i>
boile <i>rage</i>
ceirsle <i>clew</i> , pl. ceirslean
coille <i>wood</i> , pl. coilltean
déile <i>deal</i> , pl. déilidh, déileachan
deise <i>suit</i> , pl. deiseachan
faire <i>watch</i>
fàinne <i>ring</i> , pl. fàinnean, fàinneachan
fairge <i>sea</i> , pl. fairgeannan, fairgeachan
frìde <i>letter</i>
fuine <i>a baking</i>
léine <i>shirt</i> , pl. léintean
oidhche <i>night</i> , pl. oidhchean, oidhcheannan
seiche <i>hide</i> , pl. seichean, seicheannan
slighe <i>way</i> , pl. slighean, sligheachan

Also with -e dropped in nom. :

càbhruich *flummery*, sowens firinn *truth* tròcair *mercy*

Abstract nouns from adjj., only in sing. :

àirde <i>height</i>	caise <i>steepness</i>
bàine <i>paleness</i>	dàine <i>boldness</i>
bòidhche <i>beauty</i>	déine <i>hurry</i>
braise <i>hastiness</i>	doimhne <i>depth</i>
bréine <i>rottenness</i>	duirche <i>darkness</i>
buirbe <i>fierceness</i>	foirfe <i>perfection</i>

gèire *sharpness*
làine *fulness*
leisge *laziness*
luime *bareness*
maise *beauty*

maille *slowness*
maoile *baldness*
mine *smoothness*
nàire *shame*
sailche *foulness*

§ 83.

THIRD DECLENSION

-i- stems, f.m.

sùil f. *eye*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
n. sùil	n. sùilean	n. dà shùil
g. sùla	g. shùl	g. da shùla
d. sùil	d. sùilean, sùilibh	
v. a shùil	v. a shùla	

Additional Examples :—

Fem.

bàthaich (and bàthach) *byre*,
bàthcha
barail *opinion*, barala
buaidh *victory*, buadha,
buadhach, buaidhe
buain *reaping*, buana
coluinn *body*, colna, colla
cuid *portion*, coda (codach)
dàir *pairing of cattle*, dàra
dùthaich *country*, dùthcha
feadhainn *troop*, *people*, feadhna
feòil *flesh*, feòla
fiacaill *tooth*, fiacra
fuil *blood*, fola
leapaidh *bed*, leaptha, leapa
mil *honey*, meala
mòine (O.G. mòin) *peat*, mòna
muir *sea*, mara

Samhuinn *Hallowtide*, Samhna
sròin *nose*, sròna (& sroine)
tòin (tòn) *bottom*, tònna (& tòine)
tràigh *shore*, tràgha
uaimh *cave*, uamha (& uaimhe)

Mas.

braim (and bram) *crepitus ven-*
tris, brama, pl. bramannan
cliathuinn *son-in-law*, cleamh-
na
cnàimh *bone*, cnàmha
druim *back*, droma
fàidh *prophet*, indeclinable (O.G.
G.S. fàdha) g.p. fàdh, fàth, n. pl.
fàidhe, fàidhean
gamhuinn *steer*, gamhna
greim *hold*, grama (and greime)
samhuil *likeness*, samhla, samh-
ladh, g.s.m. of foregoing is as-
sumed as a new -o- stem § 85.

Sùil air son sùla, agus fiacaill air son fiacra—*An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth*:—Math. v. 38

§ 84.

FOURTH DECLENSION

-u- Stems.

guth m. *voice*, pl. -an, (-annan)

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
n. guth	guthan (guthannan)	dà ghuth
g. gutha	ghuth	dà ghutha
d. guth	guthan	
v. a ghuth	a ghutha	

Additional Examples :

1 *Mas.*

àm <i>time</i>	dreach <i>form</i>
bàrr <i>top</i>	driog <i>drop</i>
bat (and bata) <i>stick</i>	èarr <i>end</i>
beach <i>bee</i>	feart <i>quality</i>
beachd <i>notice</i>	feum <i>need</i>
beum <i>stroke</i>	fiamh <i>awe</i>
bìog <i>start</i>	fiodh <i>timber</i>
bior <i>spit</i>	fìon <i>wine</i>
bùth <i>shop</i>	fios <i>knowledge</i>
brath <i>betrayal</i>	fleadh <i>feast</i>
call <i>loss</i>	freumh <i>root</i>
cath <i>battle</i>	gàt <i>bar of iron</i>
ceò <i>mist</i>	gath <i>sting</i>
ceòb <i>dark nook</i>	gean <i>good humour</i>
cìont <i>fault</i>	geòb <i>wry mouth</i>
cleòc <i>cloak</i>	geum <i>low</i>
clòdh <i>a print</i>	giall <i>hostage</i>
cnead <i>sigh</i>	gling <i>clink</i>
cneas <i>skin</i>	gnìomh <i>deed</i>
corc <i>fairy, bull</i>	pl. gnìomhtharra,
creadh <i>clay, body</i>	-arran
creamh <i>gentian, garlic</i>	là <i>day</i> , latha, pl. làithean
crios <i>girdle</i>	lagh <i>law</i>
crobh <i>hand</i>	leum <i>leap</i>
dag <i>pistol</i>	liomh <i>polish</i>
dealbh <i>picture</i>	loch <i>lake</i>
dog <i>junk</i>	lonn <i>anger</i>
dram <i>dram</i>	meas <i>fruit</i>

mlog *smile*
 mionn *oath*
 mìos *month*
 nuall *lamentation*
 òb *creek*
 peann *pen* (& *pinn*)
 reang *rank*
 reann *star*
 ròp *rope*
 roth *wheel*
 seadh *sense*
 sèap *long tail*
 searg *weakling*
 seot *short tail*
 seun *charm*
 sgread *screech*
 sgeamh *disgust*
 sreuch *scream*

sgrios *ruin*
 sliochd *seed*
 slios *side*
 snàth *thread*
 sneachd *snow*
 snìomh *spinning*
 speach *blow*
 speal *scythe*
 spleadh *romance*
 sreath *series*
 sruth *stream*
 sùgh *sap*
 tàrr *belly*
 teud *string*
 tnùth *envy*
 tòrr *hill*
 tràth *time*
 treud *flock*

The following have
 (in addition to
 regular g.s. and
 n.p.) forms like I.
 Decl.

dealbh seun
 feum sruth
 geum sùgh
 leum teud
 lonn treud
 reann

The following have
 also in g.s. forms
 like II. Decl. :—

beum sleagh
 dealt srad
 giall srann
 lios treubh
 sgeamh

With syncope : anam m. *soul*, anma, pl. anman, anmanna

2 Fem.

àth *kiln*
 beus *custom*
 ceàrn *region*
 ciabh *tress*
 cìob *deer's hair*
 corr *heron*

criadh *clay*
 dealt *dew* (& m.)
 deoch *drink*, (*dibhe*)
 ealt *covey, drove*
 eang *foot*
 earb *roe*

geàrr <i>hare</i>	seàrr f. m. <i>sickle</i>
giall <i>jaw</i>	sgeamh <i>polypody</i>
lach <i>duck</i>	sleagh <i>spear</i> (pl. sléigh)
lios <i>garden</i> (& lise)	smeur <i>blackberry</i>
luath <i>ashes</i> (& . luaithe, luathainn)	sneadh <i>nit</i>
luch <i>mouse</i>	speach <i>wasp</i>
mealg <i>milt</i>	srad <i>spark</i>
mìol <i>louse</i>	srann <i>snore</i>
modh <i>manner</i>	steud <i>race</i>
piob <i>pipe</i>	treubh <i>tribe</i> (& tréibhe)

The following are indeclinable in sing :

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
reachd <i>law</i>	beatha <i>life</i> , pl.
beò <i>life-time</i>	beathannan
dream <i>tribe, people</i>	cnò <i>nut</i> , pl. cnothan
smachd <i>authority</i>	deò <i>breath</i>
sprochd <i>gloom</i>	gleò <i>fight</i> , pl.
teachd <i>arrival</i>	gleothan
uchd <i>breast</i>	màla <i>bag</i>

§ 85.

FIFTH DECLENSION

B. CONSONANTAL STEMS.

1. Stems in a guttural.

Usual Pl. *-ichean*.

Cathair f. *a chair*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
n. cathair	cathraichean	n. dà chathair
g. cathrach	chathraichean	g. dà chathrach
d. cathair	cathraichean	
v. a chathair	a chathraiche	

Many guttural stems originated from fem. *-ā-* stems e.g. *dál tryst*. The dat. sing. *dàil* became the nom., and the gen. sing. *dàla* was augmented by **ch** thus becoming *dàlach*.

Additional Examples :

Fem.

acair *anchor*, acrach, pl. acraichean
 anail *breath*, analach (& anaile), pl. anailean : O.G. anál, W. anadl
 caora *sheep*, caorach, pl. caoraich, g. caorach, d. caoraich &
 caoiribh : cù ri caoiribh :—D. Ban 4, 1, cáirib S.R. 3754
 còir *right*, còrach (& còire), pl. còraichean, còirichean, còirean.
 cruaidh *steel*, cruadhach, pl. cruadhaichean
 cuid *part*, codach, pl. codaichean
 dàil *meeting*, dàlach, pl. dàlaichean : O.G. dál, W. dadl
 dinneir *dinner*, dinnearach, pl. dinneireachan, dinneirean
 faidhir *fair*, faidhreach, pl. faidhrichean
 inneir *dung*, inneireach
 iuchair *key*, iuchrach, pl. iuchraichean
 làir *mare*, làrach (& làire), pl. làraichean, làiridhean, làiridhnean
 lasair *flame*, lasrach (& lasair), pl. lasraichean : O.G. lasair, lassar
 litir *letter*, litreach, pl. litrichean
 luachair *common rushes*, luachrach
 machair *plain*, machrach, macharach, pl. machraichean
 mala *eyebrow*, malach, pl. malaichean, mailghean, malaidhean
 measair *dish*, measrach, pl. measraichean
 muinntir *household*, muinntireach (& muinntire) : O.G. muintir
 nathair *snake*, nathrach, pl. nathraichean
 peasair *pease*, peasrach, pl. peasraichean
 pònair *beans*, pònarach
 sàil *heel*, sàlach (& saile) pl. sàilean, sàiltean : O.G. sál, W.
 sawdl
 saothair *toil*, saothrach, pl. saothraichean : O.G. saothar
 srathair *pack-saddle*, srathrach (& srathaire), p. srathraichean :
 O.G. srathar, W. ystrodyr
 suipeir *supper*, suipeireach (& suipeire), pl. suipeirean
 urchair *a shot*, urchrach (& urchaire), pl. urchraichean : O.G.
 urchur

Mas.

rìgh, indecl., *king*, pl. rìghrean, from rig-rad *king-folk*

In a few guttural stems, mostly obsolete, the old genitive singular is assumed as a new nominative :

aire m. *chief*, airech hence airech m. *watch*
 ceò n. *mist*, ciach ,, ceathach m. *mist*

dair f. <i>oak</i> , darach	hence	darach m. <i>oak</i>
dé <i>smoke</i> , diad	„	deatach f. <i>smoke</i>
eó <i>salmon</i> , iach	„	iach m. <i>salmon</i>
scé <i>whitethorn</i> , sciach	„	sgitheach m. <i>hawthorn</i>

2. Stems in a Nasal.

Many of the stems, like ainm, beum, ceum, breitheamh, have passed (except the plural) into other declensions. The following examples show forms more or less true to their origin :

àra f. *kidney*

Sing.

n. àra

g. àrann

d. àrainn

v. a àra

Pl.

àirnean (& àran)

àra

àirnean, àirnibh

a àirnean

gobha m. *smith*

Sing.

n. gobha (& gobhainn)

g. gobhann

d. gobhainn

v. a ghobha (& ghobhainn)

Pl.

goibhnean

ghobhann

goibhnbh

a ghoibhnean

Alba f. *Scotland*, g. Albann, d. Albainn

bò f. *cow*, g. bà, boin, d. boin, bò, v. a bhò, pl. n. bà, g. bò, d. bà

brà f. *quern*, g. brathann, pl. bràthntan

brù f. *belly*, g. bronn, d. broinn, v. a bhrù, pl. n. brùthan, g. bhronn, d. bronnaibh, v. a bhrùtha

cù m. *dog* (like-*o*-stem), g. coin, d. cù, v. a choin, pl. n. coin, g. chon, d. coin, v. a. chona

dìle f. *flood*, g. dìleann (& dilinn), d. dìlinn

(Éire) Éirinn f. *Ireland*, g. Éireann, d. Éirinn; Srath Éireann, *Strathearn*, *Strath Dearn*

guala, gualainn, f. *shoulder*, g. gualann, gualainn, guailne, guaille, d. gualainn, pl. n. guailnean, guaillean, d. guailibh

lach f. *wild-duck* (*u*-stem), pl. lachainn(ean), and lachaidh, lachaichean

leac f. *cheek*, g. leacann; hence leacann f. *hillside*

lite f. *porridge*, g. litinn

luch f. *mouse*, g. luchann, luchainn, luchas, luchaidh, d. luchainn
 lurg f. *shank*, g. lurgann (which becomes nom.), luirg (also nom.)
 pl. luirgne(an), luirginn
 naoidhean m. *infant* : O.G. nóidin, g. nóiden
 talamh m. *earth*, g. fem. talmhainn (& talaimh), pl. talmhan,
 talmhnan, talmhainnean
 triath *sea, wave*, g. treathan ; hence treathan n. *wave*

3. Stems in a Dental.

bràigh m. *neck, brae*, g. bràghad (& bràighe), pl. bràigheachan,
 bràighde ; hence bràghad m. *neck*
 tràigh f. *seashore*, g. tràghad (& tràgha, tràighe), pl. tràighean ;
 hence tràghadh m. *ebbing*
 teanga f. *tongue*, g. teangadh, d. teangaidh, pl. teangan, teang-
 annan ; hence teangadh f. *tongue*, teangaidh, pl. teangaidh-
 ean

Similarly from O.G. fiche *a score*, g. fichet, comes fichead m.
a score, twenty

The following datives of dental stems are used as nominatives,
 and are indeclinable :

O.G. cara m. <i>friend</i> , g. carat, d. carait ;	hence G. caraid m.
druì m. <i>druid</i> , g. druad, d. druìdh ;	„ druìdh m.
fìlì m. <i>poet</i> , g. fìled, d. fìlìdh ;	„ fìlìdh m.
luch f. <i>mouse</i> , g. luchad, d. luchaidh ;	„ luchaidh f.
nàma m. <i>enemy</i> , g. nàmad, d. nàmaid	„ nàmhaid m.

Many fem. dental stems in **-e-** pass into the **-iā-** declension :
 léine *shirt* (§53), seiche *hide*, slighe *way*, troigh *foot* ; but
 teine *fire*, d.s. teinìdh

Others like beatha, pass into **-u-** stems :

ciont *fault*, g. cionta, is from cinta, acc. pl. of cin, cinad § 84

4. Stems of relationship in -r-

athair m. *father*, d.v. athair, g. athar, pl. aithriche, aithrichean
 bràthair m. *brother*, g. bràthar, pl. bràithrean, bràithre
 màthair f. *mother*, g. màthar, pl. màthraichean

piuthar f. *sister*, g. peathar, d. piuthair, v.a phiuthair, pl. n. peathraichean, v. a pheathraiche
 seanair m. *grand-father*, pl. seanairean
 seanmhair f. *grand-mother*, pl. seanmhairean

§ 86. EXPRESSIONS USED AS NOUNS.

Familiar expressions—proverbs, verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs—are frequently used substantively, either loosely as **amorphous** cpds., or crystallised into regularly declined nouns:

1. *Verbs*:

Cha d'rinn **Theab** (§160, 4) riamh sealg—'Almost' never got game:—N.G.P. 99.

Cha deach **Theab** riamh le creig—'Almost' never went over a rock:—ib. 92, cf. H.B.

Cha dean **Tiugainn** (§160, 5) ceum, 's cha do chailleadh **Theab**—'Come on' won't move, and 'almost' was never lost:—ib. 94

Cha dean **tapadh leis an fhìdhleir** am fìdhleir a phàidheadh—'Thank you' won't pay the fiddler:—ib. 94

Bha **beir 's cha bheir** aige—It was 'catch and won't catch' with him:—ib. 56

Fear ri **geallam 's cha tòram** (§5, 2; §32, 2)—A man of 'I'll promise and not perform':—S.O. 147^b41.

Bu '**shaoil leam**' gu'n tigeadh e—'Me thought' he would come:—McKay 17

Mar shaoil leis—as he thought:—Am F.C. 275, 187

Ged **shaoil leis** gu'm fàgadh a neo-airidheachd e gun tròcair—Though he thought his unworthiness would leave him without mercy:—Fois 37

Na bu **tig an la** dhùisgeas tu—May it not be 'the day will come' when you will waken:—Arab I. 68

Is **feudar** dhomh—I must §160, 1

Gun dealachadh 'sam bith eatorra anns **an dol-a-mach**—With no difference whatever between them 'at the outset':—Cos. 166

Gun ach **thig 's cha tig** aige—With but 'touch and go':—Mac Cor. 107

Feuch, is **nèarachd** (§143) an duine a smachdaidhear le 'Dia—Behold, happy is the man whom God correcteth:—Job. v. 17

Mur bhiodh **mur b'e** cha bhiodh duine beò—But for 'were it not,' no man would be alive:—N.G.P. 320

2. *Nouns* :

Canar 'n àm togbhair ris **Bòchdan, mo làmhsa**—*They will say of him at a call to arms, 'A terror, I assure you*:—S.O. 151^r.

Bheir thu **car mu thom** do chàch—*You will give the slip to the others*:—Waifs III. 124

Di-beatha f. *welcome*:—Cos. ix. 2: 'Se làn dì do bheatha:—L.C. 38: O.G. Dì do bethu—*God is thy life i.e. Hail!*:—Str. *Stories*: Bedel, Lk. I. 28

Is e (=E=Dì) do bheatha falbh còmhla dh'riam—*You are welcome to go with me*:—Arab. I. 81

Gu'm b'è mo bheatha fuireach còmhla dh'riam—*That I was welcome to stay with him*:—ib. II. 4

B'è daonnan a **bheatha**—*He was always welcome*:—Mac Cor. 62

Gu'n cumadh **Ni-maith** bhuam-sa sud—*Providence keep that from me*:—S.O. 284^b14

Bial-sìos air na mnathan, mur faighear 's gach àit iad—*Plague on the women, if they are not found everywhere*:—N.G.P. 63

Car a' mhuiltein m. *somersault*

Eadar-dhà-shian—*time between showers*

A mach as an **taigh-fo-thalamh**—*out of the underground house*:—Arab. II. 21

Bhur sgrios mu's truagh leam ur càradh—(Your destruction i.e.) *May you perish ere I am sorry at your condition*:—S.O. 42^a16

Eadar **sheala-dhà 's da-rìreadh**—*between jest and earnest*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 283

3. *Pronouns* :

Cha robh **seo** riamh gun mhaoidheadh—' *Here* ' (Take it) *was never without grudge*:—N.G.P. 126

Ach gu dé a bha ann gu léir ach **an fhéin, an fhéin, an fhéin**—*But what was in it all but themselves, themselves, themselves*:—Cos. 65

Beireadh air **có 's urrainn**—*Catch him who can*:—Cuairt. 27, 66

4. *Adjectives* :

Cha dìol toileach fiach—' *Willing* ' *pays no debt*:—N.G.P. 97

B' **olc-an-airidh** gu'n deanadh an turadh dolaidh—' *Twere a pity that dry weather should do harm*:—ib. 70

Tha e saor aig **maith-an-airidh**—*It is open to merit*:—D. Ban 334, 79. Bu mhath an airidh:—Arab. I. 39

Dubh-na-h-àmrai—*The Black one of the Almonry*:—S.O. 44^b33

An **Dubh-Chnoideartach**—*The Black (galley) of Knoydart*:—ib. 47^b33

5. *Adverbs* :

Seamsan m. *hesitation, quibbling* cf. §10; san-chan Wi; san-can O.R.; sainchan P.H.; sán cán—*to and fro* :—O'D Gr. 269
 Bhàsaich an **tum-tam** mu phòsadh Iain—*The secret gossip about John's marriage died down* :—Mac Cormaig 69

§ 87.

THE ARTICLE 1.

*Sing.**Mas.**Fem.*

N.A.	an, am (before p.b.m.f.), an t- (before vowels)	an (before dentals, f , and s with mut es), a' (before gutturals & p.b.m.), an t- (before s)
G.	an, a' (before gutturals & p.b.m.), an t- (before s)	na, na h-(before vowels)
D.	an, a' & 'n (before gutturals & p.b.m.f.), an t- (before s)	an, a' & 'n (before gutturals and p.b.m.), an t- (before s)

*Pl.**M. & F.*

N.A.D. na, na h- (before vowels)

G. nan, nam (before p.b.m.f.)

The Dual is the same as the Sing., except in gen. sing. fem. §98, 7.

Initial **a** of the article is always elided after the prepositions **de**, **do**, **fo**, and generally after other words ending in a vowel.

Sindo, **sinda**, **san** are postulated as the original nom. sing. m., f., and n. of the article. The slender vowel **i** is weakened to **a** in modern Gaelic. The **d** is hardened into **t** before the aspirated final **s** of **sindo-s**, which was pronounced **h**. The initial **s** of **sindo-s** is preserved and regularly reappears after the prepositions **a** out of, **an** in, **gu** unto, **le** with, **ri** against, when they govern nouns having initial **s**, e.g.

as an **t**-saoghal—*out of the world*anns an **t**-sùil—*in the eye*gus an **t**-slinnean—*to the shoulder*leis an **t**-sruth—*down the stream*ris an **t**-sliabh—*up the hill*

Cha robh iad air an labhairt leis an **t**-Slànuighear—*They had not been spoken by the Saviour* :—Cos. 158

Examples of the inflections of the Article before the vowels and the various classes of consonants :

I. MASCULINE NOUNS.

		<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	G.	N.	G.	N.	G.
an t-àl	an àil	do'n àl	aig an àl :	na h-àil	nan àl
an t-òrd	an ùird	do'n òrd	aig an òrd :	na h-ùird	nan òrd
an t-ùrlar	an ùrlair	do'n ùrlar	aig an ùrlar :	na h-ùrlair	nan ùrlar
an t-each	an eich	do'n each	aig an each :	na h-eich	nan each
an t-ionad	an ionaid	do'n ionad	aig an ionad :	na h-ionaid	nan ionad
<i>Gutturals : c, g.</i>					
an cnoc	a' chnuic	do'n chnoc	aig a' chnoc :	na cnuic	nan cnoc
an gob	a' ghuib	do'n ghob	aig a' ghob :	na guib	nan gob
<i>Dentals and Liquids : t, d, l, n, r.</i>					
an toll	an tuill	do'n toll	aig an toll :	na tuill	nan toll
an dòrn	an dùirn	do'n dòrn	aig an dòrn :	na dùirn	nan dòrn
an laogh	an laoigh	do'n laogh	aig an laogh :	na laoigh	nan laogh
an nasg	an naisg	do'n nasg	aig an nasg :	na naisg	nan nasg
an riasg	an réisg	do'n riasg	aig an riasg :	na réisg	nan riasg
<i>Labials : p, b, m.</i>					
am preas	a' phris	do'n phreas	aig a' phreas :	na pris	nam preas
am bian	a' bhéin	do'n bhian	aig a' bhian :	na béin	nam bian
am meann	a' mhinn	do'n mheann	aig a' mheann :	na minn	nam meann

f.

am fiadh	<i>the deer</i>	an fhéidh	do'n fhiadh	aig an fhiadh :	na féidh	nam fiadh
an searg	<i>the weaking</i>	an t-seirg	do'n t-searg	aig an t-searg :	na seargan	nan searg
an sloc	<i>the pit</i>	an t-sluic	do'n t-sloc	aig an t-sloc :	na slocan	nan slocan
an sníomh	<i>the spinning</i>	an-t-sníomha	do'n t-sníomh	aig an t-sníomh :	na sníomha	nan sníomha
an srath	<i>the strath</i>	an t-sratha	do'n t-srath	aig an t-srath :	na srathan	nan srathan
an sgadan	<i>the herring</i>	an sgadain	do'n sgadan	aig an sgadan :	na sgadain	nan sgadan
an smàl	<i>the snuff of candle</i>	an smàil	do'n smàl	aig an smàl :	na smàlan	nan smàlan
an spùt	<i>the spout</i>	an spùta	do'n spùt	aig an spùt :	na spùtan	nan spùt
an stoc	<i>the trunk</i>	an stuic	do'n stoc	aig an stoc :	na stuic	nan stoc

s pure and with a liquid : s, sl, sn, sr.

s with a mute : sb, sg, sm, sp, st.

§ 89

THE ARTICLE 3.

II. FEMININE NOUNS.

Sing.	G.	D.	Vowels : a, o, u, e, i.	N.	Plural.	G.
an agh (m.)	<i>the heifer</i>	na h-agh	do'n aigh	aig an aigh :	na h-agh	nan agh
an oisinn	<i>the corner</i>	na h-oisne	do'n oisinn	aig an oisinn :	na h-oisnean	nan oisinn
an ulaidh	<i>the treasure</i>	na h-ulaidhe	do'n ulaidh	aig an ulaidh :	na h-ulaidhean	nan ulaidh
an éigh	<i>the cry</i>	na h-éighe	do'n éigh	aig an éigh :	na h-éighean	nan éigh(achan)
an iall	<i>the thong</i>	na h-éille	do'n éill	aig an éill :	na h-iallan	nan iall

Gutturals : **c, g.**

a' chearc	the hen	na circe	do'n chirc	aig a' chirc :	na cearcan	nan cearc
a' ghairm	the call	na gairme	do'n ghairm	aig a' ghairm :	na gairmean	nan gairm

Dentals and liquids : **t, d, l, n, r.**

an tàir	<i>the reproach</i>	na tàire	do'n tàir	aig an tàir	na tàirean	nan tàir
an dias	<i>the braid</i>	na déise	do'n déis	aig an déis :	na diasan	nan dias
an lach	<i>the duck</i>	na lacha	do'n lach	aig an lach :	na lachan	nan lach
an nathair	<i>the snake</i>	na nathrach	do'n nathair	aig an nathair :	na nathraichean	nan nathrach
an roinn	<i>the portion</i>	na roinne	do'n roinn	aig an roinn :	na roinnean	nan roinn

Labials : **p, b, m.**

a' phian	<i>the pain</i>	na péine	do'n phéin	aig a' phéin :	na piantan	nam pian
a' bhreug	<i>the lie</i>	na bréige	do'n bhréig	aig a' bhréig :	na breugan	nam breug
a' mheidh	<i>the balance</i>	na meidhe	do'n mheidh	aig a' mheidh :	na meidhean	nan meidh

f.

an fhàilte	<i>the welcome</i>	na fàilte	do'n fhàilte	aig an fhàilte :	na fàiltean	nam fàilte
an t-sùil	<i>the eye</i>	na sùla	do'n t-sùil	aig an t-sùil :	na sùilean	nan sùl
an t-slat	<i>the rod</i>	na slaithe	do'n t-slait	aig an t-slait :	na slatan	nan slat
an t-snaois	<i>the slice</i>	na snaoise	do'n t-snaois	aig an t-snaois :	na snaoisean	nan snaois
an t-sràid	<i>the street</i>	na sràide	do'n t-sràid	aig an t-sràid :	na sràidean	nan sràid

s pure and with a liquid : s, sl, sn, sr.**s with a mute : sb, sg, sm, sp, st.**

an sguab	<i>the sheaf</i>	na sguaibe	do'n sguaib	aig an sguaib :	na sguaban	nan sguab
an smid	<i>the syllable</i>	na smide	do'n smid	aig an smid :	na smidean	nan smid
an spòg	<i>the claw</i>	na spòige	do'n spòig	aig an spòig :	na spògan	nan spòg
an stéidh	<i>the basis</i>	na stéidhe	do'n stéidh	aig an stéidh :	na stéidhean	nan stéidh

§ 90. THE USE OF THE DEF. ARTICLE.

The place of the Article is at the beginning of a simple substantive group, §3.

The following are some examples of the use of the Art. :

I. The Art. is not used :

1. with a governing noun :

ceòl **nan** teud—*the music of the strings* :—Ross 27

gu ceann Leitir Blàr **a'** Chaorthainn—*to the head of the Slope of the Field of the Rowan* :—S.O. 41^b21

2. with a proper name :

Mac Rìgh Seumas—*The son of King James* :—Ross 26

an làmh an Chlann-Dòmhnuaill—*in the hands of Clan Donald* :—S.O. 41^b14

except occasionally for emphasis :

Cho làidir ris **a'** Gharbh Mac Stàirn—*As strong as the famous Garv the son of Starn* :—N.G.P. 142

Leam is aithghearr **a'** chéilidh

Rinneas mar ris an t-Seumas—

Short methought was the interview

I had with the famous James :—S.O. 47^a41

Sliochd an Alasdair Gharaidh—*The seed of the famous Alasdair Carrach* :—S.O. 43^br

II. The Article is used :

1. with a Demonstrative Pronoun accompanying a noun :

an fhéill so—*this fair* :—Ross 73

2. with a noun introduced by the Interrogative Pronouns **co**, **cia**, **ciod e** :

Cò e **am** fear sin a théid suas ?—*Who is that man that shall ascend ?* :—Metr. Ps. xxiv. 3

Cia **an** rathad a ghabhas mi ?—*Which road shall I take* :—Forbes 281

3. with abstract nouns :

Ciod i **an** fhìrinn ? *What is truth ?* :—John xviii. 38, cf. § 119, 1

Agus is i so **a'** bheatha mhaireannach—*And this is eternal life* :—ib. xvii. 3

B'e 'n t-aighear 's **an** sulas
Bhi sìnte—

*It were joy and gladness
To be stretched out :—S.O. 107^{at}*

Ciod i a' ghairm éifeachdach? *What is effectual calling?* :—
Catm. 31

4. with common nouns to express a genus or species :

Fhuair iad a mach le cràdh 'us deòir
Gu'n deach **an** duine bhreith gu bròn—
*They found out with anguish and tears
That man was born to sorrow :—Clarsach 55*

Fhir bu chiùine na **mhaighdeann**
'S bu ghairge na 'n lasair—
*O thou who wert milder than maiden,
And fiercer than flame :—S.O. 49^{b33}*

Following **tha** construed with **ann** the article may indicate an individual of a species § 177, 1, (2) :

Cha n'eil annad ach **an** dearg shlaoightire—*You are but
an arrant knave :—Arab. I. 39*

5. with adj. patronymics to signify one member of a clan or native of a district :

'S co neònach leams' **am** Frisealach
'S **am** Bàideanach bhi deanamh réit—
*It is as amazing to me that Fraser
And the Badenoch man are reconciled :—S.O. 150^{at}*
Gè beag orts' **an** Caimbeulach dubh—*Though you despise
black Campbell :—ib. 133a3*
'S ged bu ghuineach **na** Duibhnich—*And though the
Campbells were keen :—S.O. 43^{a32}*

but cf.

'S fad' bhios Duibhnich gun urram—*Long will Campbells
be dishonoured :—ib. 44^{a24}*

Na Camshronaich mheanmnach bu gharg air **an** tòir—
*The spirited Camerons who were rough in pursuit :—D. Ban
208, 26*

6. with names of (a) cities, (b) countries, (c) districts, (d) continents :

- (a) Coltas Hector Mòr **na** Tròidhe,
 'S nan gaisgeach bha 'm feachd **na** Ròimhe—
Like great Hector of Troy,
And the heroes that were in the army of Rome :—S.O.
 156^b13
 Tha suaicheantas **na** h-Alb' agaibh—*Ye have the badge*
of Scotland :—D. Ban 270, 65

But exceptions are frequent :

Tha 'n Albainn gu léir, 's **an** Lunnainn—*That are in all*
Scotland and in London :—ib. 332, 58

Dun-éideann still preserves a sense of the founder's name, and hence does not take the art.

- (b) Air astar do'n Ghearmailt—*On the way to Germany :—*
 D. Ban 260, 106
 Ag òl air fìon **na** Spàinnt'—*Quaffing the wine of*
Spain :—ib. 376, 96
 Rìgh **na** Fràinge—*The King of France :—Ross 83*
 Gliocas eagnuidh **na** Gréige—*A fine knowledge of*
Greece :—L.C. 135
- (c) Thachair so 'san Ros ri linn Bhonaparte—*This hap-*
pened in Ross (of Mull) in the time of Buonaparte :—
 MacCor. 39
- (d) Stòras **na** h-Eòrpa—*the wealth of Europe :—Ross 87*
 ainnir **na** Roinn-Eòrpa—*the maiden of Europe :—ib. 62*

7. with names of languages :

Tha **Laideann** . . . thràilleil
 Do'n Ghàidhlig chòir,
 'San Athen mhòir
 Bha **Ghreugais** còrr na tìm—
Latin is subservient
To honest Gaelic ;
In great Athens
Was Greek sometime :—S.O. 106^a17-22

Am faigh **a'** Ghàidhlig bàs—*Will Gaelic die ? :—Clar. 18*
 Anns **a'** Bheurla chruaidh—*in hard English :—L.C. 135*

8. with divisions of time :

Am fear nach cuir 'sa' Mhàrt cha bhuain e a's' t-Fhoghar—
He that does not sow in March will not reap in Autumn :

—N.G.P. 20

'N uair thig a' Bhealltainn,

'S an Samhradh lusanach—

When Beltane comes,

And luxuriant Summer :—Ross 45

O bheul na h-oidhche

Gu soills' na maidne—

From the mouth of night

To the light of morning :—ib. 44

seach bruthainn a' Mhaigh—

past the sultriness of May :—ib. 75

aon uair 'sa' bhliadhna—*once a year :—C.S.*

9. with names of tools and articles in common use :

Cho geur ris an ealtainn—*as sharp as a razor :—S.O.*
 152^b14

'S tric a dh' fhaobhaich na sporain

Fhir nach d' fhòghlum an onoir—

Thou who hast often despoiled purses,

And has learnt no honour :—ib. 147b34

Bu maith na h-airm na bodchrannan—

Cruppers were good weapons :—ib. 150^b33

Oran do'n Mhusg—*Song to a Musket :—D. Ban 16*

Oran do'n Bhriogais—*Song to Trowsers :—ib. 142*

Oran a' Bhotail—*Song to a Bottle :—ib. 296*

Comasach air an uisge bheatha a dh'iteadh—*able to destroy*
whisky :—Ross 41

mac na bracha—*the son of malt :—ib.*

10. with names denoting rank or office :

Aon duine a bhiodh am freasdal ris an léigh—*Whoever*
would be attending a doctor :—D. Ban 376, 85

an t-ollamh MacIain—*Dr. Johnson :—Ross 43*

11. with names of diseases and vices :

a' chaitheamh—*consumption*

a' bhreac—*smallpox*

iadsan air an robh an tuiteamach—*those who had epilepsy :—*
Math. iv. 24

neach air an robh am pairilis—*one who had paralysis* :—

Mk. ii. 3

Nach fan thu as an eucoir—*Will you not stay from wrong?* :—Ross 76

trom air an òl—*heavy on drink* :—C.S.

12. with names expressing customs :

Ag gearradh nan sùrdag—*Cutting capers* :—Clar. 92

§ 91.

THE ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives are of two genders, mas. and fem. The plural is without distinction of gender or case. Mas. **-o-** and **-u-** stems are declined in the singular like nouns of the I. Decl. ; fem. **-ā-** stems like nouns of II. Decl. The plural is formed by adding **-a** or **-e** to the nom. sing., e.g. **beag** *small*, pl. **beaga**; **còir** *just*, pl. **còire**. **-io-**, **-iā-** stems are indeclinable except that in some, e.g. **fiadhaich** *wild*, **inich** *neat*, the g.s.f. may have the slender increase, which appears also in the first comparative. **-i-** stems, e.g. **còir** *just*, are indeclinable in the sing. mas. ; and in the gen. sing. fem. they have the slender increase, as in the comparative. **-u-** stems, e.g. **dubh** *black*, being declined like **-o-** stems, have in the comparative the slender increase of the gen. sing. fem.

Briefly : in the pl. broad monosyllabic stems have the broad increase :

Slender monosyllabic stems have the slender (or g.s.f.) increase.

The pl. of polysyllables is the same as the sing.

§ 92.

1. The following are examples of (1) **-o-** stems ; (2) **-i-** stems :

(1) *mòr great.*

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Pl.</i>
Mas.	Fem.	Mas. and Fem.
n. mòr	mhòr	mòra
g. mhòir	mòire	mòra
d. mòr	mhòir	mòra
v. mhòir	mhòr	mòra

(2) còir *just*.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Pl.</i>
Mas.	Fem.	Mas. and Fem.
n. còir	chòir	còire
g. chòir	còire	còire
d. còir	chòir	còire
v. chòir	chòir	còire

2. A noun and an adjective are thus declined together, without the article :

fear m. *man*, an -o- stem : beag *small*, an -o- stem :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n. fear beag	fir bheaga (feara beaga, old acc.)
g. (<i>neart</i>) fir bhig	fhear beaga
d. (<i>aig</i>) fear beag	fearaibh beaga (fir bheaga, nom.)
v. a fhir bhig	a fheara beaga

caileag f. *girl* : bheag *small*, both -a- stems :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n. caileag bheag	caileagan beaga
g. (<i>dealbh</i>) caileige bige	chaileagan beaga
d. (<i>aig</i>) caileig bhig	caileagaibh beaga
v. a chaileag bheag	a chaileagan beaga

gille m. *lad*, an -io- stem : dubh *black, black-haired*, a -u- stem :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n. gille dubh	gillean dubha
g. (<i>neart</i>) gille dhuibh	ghillean dubha
d. (<i>aig</i>) gille dubh	gillean dubha
v. a ghille dhuibh	a ghillean dubha

caile f. *girl*, an -iā- stem : mìn *delicate*, an -i- stem :

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n. caile mhìn	cailean mìne
g. (<i>dreach</i>) caile mìne	chailean mìne
d. (<i>aig</i>) caile mhìn	cailean mìne
v. a chaile mhìn	a chailean mìne

An adj. qualifying two nouns agrees with the nearest :

Eòrna agus peasair mhath—*good barley and pease*

Peasair agus eòrna math—*good pease and barley* :—Munro 176

A collective noun sometimes takes a plural adj.

Clann bheaga—*little children* :—Munro 177

Chuireadh e sunnt air muinntir òga—*It would put gladness in young people* :—D. Ban 240, 42.

An adj. used as a noun is declined like a noun :

mar na doill—*like the blind* : Is. lix. 10

mar dhaoine dalla—*like blind men* :—Lam. iv. 14

3.

When a noun and an adj. are declined together, *with the article*, the adj. is declined in the same way as it is declined with the noun alone, but the aspiration of the adj. is extended in masculine *-o*-stems to the *dat. sing.* also.

duine m. *man*, an *-io-* stem ; pl. daoine, and maith *good*, *-i-* stems ; breac *trout*, mòr *big*, *-o-* stems.

Without the Article.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n. duine maith	daoine maithe
g. (<i>neart</i>) duine mhaith	dhaoine maithe
d. (<i>aig</i>) duine maith	daoinibh maithe

n. breac mòr	bric mhòra
g. (<i>neart</i>) bric mhòir	bhreact mòra
d. (<i>aig</i>) breac mòr	breacaibh mòra

With the Article.

n. an duine maith	na daoine maithe
g. (<i>neart</i>) an duine mhaith	nan daoine maithe
d. (<i>aig</i>) an duine mhaith	na daoineibh maithe

n. am breac mòr	na bric mhòra
g. (<i>neart</i>) a' bhric mhòir	nam breac mòra
d. (<i>aig</i>) a' bhreact mhòr	na breacaibh mòra

§ 93. **COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.**

1. When the subject is introduced by **is** and a personal pronoun (both of which may be omitted), the relative form of **is** precedes an adjective predicate, the complement of which may be (1) a noun, (2) a relative clause, or (3) a prepositional phrase.

(1) The noun complement is in the nom. without inflection or aspiration.

The adjective may be in the Positive Degree :

Do'n Fir-eun is **pailte ciall**—*To the Eagle who abounds in sense* :—An t-Òran. 450

Sin am morair bu **mhath feum** dhuinn—*That is the Lord who was good at need to us* :—D. Ban 338, 52

When an adjective is in the First Comparative, and qualified by a word or phrase, the comparison is with a class and is equivalent in force to a superlative :

A' phìob-mhòr as **bòidhche guileag**—*The great pipe which is bonniest in warbling* :—D. Ban 334, 66

Leannan an fhir léith As **farumaiche ceum**—*The grey one's darling, Which is noisiest in step* :—D. Ban 188, 423, § 27

'S tu 's **glaine** 's **cannaiche banaile snuadh**—*Thou art the purest and most sweetly feminine in appearance* :—ib. 206, 5

Am fear as **luaithe lámh**, 's e as **fheàrr cuid**—*Quickest hand gets biggest share* :—N.G.P. 16

(2) Is i bhó fhéin as **luaithe a mhothaicheas** d'a laogh—*The cow is the first to notice her own calf* :—N.G.P. 257

'S i as binne 's as **àirde a sheinneas**—*It is she that plays sweetest and loudest* :—D. Ban 326, 39

Is e Dia as **cumhachdaiche a tha ann**—*God is the mightiest in existence* :—Munro 65

Thòisich e aig an fhear bu **shine**, agus sguir e aig an fhear a b'**òige**—*He began at the eldest and left off at the youngest* :—Gen. 44, 12

(3) 'S i beinn Nibheis as **àirde an Albainn**—*Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Scotland* :—Munro 65

So a' chaora as **fheàrr 'nam measg**—*This is the best sheep among them* :—ib.

Is i Màiri as **sine de'n teaghlach**—*Mary is the eldest of the family* :—McB. XIX.

2. When **na** (O.G. *indas than is*) follows the first comparative and introduces a new subject (cf. the above examples); or when **is** introduces the first comparative to be followed by **na**, the result is a comparison of superiority between individuals:

Is mise as luaithe na thusa—'Tis I that am swifter than you
—Munro 63

An truime a' chlach sin na i so?—Is that stone heavier than this?—ib.

Is binne na gach beus Anail mhic an fhéidh—Sweeter than any bass viol is the stag's breath:—D. Ban 170, 141

Gur deirge na'n t-subhag an rudha tha 'd ghruaidh—Redder than the strawberry is the flush on thy cheek:—ib. 206, 6

3. But when the principal verb is **tha** (or any verb save **is**), the relative form of **is** is preceded by **na**, and is written **na's** (what is), pres.; **na bu** (what was), past.

Tha Màiri na's sine na Seònaid—Mary is older than Jessie:—McB. xix.

Cha^a robh riamh sluagh ann na bu ghaisgeile no na bu dìlse na iadsan—Never was there a people more heroic or faithful than they.

4. In Modern Irish instead of **na's** the usual form is **ni's**, for **ni is**, **ni as**—a thing which is. **Ni's** is also the usual form in the Gaelic Bible (derived doubtless from Bedel's version) which has spread in common speech, and has come to be regarded as the classical form in Gaelic, e.g.

ainm **ni's** feàrr na ainm mhac agus nighean—A better name than of sons and daughters:—Is. lvi. 5.

Agus **ni's** ro phailte gu mòr—And much more abundant:—ib. 12, cf. Job iv. 17.

§ 94.

In the following adjective stems is shown the development of the genitive singular feminine, which is, in many instances, identical in form with the abstract noun, and with the First Comparative. The Second Comparative, formed by the addition of **-de** thereby, to the First Comparative, changes the final **-e** into **-ide**, **-id**. An abstract noun, often called the Third Comparative, adds **-ad**, or less frequently **-as**, to the First Comparative.

The Second and Third Comparatives are of rare occurrence, and are lacking in many adjectives ; but where one occurs, both are found.

à into ài	bàn	<i>white,</i>	g.s.f.	bàine
	làn	<i>full,</i>	„	làine
	slàn	<i>healthy,</i>	„	slàine
a into ai	cam	<i>crooked,</i>	„	caime
	cas	<i>steep</i>	„	caise
	fada	<i>long,</i>	„	faide
	fiar	<i>awry</i>	„	(fiaire)
	glan	<i>clean</i>	„	glaine
	glas	<i>grey</i>	„	glaise
	lag	<i>weak</i>	„	laige
	tana	<i>thin</i>	„	taine
ao into aoi	caol	<i>slender</i>	„	caoile
	daor	<i>enslaved</i>	„	daoire
	maol	<i>bald</i>	„	maoile
	naomh	<i>holy</i>	„	naoimhe
	saor	<i>free,</i>	„	saoire
a into oi	dall	<i>blind</i>	„	doille
	mall	<i>slow</i>	„	moille
ò into òì	òg	<i>young</i>	„	òige
o into oi	grod	<i>putrid</i>	„	groide
o into ui	bog	<i>soft</i>	„	buige
	borb	<i>fierce</i>	„	buirbe
	crom	<i>crooked</i>	„	cruime
	donn	<i>brown</i>	„	duinne
	dorch	<i>dark</i>	„	duirche
	gorm	<i>blue</i>	„	guirme
	lóm	<i>bare</i>	„	luime
	moch	<i>early,</i>	„	muiche (& moich)
	pronn	<i>pounded,</i>	„	pruinne
	trom	<i>heavy,</i>	„	truime
ù and ùi	dùr	<i>dull</i>	„	dùire
	ùr	<i>fresh,</i>	„	ùire
u into ui	dubh	<i>black</i>	„	duibhe
ua into uai	luath	<i>swift</i>	„	luaithe
ea into i	beag	<i>small,</i>	„	bige
	breac	<i>speckled</i>	„	brice
	cinnteach	<i>certain</i>	„	cinntich(e)

	dìreach	<i>straight</i>	g.s.f.	dìriche	
	geal	<i>white</i>	„	gile	
	maiseach	<i>beautiful</i>	„	maisich(e)	
	ceart	<i>right</i>	„	ceirte	
ea into ei	dearg	<i>red</i>	„	deirge	
	deas	<i>ready</i>	„	deise	
	searbh	<i>bitter</i>	„	seirbhe (& searbha)	
	teann	<i>tense</i>	„	teinne	
	tearc	<i>rare</i>	„	teirce	
eu into éi	beur	<i>shrill</i>	„	béire	
	geur	<i>sharp</i>	„	géire	
	treun	<i>strong</i>	„	tréine	
ia into éi	cian	<i>distant</i>	„	céine	
	ciar	<i>dusky</i>	„	céire	
	dian	<i>keen</i>	„	déine	
	fial	<i>liberal</i>	„	féile	
	liath	<i>hoary</i>	„	léithe	
					<i>abstract noun.</i>
i into i	binn	<i>melodious</i>	g.s.f.	binne	binneas
	còir	<i>just</i>	„	còire	
	glic	<i>wise</i>	„	glice	gliocas
	mìn	<i>delicate</i>	„	mìne	
	tinn	<i>sick</i>	„	tinne	tinneas
io into i	crìon	<i>withered</i>	„	crìne	
	fìor	<i>true</i>	„	fire	
io into i	coitichionn	<i>catholic</i>	„	coitichinn(e)	coitcheannas
	fionn	<i>white</i>	„	finne	

§ 95. EXAMPLES OF REGULAR COMPARATIVES.

1. *First*—

Is glice an saoghal a thuigsinn na dhìtheadh—*It is wiser to understand the world than to condemn it*:—N.G.P. 254

Is i an dias as truime as isle chromas a ceann—*It is the heaviest ear of corn that bends its head lowest*:—ib. 256

Is luaithe gnìomh na tuarasdal—*Work is before (quicker than) wages*:—ib. 264

'S i bu mholaiche na'n lìon—*It was she that was shaggier than flax*:—D. Ban 224, 21

2. *Second*—

Is giorraid an t-slighe cuideachd—*The way is the shorter for company.*

Is tiughaid am brat a dhùbladh—*The mantle is the thicker of being doubled* :—N.G.P. 288

Is giorraid an Gall an ceann a chur dheth—*The Lowlander is the shorter of losing his head* :—ib. 254

Is glainid am baile an cartadh ud—*The town is the cleaner of that clearing out* :—ib. 254

3. *Third*—

Cha n' eil làmh an Tighearna air dol an giorrad—*The Lord's hand is not shortened* :—Is. lix. 1.

Tha mhin a' dol an daoiread—*Meal is getting dearer* :—Munro 63

Théid gach craobh an ciataichead—*Every tree grows more excellent* :—D. Ban 90, 107

A'dol an suaraichead uime—*Getting more indifferent about it* :—H.B.

Na cuir an suarachas an ni so—*Do not slight this* :—H.B.

A' dol am feabhas, no an olcas—*Getting better, or worse* :—ib.

4. *Fourth*—

Equative comparison is formed by the correlatives **cho . . . agus, cho . . . ri** : the correlatives **cho . . . agus**, imply a verb following ; in **cho . . . ri, ri** governs a noun or pronoun : § 217, 4, § 203, 7

(Air) Cho cailte 's gu'm bheil an duine, cha n-ionann sin 's an diabhl—*However lost man is, that is not the same as the Devil* :—Cos. 123.

Cho cailte ris an diabhl féin—*As lost as the Devil himself* :—ib. 123

Tha ise cho glic riutsa, cho glic agus [a tha] thusa—*She is as wise as thou* :—Munro 63

Saighdear dileas, agus co làidir ri triùir—*A faithful soldier and as strong as three* :—Cuairt. 27, 68

5. *A few adjectives, when inflected and compared, suffer :*

(a) *Syncope, § 5 :*

bòidheach	<i>pretty</i>	g.s.f.	bòidhche
daingeann	<i>firm</i>	„	daingne (& daingeinn)
reamhar	<i>fat</i>	„	reamhra
sleamhuinn	<i>slippery</i>		sleamhna

An talamh as roimhre—*the fattest land* :—Cos. 7

'S iad an fheadhainn as roimhre nàdur—*They are the people of richest nature* :—ib. 9.

(b) *Syncope and metathesis, § 11 :*

dileas	<i>faithful</i>	g.s.f.	dìlse, dìlse
ìosal	<i>low</i>	„	ìlse, ìlse
mìlis	<i>sweet</i>	„	mìlse, mìlse
uasal	<i>noble</i>	„	uaisle, uaisle

(c) *Syncope and infection of first syllable, § 6 :*

bodhar	<i>deaf</i>	g.s.f.	buidhre (& bodhaire)
cumhang	<i>narrow</i>	„	cuinge
leathan(n)	<i>broad</i>	„	léithne
odhar	<i>dun</i>	„	uidhre, idhre
salach	<i>foul</i>	„	sailche
uasal	<i>noble</i>	„	uaisle, uaisle

also the monosyllables :

fliuch	<i>wet</i>	„	fliche
tiugh	<i>thick</i>	„	tighe

6. Examples of **-io, -iā** stems (indeclinable) are :

eile *other*

uile *all*

and the past participles :

briste *broken*

sàbhailte *saved*

buailte *struck*

sgaoilte *scattered*

7. Some adjectives suffer no inflection either in declension or comparison, e.g.

biadhtha *fatted* (p.p. pass.)

blasda *palatable*

gasda *handsome*

meata *feeble*

sona *happy*

8. Some indeclinable adjectives in **-idh, -ail (-eil)** are compared regularly :

beadaidh *impudent*, beadaidhe
 clìth *left*, clithe x
 faoilidh *hospitable*, faoilidhe
 fialaidh *bountiful*, fialaidhe
 foillidh *latent*
 iomchuidh *fit*
 nèamhaidh *heavenly*
 réidh *plain*
 banail *womanly*, banaile, banala
 duineil *manly*, duineala
 fearail *heroic*, fearala
 foilleil *deceitful*, foilleala

9. The following adjectives are indeclinable in the sing. but form the pl. and the First Comparative by adding **a** :

aithghearr *short*, aithghearra (& aithghiorra)
 beò *alive*, beòtha
 bochd *poor*
 ceàrr *wrong*
 dorch *dark* (dorcha & duirche)
 leamh *importunate* (& leimhe)
 mear *merry* (& meire)
 nochd *naked*
 seamh *mild* (& séimhe)

To these may be added : lugha, dorra, giorra, miosa, §96, 1

§ 96.

1. The following are irregularly compared :

	1st Comp.	2nd.	Abstract noun. 3rd.
beag <i>small</i>	(lugh a big e	lugh a ide big e ide	lugh a d) big e ead
duilich <i>difficult</i>	duilghe (dorra	duilg h ide dorraide	duilg h ead dorrad)
geàrr <i>short</i> goirid	giorra	giorraide	giorrad

	1st Comp.	2nd.	Abstract noun. 3rd.
làidir <i>strong</i>	(treasa làidire	treasaide làidiride	treasad) làidiread
maith, <i>good</i> math	(feàrr	feàirrde fèirde)	feabhas
mòr <i>great</i> olc <i>bad</i> teth <i>hot</i>	mò (miosa teoithe	mòide misdè) teoitheide	mòid, meud olcas teothad

2. The following make the first comparative in **-a**, but want the second and third :

brèagh *fine*, brèagha, brèaghaiche
 X càr *friendly*, càra
 còir *just*, còire, còra (& càra)
 dòigh *likely*, dòcha (& dàcha)
 dùth (dùthoig) *hereditary*, dùcha (dùthcha)
 fagus *near*, faisge
 furas, furasda *easy*, fusa (fasaide, fasad)
 ion *fit*, iona
 ionmhuinn *beloved* (annsa is used as Compar.)
 leathann *broad*, leatha, léithne
 toigh *agreeable*, tocha

§ 97. EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES.

First—

Is mò am fuaim na bhuil—*The noise is greater than the effect* :—N.G.P. 280

Is teotha fuil na bùrn—*Blood is hotter than (fresh) water* :—N.G.P. 288

Is treasa Tuath na Tighearna—*Tenantry are stronger than Laird* :—N.G.P. 289

Second—

Is feàirrde cù cù a chrochadh—*A dog is the better of another dog being hanged* :—N.G.P. 238.

Is mòid rud a roinn—*A thing is the bigger of being shared* :—N.G.P. 281

'S misde mi gu'n d'rinn i m' fhàgail ;
 'S b' fheàrrde mi 'm fad 's a dh' fhan i—
I am the worse that she has left me ;
I was the better while she stayed :—D. Ban 234, 143

Third—

The so-called Third Comparative is an abstract noun :

Le bòidhchead a sliosa—*From the beauty of its side :—*
 D. Ban 174, 222.

Idiomatic usages :

(1) with *cuir* :

Na cuir an lughad a cliù—*Do not diminish her praise :—*
 Munro 63

A pris a chur am mòid—*To put up her price :—ib.*

Cur anabarra dhreach bòidhcheid air—*Adding a surpassing appearance of beauty :—D. Ban 92, 128*

Am fuaradh chuir ar gluasad an trumad—*The weather that made our going heavy :—S.O. 153^b 34*

(2) with *dol* :

Tha an duine tinn a' dol am feabhas—*The sick man is getting better :—H.B.*

(3) with *air* : § 188.

Air fhuairid 's gu'm biodh an t-earrach—*However cold the spring might be :—D. Ban 224, 28*

Air cho fuar 's gu'm biodh an oidhche—*However cold the night might be :—A' Choisir 15*

Air chaisead na leacainn—*However steep the slope :—D. Ban 178, 281*

Air fheabhas gu'm faighear thu—*No matter how you exert yourself :—H.B.*

'S an air a theothad—*It is rather hot :—Munro 64*

Air faidead bhur saoghal—*No matter how long you may live :—H.B.*

(4) with *an* :

An sinead 's an donad mar a bha cuilean a' mhadaidh-ruaidh—*The older the worse like the fox's whelp :—*
 N.G.P. 36

NUMERALS.

§ 98.

Numeral adjectives are either cardinal or ordinal.

1. Cardinal numbers, when unaccompanied by a noun, are preceded by **a**, which aspirates **dà**, but no other numeral.

Before vowels **a** becomes **a h-**, e.g. **a h-aon** *one*, **a h-ochd** *eight*.

Cha téid **a h-aon** dhinn as—*Not one of us will escape*:—Arab. II., 38.

Aon mhíle 's **a h-aon-**, Mile 's **a h-aon**—1001.

Ni mò a rinn mi cron air **a h-aon** diubh—*Neither have I hurt one of them*:—Num. xvi. 15.

Gu **h-aon** de na bailtibh sin—*Unto one of those cities*:—Deut. iv. 42; xix. 5

2. **Aon** (and **fear**) may be used as pronouns. § 118, 4

Fear de na coin so—*One of these dogs*:—Arab. I. 26, § 98, 5
'S i a **dhà-'s-an-da-fhichead**—*'Tis the "Forty-two"* (the 42nd Regiment):—D. Ban 264, 146

Aon bhó a bhristeas an gàradh, 's a dhà dhiag a leumas—*One cow breaks the dyke, and a dozen leap it*:—N.G.P. 45.
Foidhidinn nam ban—**a tri**—*Women's patience—till you count three*:—ib. 186.

3. **Aon**, used not strictly as one of a series, but as a pronoun, drops **a h-**, and is declined like an **-o-** stem, m. or f., **an t-aon**, **an aon**, e.g.

Cia **an aon** de threubhan Israeil—*What one is there of the tribes of Israel?*:—Judg. xxi. 8.

Aon agus **aon**—*one by one*:—Is. xxvii. 12.

4. **Aon** has also an idiomatic distributive use :

Tha mac **an t-aon** aca—*They have each a son*:—Gillies ^{G_r} 71.

Tha fear **an t-aon** againn—*We have one (m) each*:—ib.

Tha té **an t-aon** againn—*We have one (f) each*:—ib.

Rug iad air fear **an t-aon**—*They seized a man each*:—Arab. I. 105.

Bha damh agus aiseal aige ann an cùil **an t-aon**, taobh ri taobh—*He had an ox and an ass in a stall each, side by side*:—Arab. I. 1.

A réir an t-seana chleachdainn bha bean-an-tighe an geall air Bonnach-Caluin **an t-aon** a thoirt do na balachain—*According to the old custom the housewife was bound to give the boys a New Year's bannock a-piece*:—MacCor. 13.
 Le each meanmnach **an t-aon**, e féin 's a ghille—*With a spirited horse each, himself and his servant*:—Cuairt. 27, 66.
 Dh' fhàg e mìle bonn airgid **an t-aon** againn—*He left us 1000 pieces of silver each*:—Arab. I. 25.

5. A similar distributive use is expressed by the def. art. :

Thug mi dhaibh mìle bonn **am fear**—*I gave them 1000 pieces each (or per man)*:—ib. 27.

Sheinn na mnathan òran **an té**—*The ladies sang a song each*:—ib. 90.

Cha d' fhuair mi ach trì ùbhlán agus thug mi bonn òir **an té** orra—*I got only three apples and gave a gold piece for each of them*:—ib. III. 53.

6. Cardinal numbers when accompanied by nouns, are adjj. preceding their nouns. Except **aon** they are indeclinable; and except **aon** and **dà** they do not aspirate a following consonant; but besides **aon** and **dà**, **trì** *three*, and **ceithir** *four*, aspirate **ceud** *a hundred*. § 22, § 23.

7. **Dà** is said to govern the dat. sing., and also sometimes to take the gen. after it. This statement, which may be retained as a useful mnemonic, is based on the fact that in O.G. **dá** (fem. **dí**) is followed by the DUAL, and is still used for pairs of things, e.g. :

dà chìch, **dà** chluais, **dà** chois, **dà** ghruaidh, **dà** làimh, **dà** mhala—*two breasts, ears, feet, cheeks, hands, eye-brows*.

(1) Gu maol an **dà** shùl . . . (2) gu maol na **dà** ghualainn . . .
 thar an **dà** achlais . . . gu caol na **dà** chois—

(1) *To the two eye-brows . . .* (2) *to the top of the two shoulders . . .*
over the two armpits . . . to the smalls (ankles) of his
two feet:—Waifs III. 13.

Of these examples, (1) represents the old dual; (2) represents the modern tendency which is towards the gen. sing. fem.

(1) Clann an dà mhnà—*the children of the two women*.
 cathair an dà làimhe—*the double-handed chair*:—C.R. vii. 7.

8. **Dà** is used as an adj. preceding its noun. The noun is always singular or dual, and always aspirated. An adj. accompanying the noun is in older Gaelic plural, as if the noun were plural. Now the adj. is sing., aspirated, and declined like the noun. If the noun be masculine, with or without the article, the inflections are regular; but if the noun be feminine, it retains the old nom. dual (identical in form with the dative singular) and the old gen. dual (identical in form with the gen. sing., except in *-ā-* and *-io-* stems where it is identical in form with the gen. plural).

Mas.

Examples :

- Nom. Tha **dà** chinneach ad bhòlg—*Two nations are within thee* :—Gen. xxv. 23.
Dà bhonnach bheag—*Two small cakes* :—Forbes 297.
 B' eòlach ur **dà** athair air a chèile—*Your two fathers knew one another* :—L.C. 8.
 Leugh mi an **dà** sgrìobhadh so—*I have read these two records* :—Cuairt. 27, 61.
 A' saothrachadh a **dhà** uiread 's a rinn iad—*Labouring twice as much as they have done* :—Cuairt. 40, 101.
 Agus **dà** chù dhubh aige—*And two black dogs with him* :—Arab. I. 17.
 An **dà** chù dhubh so—*Those two black dogs* :—ib. I. 24, 25.
Dà iasg bheag—*Two little fishes* :—John vi. 9 (bheaga, Ed. 1807; Forbes, 2 ed., 199).
- Gen. B' fhada bho chèile crodh laoigh an **dà** sheanar—*Far apart were the milch-cows of their grandfathers* :—N.G.P. 54.
 Prìs an **dà** osain—*The price of a pair of hose* :—Forbes 297.
 Buaidh an **dà** chatha sin—*The victory of these two battles* :—Red Bk. 178, 30.
 A' slugadh suas an **dà** uile-bheist mhi-nàdurra so—*Swallowing up these two unnatural monsters* :—Arab. I. 73.
 Sealladh an **dà** shaoghail—*The vision of the two worlds* :—F.T. 182.
 An carbad an **dà** eich—*in a carriage and pair* :—L.C. 308.
 Amadan an **dà** fhichead bliadhna cha bhí e ciallach ri bheò—*The fool of forty will never be wise* :—N.G.P. 25.
- Dat. air **dà** phunnd Shasunnach—*for two pounds sterling* :—Forbes 297.

Fem.

- Nom. Ma bhios aig duine **dà** mhnaoi—*If a man have two wives :*
—Deut. xxi. 15.
- Phaisg ise a **dà** làimh air a h-uchd—*She folded her hands upon her breast :*—L.C. 7.
- Is feàrr dhuit sin na **dà** làimh no **dà** chois a bhi agad—
That is better for thee than having two hands or two feet :
—Matt. xviii. 8.
- Gus am bi mo **dhà làimh** as mo ghualnibh—*till my two arms come from my shoulders :*—Waifs, III. 10.
cf. W. Trefna waith ein **dwylaw**—*Stablish the work of our hands :*—Ps. xc. 17.
- Ghabh Lamech **dà** mhnaoi—*Lamech took two wives :*—
Gen. iv. 19.
- Agus **dà** ghalladh dhubh aige air lomhainn—*And he holding two black bitches in a leash :*—Arab. I. 99.
- Gen. Tha clann na **dà** mhnà so beò—*The children of these two women are alive :*—Munro 189.
- Air son mo **dhà** shùl—*For my two eyes :*—Judges xvi. 28.
- Mu chaol a **dà** làimhe—*About the wrist of her two arms :*—
Arab. I. 57. § 98, 7.
- Buinn mo **dhà** chois—*The soles of both my feet :*—Forbes 297.
- Clann na **dà** pheathar—*The children of two sisters (i.e. cousins) :*—ib.
- Dat. Do **dhà** thréibh agus do leth-thréibh—*Of two tribes and of an half tribe :*—Josh. xiv. 3.
- Le **dà** chirc bhric—*With two speckled hens :*—McB. xxi.
- Do **dhà** mhnaoi òig—*For two young wives :*—Forbes 297.
- Bha e cluiche air **dà** thruimb mhòr Abrach—*He was playing on two big Lochaber trumps :*—L.C. 81.
- 'Nuair a bha mi air an **dà** chois—*When I stood upon (was on) the two feet :*—S.O. 19^b29.
- Ghabhadh air an **dà** ghallaidh—*The two bitches were beaten :*
—Arab. I. 102.
- Anns an **dà** chuaich bhig—*In the two small cups :*—
Forbes 297.
9. The cardinal numbers, when used absolutely, are nouns feminine, e.g.

Fàsaidh an aon bheag 'na mìle agus an aon shuarach 'na cinneach làidir—*A little one shall become 1000 and a small one a strong nation*:—Is. lx. 22.

An **tri** bheag so—*These three*; A' **cheithir** mhòr sin—*Those big four*:—Munro 69.

10. But **fichead, ceud, mìle, muillean** are mas. A noun following these (or any multiple of these) is in the nom. sing. and un-aspirated:

Ceud **conspunn** gun ghiorrag—*100 heroes without panic*:—Turner 83, 12.

Còrr is tri fichead **fear**—*More than 300 men*:—Cuart. 27, 68.

Mìle **fàilte** dhuit le d' bhréid—*A thousand welcomes to thee with thy kerchief*:—L.C. 295.

Ghluais e le ceithir-cheud-deug **fear** fo'n armaibh—*He advanced with 1400 men under arms*:—C.G. 411.

Mìle, mìle **taing**—*1000, 1000 thanks*:—L.C. 7.

Air cheann mìle **fear** a thuilleadh air trì fichead **fear**-sleagha—*At the head of 1000 men besides 60 spearmen*:—Cuart. 27, 68.

Thog iad fichead **punnd** Sasunnach, ceithir fichead mìle **punnd** Sasunnach—*They raised £20, £80,000*:—Cuart. 40, 101.

But if the noun following **ceud** be fem., the adj. accompanying the noun is fem.:

Coig ceud asal bhoirionn—*500 she-asses*:—Job. i. 3.

These numerals take the article:

an ceud fear, **am** mìle fear—*the 100, the 1000 men*.

'S gu'n tugainn féin di **na** ceudan pòg—*And I would give her hundreds of kisses*:—A' Choisir 14.

They are used also regularly as common nouns:

Am fichead mòr so—*This great score*.

Brùchdaidh iad 'nan **ceudan**—*They will burst forth in their hundreds*:—Munro, 69.

11. Multiplicatives are formed:

(1) by annexing to the cardinals the words—

(a) **uair**, e.g. **aon uair**—*once*; **dà uair**—*twice*; **tri uairean**—*thrice*; Thuirt e so **a dhà** no **tri dh' uairean**—*He said this twice or thrice*:—Arab. I. 63, cf. § 193, (2).

- (b) **fillte**—*folded*, e.g. **aon fhillte**—*single*; **dà fhillte**—*double*; **trì fillte**—*triple* :

(2) by an idiomatic use of :

- (a) **uiread** f. *as much* (in time or space) :

Thu labhairt **na h-uiread**—*That you should say so much* :—S.O. 148aS.

Tha **uiread** agus **uiread** eile—*There is as much and as much again* :—H.S. Report 38.

Oir rinn mi air a' bhathar a dheich uiread's a chuir mi ann—*For I made by the goods ten times what I had advanced* :—Arab. I. 28.

An **uiread** so de bhliadhnaibh—*These many years* :—Lk. xv. 29.

Tha cheart **uiread** a dh' iognadh ormsa—*I am quite as much astonished* :—Arab. I. 103.

Thugadh **uiread** is **uiread** do gach aon—*Share and share alike was given to each* :—ib. II. 72.

Bha **na h-uiread** de choinnlean ann—*There were so many candles there* :—ib. I. 115.

Urad slachdain buntata—*The size of a potato-masher* :—Clarsach 16.

- (b) **uibhir** f. *as much, quantity, even*; L. numerus § 18.

Aig an robh **uibhir** dhe inntinn—*Who had so much of his mind* :—Cos. 17.

Cha rachadh e **uibhir** agus a stigh—*He would not even go in* :—ib. 136.

Theagamh gu'n dean sinne **uibhir** ri sin air do shon-sa—*Perhaps we may do as much for thee* :—F.T. 90.

- (c) **liutha, luithad**, *many, so many*.

An déidh a **liuthad** pian a dh' fhuiling mi—*After I have suffered so much pain* :—Arab. I. 64.

- (d) **mar** before ceud :

B' fheàrr leam uam e **mar cheud**—*I had rather be without it 100 times* :—S.O. 37*26.

'S binn' an tathaich sud **mar cheud**—*Sweeter is that resort 100 times* :—S.O. 281*1.

12. The partitives are—leth m. *half*, trian m. *a third*, ceathramh m. *a fourth*, etc.

Leth expresses one of a pair of things, e.g. leth-chas f. *one foot*, leth-shùil f. *one eye*; gu leth expresses *and a half*, mile gu leth—1500.

Cha n-fhaca mi riamh seòmar anns an robh innsreadh a leith cho briagha ris—*I have never seen a room in which was furniture half so beautiful as that*:—Arab. II. 76.

Is e leth-pheathraichean a tha anns an dithis—*The two are half-sisters*:—ib. II. 71.

§ Mu thrì troidhean air gach rathad—*About three feet square*:—ib. II. 43.

§ 99.

NUMBERS.

Cardinal.

Ordinal.

1 aon fhear, chraobh, duine	1st an ceud (a' cheud) fhear, a' cheud chraobh
2 dà fhear, chraoibh, dhuine	2nd an dara (an darna) fhear, craobh
3 trì fir, craobhan, daoine	3rd an treas fhear, an trith-eamh fhear
4 ceithir fir, &c.	4th an ceathramh fhear, craobh
5 còig	5th an còigeamh fhear
6 sè, sia	6th an sèathamh fhear, an t-sèathamh craobh
7 seachd	7th an seachdamh fhear, an t-seachdamh craobh
8 ochd	8th an t-ochdamh fhear, an ochdamh craobh
9 naoi	9th an naothamh fhear, craobh
10 deich	10th an deicheamh fhear
11 aon fhear deug, aon chraobh dheug	11th an t-aon(a) fhear deug, an aona chraobh dheug
12 dà fhear dheug, dà chraoibh dheug	12th an dara fhear deug, an dara craobh dheug
13 trì fir dheug, trì craobhan deug	13th an treas fhear deug, an treas craobh dheug
20 fichead fhear, fichead craobh	20th an fhicheadamh fhear, an fhicheadamh craobh

Cardinal.

- 21 fear ar fhichead, craobh ar fh.
 22 dà fhear (ar) fhichead
 23 trì fir fhichead
 30 deich fir (ar) fhichead
 31 aon fhear deug ar fh.
 32 dà fhear deug ar fh.
 33 trì fir dheug ar fh.
 40 dà fhichead fear, craobh
 41 fear is dà fhichead
 42 dà fhear is da fhichead
 50 deich is dà fhichead fear, da fhichead fear 's a deich, leth-cheud fear
 60 trì fichead fear, craobh
 70 trì fichead fear 's a deich
 100 ceud fear, cóig fichead fear
 101 ceud fear 's a h-aon
 120 sè fichead fear, craobh
 130 sè fichead fear 's a deich
 140 seachd fichead fear
 150 seachd fichead fear 's a deich, ceud gu leth de fhearaibh

Ordinal.

- 21st an t-aona fear fichead, an aona chraobh f.
 22nd an dara fear fichead, an dara craobh f.
 23rd an treas fear fichead, an treas craobh f.
 30th an deicheamh fear fichead
 31st an t-aon(a) fear deug ar fh., an aona craobh dheug ar fh.
 32nd an dara fear deug ar fh.
 33rd an treas fear deug ar fh.
 40th an dà fhicheadamh fear, craobh
 41st an aon 's an dà fhicheadamh fear
 42nd an dà 's an dà fhicheadamh fear
 50th an deich 's an dà fhicheadamh fear; an leth-cheudamh fear, craobh
 60th an trì ficheadamh fear, craobh
 70th an deich 's an trì ficheadamh fear
 100th an cóig ficheadamh fear, craobh; an ceudamh fear, craobh
 101st an aon 's an ceudamh fear
 120th an sè ficheadamh fear
 130th an deich 's an sè ficheadamh fear
 140th an seachd ficheadamh fear, craobh
 150th an deich 's an seachd f.f.

Cardinal.**Ordinal.**

160	ochd fichead fear, craobh	160th	an ochd ficheadamh fear, craobh
170	ochd fichead fear 's a deich	170th	an deich 's an ochd ficheadamh fear
180	naoi fichead fear, craobh	180th	an naoi ficheadamh fear
190	naoi fichead fear 's a deich	190th	an deich 's an naoi f.f.
200	dà cheud fear, craobh	200th	an dà cheudamh fear, craobh
300	trì cheud fear, craobh	300th	an trì cheudamh fear
400	ceithir cheud fear, craobh	400th	an ceithir cheudamh fear
1000	mìle fear, craobh	1000th	am mìle(-amh) fear, craobh
50,000	leth-cheud mìle fear, craobh	50,000th	an leth-cheud mìle(-amh) fear
100,000	ceud mìle fear, craobh	100,000th	an ceud mìle(-amh) fear
1,000,000	muillean fear, craobh	1,000,000th	am muilleanamh fear, a' mhuilleanamh craobh

1. **Aonar** m. *one person* is used chiefly with the prep. *an* and possessive pronouns: **am aonar**—*by myself*, **at aonar**—*by thyself*, **'na aonar**—*he alone*.

Tha mise 'm aonar, tha sibh-se 'nur mòran—
I am one, ye are many:—Waifs III. 120.

2. The following collective nouns, denoting groups of persons from two to ten, are fem., are used only in the singular, all (except **dithis**) are indeclinable, and take an accompanying adj. in the plural:

dithis, old g.s. déise	
triùir	seachdnar
ceathrar	ochdnar
cúignear	naoinear
sèanar	deichnear

Bha **dithis** bhan aige—*He had two wives*:—1 Sam. i. 2.

Sinn féin 'nar **dithis**—*Ourselves twain*:—1 K. iii. 18.

Thug e a **thriùir** chaomh chompanaich g'a faicinn—*He took his three bosom friends to see it*:—L.C. 50.

Rugadh a' **cheathrar** sin do'n fhamhair—*These four were born to the giant*:—2 Sam. xxi. 22.

Chunnaic e **seachdnar** dhaoine tighinn—*He saw a company of seven men coming* :—Waifs III. 10.

Bha **an t-seachdnar** fear 'nan suidhe—*The seven men were seated* :—Arab. I. 108.

Ochdnar chloinne—*eight children* :—J. W. 90.

3. Of the ordinals, **an ceud**, **a' cheud**—*the first*, alone aspirates a following noun, e.g. haleluia a cheud fhàilte—*Halelujah his first welcome* :—L.C. 48.

4. The order of the Kings in a dynasty is expressed by

(a) Ordinal Numbers, and less properly by

(b) Cardinal Numbers.

(a) Oran le Iain Lom air dha a chluinntinn an **dara** Rìgh Tearlach bhi air a chrùnadh—*Song by Iain Lom on hearing that Charles II. had been crowned* :—Turner 56.

'San àm 'san robh an **Ceathramh** Deòrsa ann an Albainn—*At the time when George IV. was in Scotland* :—Cuairt. No. 40, 87.

Mu thobar Theàrlaich an IV.—*about the well of Charles IV.* :—C.G. 135.

(b) Ri linn fògradh Rìgh Tearlach **a dhà**—*During the banishment of Charles II.* :—Turner 53.

§ 100.

COMPOUND WORDS.

Nominal and Adjectival Compounds.

1. A Perfect Compound combines its elements into one word, has the stress on the first syllable, and is declined regularly, e.g. àigeach, òigeach m. *colt, horse*, g. oigeich : òg *young* + each *horse*.

aimhfheoil f. *proud flesh*, g. aimhfheola, an-**i**-stem : amh *raw* + feòil *flesh*.

banais f. *wedding*, an-**a**-stem : ban *women* + féis *feast*

bantrach f. *widow* : ban-treb-thach *female farmer*

caorunn, caorthann m. *rowan-tree, berry-tree*, g. caoruinn, an-**o**-stem : caor + tann § 122, 7.

déirc f. *alms* : Dé + sheirc *God's-love*

fadal m. *delay, weariness* : fad + dáil f. *long meeting*

gealbhonn m. *sparrow*, g. gealbhuinn, an-**o**-stem : geal + bonn
 iodhlann f. *cornyard*, g. iodhlainn(e), an-**a**-stem : iodh + lann
 oilbheum m. *offence*, g. oilbheim, an-**o**-stem : ail *rock* + beum
striking

óisg f. *yearling ewe*, g. óisge, an-**a**-stem : ovi-s *sheep* + seasg
barren

Samhuinn f. *Hallowtide*, g. Samhna, an-**i**-stem : Sam *summer*
 + fuin *end*

seanair m. *grandfather*, g. seanar, an-**r**-stem : sean + athair
 trocair(e) f. *mercy*, an-**ia**-stem : L. trux, truc[s] *doomed*
person + car *loving*

uamhas m. *terrible death, horror, mortal terror* an-**o**-stem :
 uath *dread* + bàs *death*

2. In a pf. cpd. the first element is a monosyllable. When the genitive stem differs from the nominative, the genitive stem is used for pf. cpds., and the nominative for ipf. cpds. (but cf. § 29, 4) e.g.

bó f. *cow*, gen. bà, bàthaich m. *byre* ; bó-choinne^{il} f. *Mullein*
 cù m. *dog*, gen. coin, O.G. con, conablach m. *mangled corpse* ;
 cù-uisge m. *spaniel*

muir m.f. *sea*, gen. mara, O.G. mora, morfhaich f. *sea plain* ;
 muir-làn m. *full-tide*

§ 101.

1. An Imperfect Compound combines its elements loosely. The article or a possessive pronoun, when present, is always attached to the first element ; the second element is aspirated, § 29, as stated below, § 102, 1 ; and the stress falls upon the last word of the compound, or upon both elements, e.g.

Mar chù gu cat, mar chat gu luch,

Tha bean mic gu **màthair-chéile**—

Like dog to cat, like cat to mouse,

A son's wife is to her mother-in-law :—N.G.P. 312.

2. A cpd. generally expresses a complex idea not suggested by the separate words. Simple phrases formed of genitives used as adjj. are not cpds., e.g.

Mar mhart caol a' tighinn gu baile tha cabhanach na **maidne Earraich**—

Like a lean cow coming to a farm is the dawn of a spring morning :—N.G.P. 313.

Na **dorsa praise** brisidh tu—

Thou wilt break the gates of brass :—Laoidh xxiii. 8.

An triùir dhaoine treuna—*The three strong men*:—2 Sam xxiii. 16, 17

§ 102.

Imperfect Compounds are of five classes :—I. Dependent ; II. Adjectival ; III. Descriptive ; IV. Copulative ; V. Possessive.

I. 1. In **Dependent Compounds** the first word modifies the second ; all adjectives, and all nouns occurring as first words in a compound are initially aspirated in the same way as a single word ; but they preserve their stems uninflected either in the nom. sing., or in the gen. sing. without increase ; the second word is always aspirated, § 29, is declined regularly, and determines the gender of the compound.

2. Declension of Dependent Compounds (a) when the **first word is an adjective** :

An gorm-phreas m. *The green bush.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n.	an gorm-phreas	na gorm-phris (-phreasan)
g.	(bàrr) a' ghorm-phris	nan gorm-phreas
d.	do'n ghorm-phreas	do na gorm-phreasaibh
v.	a ghorm-phris	a ghorm-phreasa

A' ghlas-bheinn f. *The grey mountain.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n.	a' ghlas-bheinn	na glas-bheanntan
g.	(mullach) na glas-bheinne	nan glas-bheann(-tan)
d.	do'n ghlas-bheinn	do na glas-bheanntan
v.	a ghlas-bheann	a ghlas-bheannta

3. Additional Examples :

*Mas.*bàn-chu m. *a white dog*dearbh-bhràthair m., O.G. *a brother by birth*, L. *frater carnalis*
(cf. *Collect. Reb. Alb.* 83 n.), bràthair *a member of a religious community*.A bha aig Iùdas do dhearbh-bhràthair—*Which Judas, your brother, had* :—D. Ban 430, 38 ; 348, 64.Bha mise Eòin bhur dearbh-bhràthair . . . anns an eilean
—*I, John, who am your brother, . . . was in the isle* :—
Rev. i. 9.glas-bhreac *a smolt*mion-dhuine *manikin*trom-chadal *heavy sleep**Fem.*bras-bhuinne *torrent*glas-fhairge *a green sea*mìn-chlach *smooth stone*mór-thir *mainland*

Two adjectives compounded are declined as above, e.g.

minbhreac *delicately spotted*lomlan *brimfull*

Sometimes when the first element seems to be inflected, it is an instance of Svarabhakti :

Shaoil leis gu'n robh iad luma-lan éisg—

He thought that they were quite full of fish :—Arab. I. 32.

Cho luma-luath :—ib. 68. cf. § 65.

4. (b) when the **first word** is a **noun** :An cis-mhaor m. *the tax-gatherer**Sing.**Pl.*

n. an cis-mhaor

na cis-mhaoir

g. (sporrán) a' chis-mhaoir

nan cis-mhaoir

d. do'n chis-mhaor

do na cis-mhaoraibh

v. a chis-mhaoir

a chis-mhaora

A' mhuilt-fheoil f. *the mutton*, also muiltfheoil, a pf. cpd.

Sing.

- n. a' mhuilt-fheoil
 g. (fàileadh) na muilt-fheola
 d. do'n mhuilt-fheoil
 v. a mhuilt-fheoil

5. Additional Examples :

<i>Mas</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
arm-chrios	<i>sword-belt</i>	fraoch-bheinn <i>heathy hill</i>
cas-cheum	<i>foot-step</i>	leth-shùil <i>one eye</i>
ceud-chathach	<i>hundred fighter</i>	mairt-fheoil <i>beef</i>
crith-cheòl	<i>warbling</i>	muic-fheoil <i>pork</i>
leine-chrios	<i>body-guard, valet</i>	rìgh-chathair <i>throne</i>
lùth-chleas	<i>feat of agility</i>	sealbh-chòir <i>propriety</i>
muir-làn	<i>full tide</i>	
oil-thigh	<i>school of learning</i>	
sul-radharc	<i>eyesight</i>	
tamh-neul	<i>death-cloud, Metr. Ps. cxxi. 2.</i>	

6. Except compounds in **ban-**, which are fem, and **ban** itself determines the gender, e.g.

ban-dia	<i>goddess</i>
ban-diùc	<i>duchess</i>
ban-léigh	<i>female physician</i>
ban-òglach (and banoglach)	<i>handmaid</i>
ban-rìgh	<i>queen</i>
ban-seirbhiseach	<i>maid-servant</i>
ban-stiùbhart	<i>housekeeper</i>

§ 103.

II. In **Adjectival Compounds** the second word depends upon the first.

1. When the **second word** is **an adjective**, the compound is inflected in the same way as a noun with an accompanying adjective, § 92, e.g.

An coileach-dubh m. *the blackcock.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n.	an coileach-dubh	na coilich-dhubha
g.	(ceann) a' choilich-dhuibh	nan coileach-dubha
d.	do'n choileach-dhubh	na coilich(ibh)-dhubha
v.	a choilich-dhuibh	a choileacha-dubha

Additional Examples :

brù-dhearg m. *robin red-breast*, n.s.m. of Poss. cpd., § 106
 coileach-ruadh m. *a red grouse cock*
 gobhlan-dubh m. *black martin*
 luch-mhòr f. *a seal*
 sgoil-dubh f. *black-art*

2. When an adjectival compound consists of **two nouns**, the first is declined regularly, except that the genitive sing. increase is usually dropped ; the second is always in the genitive. If it be (a) in the gen. pl. it is always aspirated ex. § 20, 2. If it be (b) in the gen. sing., it is aspirated like an adjective accompanying a noun, e.g.

(a) am plocan-bhuntàta m. *the potato masher.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n.	am plocan-bhuntàta	na plocain-bhuntàta
g.	(ceann) a' phlocain-bhuntàta	nam plocan-bhuntàta
d.	do'n phlocan-bhuntàta	do na plocanaibh-bhuntàta
v.	a phlocain-bhuntàta	a phlocana-bhuntàta

Additional Examples :

ball-dobhrain m. *mole on the skin* :—Waifs III. 15.
 coille-chnò f. *a nuttery*
 tigh-chaorach m. *sheep-cot*, g.s. tigh-chaorach
 tigh-chearc m. *hen-house*, g.s. tigh-chearc

(b) anart-bàis m. *shroud.*

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pl.</i>
n.	an t-anart-bàis	na h-anartan-bàis
g.	(ceann) an anairt-bhàis	nan anartan-bàis
d.	do'n anart-bhàis	do na h-anartaibh-bàis
v.	a anairt-bhàis	a anarta-bàis

slat-mhara f. *sea-tangle*.

Sing.

- n. an t-slat-mhara
g. na slait(e)-mara
d. do'n t-slait-mhara
v. a shlat-mhara

Pl.

- na slatan-mara
nan slat(an)-mara
do na slaitibh-mara
a shlata-mara

Additional Examples :

Mas.

ait-àraich	<i>rearing place</i>
baile-margaidh	<i>market town</i>
bothan-àirigh	<i>sheiling</i>
cù-uisge	<i>spaniel</i>
cuman-bainne	<i>milk cogue</i>
each-fuinn	<i>heriot, death-duty</i>
fear-ciùil	<i>musician</i>
fraoch-faloisg	<i>stumps of burnt heather</i>
gàradh-droma	<i>march dyke</i>
leac-ùrlair	<i>floor-flag</i>
mac-samhuil	<i>likeness, like (O.G. mac-samhla)</i>
	§ 83.
maide-droma	<i>ridge-board</i>
maoim-sléibhe	<i>mountain torrent</i>
marsanta-paca	<i>packman</i>
muileann-gaoithe	<i>windmill</i>
seol-mara	<i>tide</i>

Fem.

adharc-fhùdair	<i>powderhorn</i>
bean-shìth(e)	<i>brownie</i>
bó-ghamhna	<i>farrow cow</i>
clach-liobhaidh	<i>grindstone</i>
crith-thalmhainn	<i>earthquake</i>
cuinneag-bhainne	<i>milk pail</i>
deoch-slàinte	<i>a toast</i>
glas-ghuib	<i>a gag</i>
leabaidh-mhuill	<i>chaff-bed</i>
marcachd-shìne	<i>driving storm</i>
muir-shàile	<i>salt-sea</i>
slat-thomhais	<i>ellwand</i>
slige-chreachainn	<i>scallop-shell</i>

Some Compounds combine I. and II., having both Dependent and Adjectival elements, e.g.

Crùnair gasda nan rìgh-bhrat-sròil—*The gallant crowner of the kingly banners of silk* :—S.O. 48^b28

Chaidh a ghlacadh droch spioraid—*His being possessed of an evil spirit took place, i.e. He was possessed of an evil spirit* :—S.O. 36^b32

droch-spioraid is a Dependent cpd.

ghlacadh-droch-spioraid is an Adjectival cpd.

§ 104.

III. In **Descriptive Compounds** the first word describes the second, which is in the gen. without the art, e.g.

Rug i **leanabh mic**, an **leanabh mic**—*She brought forth a manchild, the manchild* :—Rev. xii. 5, 13

Rug i a **ceud-ghin mic**—*She brought forth her first born son* :—Matt. i. 25

Thug e **aon-ghin Mhic féin**—*He gave His only begotten son* :—John iii. 16

cf. is tu rofhóid do **mac oen-geni**—*Thou didst send Thine only begotten son* :—P.H. 2086

Ach 's e 's truaighe do **chéile mna** dheth—*But saddest of all is thy wife* :—Stewarts 302, 9

maise mna—*a beauty of a woman* :—S.O. 98^a44

Ciod e **ghnè dhuine** so—*What manner of man is this* :—Matt. viii. 27

Mo **rogha céile**—*My choice of a companion* :—A' Choisir 14, 7

Is éigin duinn a ràdh gur **úmpaidh balaich** e—*We must say that he is a blockhead of a fellow* :—C.G. 135.

cf. An triùir bhràithrean—*the three brothers* :—S.O. 49^bS

On bu droch **dhuine cloinn'** e—*Since he was a bad son* :—ib. 46^a30

t'aon **duine cloinne**—*thine only child* :—L.C. 6

Air son aon **phàiste** beag (leanaibh) **leinibh**—*For one little chit of a child* :—Cos. 130

Cha robh annta ach **creithleagan dhaoine**—*They were but gadflies of men* :—Cos. 119

Broc liath-chorrach éilde—*A grey-snouted badger of a hind*:—
D. Ban 521 (sic corr.); 168, 133

Bha Domhnull an Dùin innt', Do **mhaic oighre**—*Donald of the Dun was aboard her, thy son and heir*:—S.O. 47^{bt}; 50^{a30}

§ 105.

IV. In **Copulative Compounds** the parts are of equal emphasis, the noun cpds. are connected in sense by 'and' and declined like adj. cpds. § 103; and adj. cpds. are declined like Dependent cpds. § 102, 3, e.g.

dubhghlas—*black and grey*; caoingheal—*soft and white*

Ioc-shlainte f. *a remedy and cure*.

'Sa' mhaduinn **chiùin-ghil** an àm dhomh dùsgadh—*In the calm and bright morning when I awoke*:—D. Ban 48, 89

Chuala mi na brataichean **ban-dearg** a' plabraich 'sa' t ghaoi^{gh}h—*I heard the red and white banners fluttering in the wind*:—Còmhraidhean 47

§ 106.

V. In **Possessive Compounds**, consisting of noun and adj., both elements are declined and aspirated as already explained (§ 102), e.g.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Craobh bhàrr-bhuidhe | f. <i>A tree having a yellow top</i> |
| 2. Duine starr-shuileach | m. <i>A man having distorted eyes</i> |
| 3. Fairge thonn-gheal | f. <i>A sea having white waves</i> |
| 4. Gille cas-fhliuch | m. <i>A servant having wet feet</i> |

Bean ruadh dhubh-shuileach, cù lachdunn las-shuileach—*A red-haired, black-eyed woman, a dun fiery-eyed dog*:—N.G.P. 52

Gur h-ìom' oganach Lub bhachlach sgiath chrom—*There's many a youth with bended bow and hollow shield*:—S.O. 36^{by}

Bidh luinneag aig ribhinn chùl-duinn daibh—*A brown-haired maid will have a lay for them*:—D. Ban 94, 159

Gu còs sgora dhionach craige—*to a cliff-sheltered crevice of a rock*:—L.C. 37

sgorr-dhìona § 103, sgorr-dhionach § 106

§ 107. PROPER NAMES AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

1. The grammatical basis of a proper name is the personal or baptismal name, e.g. Domhnull *Donald*, Seumas *James*, Màiri *Mary*, Seònaid *Janet*. The clan or family name is added in the form (a) of an adj., e.g. Alasdair Domhnullach—*Alexander Macdonald*; Màiri Dhomhnullach—*Mary Macdonald*, or (b) of a patronymic cpd., e.g. Alasdair MacDhomhnuill, Màiri Nic Dhomhnuill.

Proper names are definite and indefinite.

In the genitive singular a proper name, masculine, if definite, is aspirated; and a proper name, feminine, is unaspirated:

Contrast:

Mac dé—*a son of a god* (common noun).

Mac Dhé—*the Son of God* (proper noun).

Mac Dòmhnuill—*a son of a Donald*.

Mac Dhòmhnuill—*the son of Donald*.

Ceit nic Phàdrraig—*Catherine Paterson*,
where nic = nighean (contracted to ni) + mhic.

2. A single noun in apposition to a single proper name does not require the def. art.:

Eobhan cìobair—*Ewen the shepherd*;

Ìoseph saor—*Joseph the carpenter*:—Munro 177

Beannachd Chaluum ghobha—‘*mo thogair ged nach (read gar an, § 218) till*’—

Smith Malcolm's blessing—I care not if he come not back:—
N.G.P.52.

3. When a single proper name is accompanied by an adjectival cpd., § 103, the latter requires the article:

Alasdair, an ceard-umha—*Alexander the coppersmith*;

Ailean, am muillear-luaidh—*Allan the fulling-miller*.

4. When a name and surname are accompanied by a common noun in apposition, the latter requires the article:

Alasdair Tàillear, an clachair—*Alexander Taylor the mason*;

Iain Caimbeul, am maor—*Alexander Campbell the Officer*.

5. When a proper noun is accompanied—

(1) by a single adj., a noun in apposition is without the article :

Domhnull ruadh tàillear—*Red Donald the tailor*

(2) by two or more adjj., the noun in apposition requires the article :

Eachainn glas òg, an tuathanach—

Young wan Hector, the farmer ;

Mòrag bheag chlar, a' bhanarach—

Little swarthy Sally, the Dairymaid :—Munro 178

6. When a proper name preceded by a title is governed in the gen., only the title is inflected :

Mac Rìgh Seumas, Tearlach Stiubhart—

Charles Stewart, son of King James :—S.O. 115^a13

Do theaghlach rìgh Fionghall—

To the family of King Fingal :—S.O. 38^a19

Sin as onoir Shir Seumas—

That is the honour of Sir James :—Turner 86, 5, 7

Ri linn ban-rìgh Màiri—*In Queen Mary's reign :—Munro 178.*

7. When a proper noun in an oblique case (gen. or dat.) is followed by a noun in apposition, the latter if definite is in the nom. case :

(1) gen. Each Iain Chaimbeil, am maor—

The horse of John Campbell the Officer :—ib.

Tìgh Sheumais, a mhac—*The house of James his son :—ib.*

but if indefinite, in the genitive case :

Bean fhada chaol dhìreach, miann Dhomhnuill amadain—*Fool Donald's fancy, a tall, slender, straight wife :—N.G.P. 51 ; cf. § 107, 2*

Le suidhe air deas làimh Dhé an athar—*By sitting on the right hand of God, the Father :—Catm. 28*

In this example, for an athar, the spoken form an t-athair is more correct.

(2) dat. Thug e cuireadh da bhràithribh uile, mic an rìgh—

He sent an invitation to all his brothers, the King's sons :—1 Kings i. 9

Thubhairt e ri Sarai, a bhean—

He said to Sarai his wife :—Gen. xii. 11

8. (1) Proper names forming adjectival compounds, § 103, are inflected regularly : Calum Cille—*S. Columba*.

Aig I Chaluum Chille—at *Iona* :—S.O. 55^{bs}.

'S i caismeachd Chloinn Chamrain a th' ann—

'*Tis the march of the Cameron men* :—A'Choisir 21, cf. §107, 10

This and similar examples are sometimes treated as dependent compounds, §102 : Curaidhnean Chlann Chamshroin—

The heroes of the Clan Cameron :—S.O. 114^{a25}

(2) **Mac son** is used in forming proper names of adjectival compounds. There are two classes of such cpds. :

1. Patronymic, which include the names of clans and septs. §107, 9
2. Hagiological or Ecclesiastical, which include the followers of Saints. §108-§110, §112

Mac was assumed by Norse and some Lowland peoples, e.g., MacLeod, MacRerick and dropped again in some instances, e.g. Cloud, Rerick

For the **-c-** of Mac projected, which is the rule in Manx, e.g. Quilliam, Crobbin, v. §12 i. 3 ; and for the **-c-** retracted, v. §12 ii.

The **c** is softened to **g** in Galloway and N. Ireland

(3) **O, ua** m. *grandson*, prevalent in Ireland since XI. century, also occurs :

O Duibhne, O Gille bhuidhe, O hÆdha §111

(4) Prefixed also to Saints' names is **maol** (O.G. máel) *tonsured one*, which in tenth and eleventh centuries gave place to **gille** *lad, servant*. In cpds. gille is confused with maol ; and maol is often difficult to distinguish from *mo my*, e.g. Adamnanus *Kilmaveonaig*. §112, 9 ; §7 iv. 2, 3, 5 ; cf. W. **gwas**, O.W. **guas** *servant*, e.g. O Muirgheasain, Déibhiosdan, MacPetrus §108, Mac Niallgus §111, Duffus §112

9. Only chiefs bear the simple patronymic, or territorial designation, an adjectival compound :

Do goiredh Iarla Rois agus Mac Domnaill agus Ardfhlath Innsigall dhe—*He was styled Earl of Ross, and Macdonald, and High Chief of the Isles* :—Red Bk. 160

In a proper name like Mac Dhomhnuill *Macdonald*, the second part of the adjectival compound is definite §107, 1, and therefore

in English the definite article is not regularly placed before the compound. The chief of the Clan Donald was spoken of simply as Mac Dhòmhuill *Macdonald*:

Ach ma mhol thu ar daoin' uaisle,
C'uim nach do luaidh thu Mac Dhòmhuill?—

But if you praised our nobles,

Why did you not mention Macdonald? :—S.O. 155^b21 ; cf.

Dr. Johnson's *Journey*, pp. 114, 224

Similarly before compound proper names that already contain the definite article, the definite article is not placed in English. The chief of the MacKintoshes is simply Mac-an-tòisich *MacKintosh*, and his clan Tòisichean *MacKintoshes* :—S.O. 114^a42

But later, for the sake of greater clearness even in Gaelic, the genitive plural of the clan name was introduced into the compound :

Ach, a Dhonuill nan Donall—

But O ! Macdonald of Macdonald :—Maclagan MSS. No. 14

The territorial designation is frequently added to the patronymic of the chief :

Mac Mhoirich á Atholl—*Murray from Atholl* :—Turner 85, 9

Mac Coinnich mòr Chinn-Tàile—*Great MacKenzie of Kintail* :

—S.O. 114^a34

Birlinn Mhic Nèill Bhara—

The galley of MacNeill of Barra :—C.G. 140

Minor distinctions and pet names are expressed by the same or similar grammatical means :

Coileach Strath-bhalgaidh—

The cock of Strathbogie (Lord Huntly) :—S.O. 41^b32

Fear Mhurlagain—

The proprietor, or the tenant farmer of Murlagan :—Munro 185

A Iain Mhuideartaich nan seòl soilleir—

O John of Moydart of the bright sails :—S.O. 41^b25

Thighearna Lathair—*O Laird of Lawers* :—ib. 41^a21

Fear Shrath-mhàisidh—

The goodman of Strathmasje :—S.O. 260

Chlisg Raonull Shrath-Mhathaisidh—

Ronald of Strathmashie started :—Poetry of Badenoch 187

Fuil uasal Chuinn Cheud-chathaich—*The noble blood of Conn of the hundred battles* :—Turner 85, 22

10. A proper name fem. remains unaspirated in the gen., cf. common nouns preceded by the article :

Mac Muire dh'ion t' anma—*The Son of Mary to* (i.e., *May the Son of Mary*) *defend thy soul* :—Turner 84, 19

Mhic Muire na h-Òighe—

O Son of Mary, the virgin :—Turner 74, 13

but in some districts and instances the gen. is aspirated :

Fear-pòsda Mhuire—*The husband of Mary* :—Math. i. 16

Bràthair Cheit—*Kate's brother*.

An accompanying adj. is in the nom. :

Bràthair Cheit mhòr—*big Kate's brother* ; banais Sheonaid bhàn—*Fair Janet's wedding* :—Munro 186

This variety is probably connected with the common blunder of aspirating the gen. sing. fem. :

Ré ùine bhig (for ré ùine bige)—*For a little time* :—Rev. xx. 3, so ed. 1902 ; re h-uair bhig—Met. Ps. xxxvii. 10

Chum na beatha mhaireannaich = chum na beatha maireannaich — *To life everlasting*.

Air uachdar lice uaine bhréagha—

On the top of a fine green stone :—Cos. 96

11. When unstressed words aspirating a following proper noun are dropped (1) the initial consonant of the proper noun is deaspirated, the gen. being retained, e.g. MacDhughail Doyle ; (2) soft initial consonants are hardened by analogy, e.g. Gilfoyle Boyle, § 108, 3

12. The unstressed first elements of a compound (§7 iv.) are stressed if the second element is dropped, *v. mac, maolan*

§ 108. PROPER NAMES DERIVED FROM SCRIPTURES.

1. Dia, Mac Dhé son of God ; Céile Dé Culdee ; Mac Gille Dé Kildea, Gildea, Gilday, Day, Dey ; cf. Dàidh §108, 3

Iosa, Gille Iosa Gillies ; Mac Gille Iosa MacLeish ; Maol Iosa Malise, Lees

Criosd, Gilla Crist, later Mac Gille Chriosda MacGilchrist (Anglicised Christie ; also Christopher).

2. Apostles :

Aindreas, Gille Anndrais Gillanders, MacAndrew, Anderson

Bartholomeu, G. Parlan, O.G. Partholon ; Mac Pharlain MacFarlane, Bartley, a pet name for Bartolomeu-s ; Anglicised Barclay (Ulster)

Eòin, Mac Iain *MacIan*, *Mackean*; later Seathan, Mac Gille Sheathain *MacLean*, *MacLaine*, *MacClean*, *Clean*, *Lean*. Eòin, Heb. Gk. L. Iohannes *Ewan*, *Ewing*, *MacEwen*, *Kewin* (Man) was confused with eòin *birds*, hence En was a common form of Eòin (still spoken in Sutherl.) Iain is regarded as the diphthongised form of En §40. Sean, dim. Seínicin *Jenkin*, MacGillwham *Gillon* (Galloway). W. Iefan, Ifan *Evan*.

Iudas g.s. Judais S.O. 44^b21

Tadeus, MacCaog *MacCaig*, *MacHaig*, *Haig* §111; from Tadhg, O.G. Tadc, Gall. Moritasgus, Tasgius. In Munster Tahig, N. of Ireland Taeg. Latinised to Tadeus (Thady), and to Timotheus. Mac Thaidhgin *Keigeen* (Man).

Mata, Mac Matha *Mathewson*, and (non-Gaelic) *Matheson*.

Peadar *Peter*, Mac Pheadair *MacPhater*, *Peters*; Peter + gus *MacPetrus*, *MacFetridge*, *MacFedries*, *Ferries*, *MacPhedran*, *Macfeat*, *Peat*.

Philip, L. Philippus, Mac Philip *Mackillop*, *MacGilp*.

Seumas, Heb. Jacob, *James*; voc. a Sheumais *Hamish!* MacSheumais, translated *Jamieson* (Islay); *Cammaish* (Man).

Tómas, Tomas, Tomhus; Mac Thaimhs, Mac Thamhais *MacTavish*, *Tawse*; *Cause*; *MacCosh*, *Cosh*, *Cash*; Mac-a-Chombaich, Mac Thomai(dh) *MacCombie* for which is substituted *Colquhoun*, i.e. G. Mac-Thomh-án, Comhán, McCoun (Galloway); *Thompson*, *Holmes*; Mac gille Thomlas *Maclehose*; *Comish* (Man).

Simon, Simidh, Mac Shimidh, personal name of Lord Lovat; *Sim*, *Syme*, *Mackim*, *Mackimmie*.

3. Adhamh *Adam*, Mac Adaimh *MacAdam*, *MacCaw*, *MacCadie*, *MacGaw*; probably often from Adamnan §110

Daibhidh, Dàidh; Clann Dàidh *the Davidsons*; Déibhiosdan *Davidson*; *Day*, *Dey*, cf. §108, 1

Isaac, Mac Isaac *MacIsaac*, *MacKessack*, *MacKissock*, *Kessack*.

Lucas, Mac Lucais *MacLucas*; Anglicised to *Douglas*, *Macdougall*; Clucas (Man).

Marcus *Mark*, Mac Marcuis *Marquis*; *Quark* (Man).

Michael, Mac Gille Mhìcheil *Carmichael* (W. caer, G. cathair, + Mhìcheil); later Mac Mhìcheil *MacMichael*, *Mitchel*, Maol Mhichil *Melville*.

Moire, Muire, L. Maria *Mary*; Maol-moire *Myles* (L. Miles, Milo) Moireasdan, Ir. O Muirgheasain *Morrison* (i.e. Muir *Mary* + W. gwas, pl. *gweision youth, servant*); Gilla Muire, MacGillivour (1781) *servant of Mary*, W. Gilla-mwri; Pòl, Pàl, L. Paulus, Mac Phàil *MacPhail*, *Polson*; Quale (Man), Clan Quhele; Sen Pol (the hermit) *Semple*; *Gilfoyle*, *Boyle* (Galloway). § 29, 7; § 107, 11

§ 109. PROPER NAMES DERIVED FROM CHURCH OFFICIALS.

Ab, L. abbas *abbot*; Mac an Aba *MacNab*
Biocair, L. vicarius *vicar*; Mac Bhiocair *MacVicar*
Bràthair, Mac brathair *MacBrair* (Bute); Mac Briar, Mac Brayer (Galloway)

Canan, L. canon; Cananaich (with **buth**, later **both** for original **mo** § 107, 8 (3) § 7 iv. 2)—*Buchanans*

Ceallair, L. cellarius *cellerer*; Mac Cellair *Mackellar*, *Ellar*
Cléireach, L. clericus *clerk, Clark*; Mac a' Chléirich *MacChlery*,
Deòir, Deòireach, G. deòrad (*exile, pilgrim*) *Dewar*, *Macindeor*,
Macjore, *MacGeorge*; Mac Gille Dheòraidh *MacLeora*
Easbuig, L. episcopus *bishop*; Gilleasbuig *Gillespie* (Angl. to *Archibald*)—Mac-an-espie

Maighistir, L. Magister; Mac a' Mhaighistir *MacMaster*,
Masterton

Osdair, L. ostiarius, *Porter* F.T. 42,322; *MacCosker*

Pàp, L. papa *Pope*

Pearsa, L. Persona *parson*; Mac a' Phearsain *MacPherson*,
Carson, *Corson*.

Sagart, L. sacerdos *priest*; Mac an t-sagairt *MacTaggart*,
Haggart, *Haggarty*.

§ 110. PROPER NAMES DERIVED FROM NAMES OF SAINTS.

Adhmhnan, L. Adammanus, Mac Adhaimh *MacGaw* §108, 3,
Mac Gille Adhamhnagain *MacLagan*

Aonghas, O.G. oen-gus—*only choice* (Balquhiddel, where was Oirinn .i. Oiffrend Aonghais) *Angus*, *MacAinsh*, *T-ainsh*

MacInnes, Macginnes, MacNish, Angl. *Aneas*; *Kinnish, Kennish* (Man); *Hennessy*

Brandan, Brendan, Mac gille Bhrā, Mac gille Bhrāi, Mac gille Bhrē § 112, 9, *MacGillivray*

Briget f., Gillebrigde, Maelbrigde *MacBryde, Brydon, Brydeson, Bryson*; also Gilleabart *Gilbert* (A. S. Gislebert), *Gibson, Gibb, MacGibbon*; Mac gille Brigitte—*Kilbride*

Catan, Gillacatain *Cattanach, Chattan*

Ciaran *Kiaran*, Maol Ciaran (S.O. 154^{bt}) *MacKerron*; Mac Gille Chiarnain (Angl. *Sharp*)

Colum, L. columba, Mac Gille Calum *MacCallum, Callum*; Maol Calum *Malcolm, Malcolmson*; dim. *Calman*

Comgán, Mac gille Comgan *MacCowan, Cowan*

Constantine *Chousland, Mac Auslan, Ausland*; *Costain, Costean* (Man)

Diarmait, Mo-dimmóc, Do-dimmóc *Dymmock*

Dominic, Maoldònuich *Ludovic, Lewis* (Fr. Louis from Chlovis Chlodwig, whence Hludvig)—*Ludwig* x

Donnan, Donn-i §112, 2; Mac gille Donn-i *MacGillonie*; maol Donnan *Millony*, v. Ninian p. 161

Earnan, Mac Gille Earnain *MacLearnan*

Faol-an (*little wolf*), Gille Faolain *Gilfillan*; Mac Gille Fhaolain *MacLellan, Clelland*; Mac Gille Fhaolagain *MacKilligan*

Faol- Fail-chu (*wolf dog*), Volucus §112-7; W. gweil-gi f. *torrent, ocean*, with initial -g- mutated i.e. dropped, g-weil-ci *Wilkie*; Faelfi, Faelbi (*wolf-slayer*) *MacKelvie*

Find-barr, from the first part of the cpd. is (Mo-fhionn-i) *Minn*; (Mo-fhionn-u) *Munn*; Mac Mhunnu *MacPhunn, Phyn, Mac Gill Munn*; and from the second *Barr*

Finnen (fionn-shen *white and old*); Mac Gille Fhionnain, Mac Gille Fhinneain *MacLennan, MacLinnin*: with Sv. §65

Finntan (*find-shean*) *MacGinty*; Mac Gille Fhinntog *MacLintock*; Mac gille Fhinntan *MacClinton, Clinton, Linton*

Fingon (fion-gon *wine-born* cf. S.O. 37^b12), *MacFhinguinge MacKinnon*

Gildas *Geddes*: *Gēltas

Gregoir, L. Gregorius, Mac Griogair *MacGregor, Gregory*

Labhran, L. Laurentius, MacLabhrainn *MacLaren*

Maolan, maol-án (*little tonsured one*) Mac Mhaolain, Mac Gille Mhaoil *MacMillan*, Angl. *Bell* (Islay): § 107, 12

Martin, L. Martinus *Martin*; Mac Gille Mhartain *MacMartin*

x *Mac Gille An fhaidh*

Odhràn *Oran*, *MacCorran*, *Corren*

Padruig, Paruig, L. Patricius (O. Ir. Còthraige)—*Patrick* ;
 Mac Gille Phadruig *MacPhatrick*, *Kilpatrick*, *Kirkpatrick*
 dim. *Para* with a defining term taking the accent e.g. *Para*
Mór ; *Pad Pat* ; *Mac Phaidein MacFadyen*, *MacFadzean*,
Paton

P. Mac Calphuirn has been suggested by Zimmer as the
 origin of *Mac Alpine* §111, §12 ii.

§ 111. PROPER NAMES DERIVED FROM KINGS AND NOTABLES.

1. Ailean, L. Alumnus *Allan*, *MacAllan*, *Callan*, *Callen*
 Ailpein, W. Elphin, Elffin ; *MacAilpein MacAlpine* §110
 Alasdair, L. Alexander, *Mac Alasdair MacAlister*, *Callister*
 (Man), *MacAndie*, from *Sandy*
 Artair, L. Arturius, *MacArtair MacArthur*, *MacArt*, *Hart(e)*
MacWhirter (Galloway)
 Bànn *Whyte* ; *Mac Gille Bhàin MacGilivane*, *McIlvane* v. *Mac*
Gille
 Bàrd, *Mac a' Bhàird Baird*, *Ward*
 Brùn, Briùin *Broon*, *Brown* ; *Mac-a Briuthainn*, Ériu 4, 68 ;
 Waifs v. 12
Breathamh (judge) *MacBrayne* ← cf
Cailean, *MacCailein Chief of the Campbells* : *Colin*, perhaps
 from *Ailean*
Caimbeul (wry mouth cf. cerrbél)—*Campbell* p. 151
Camshron, *Camaran* (wry nose)—*Cameron*
Cathal, W. *Catgaul* (catu-val-os war powerful)—*Kathel*,
MacAll, *Call*, *MacKail*
Ceallach (ceall cell, cf. N. Kjallakr) *Kelly*, *MacKelly*, *Mac-*
killaig, *Kellock*
Ceanaidhech Kennedy, ceann-aodach head-protector H.S.D.,
MacCennétig id. (Bk. of Deer) ; alternatively, *MacUaraig*,
Mac Ualraig (Mull and Lagan) from Irish *Ualgharg*
proud and fierce ; *Ulgric* (Galloway), *Greig* cf. *Cyricus* :
 v. *Ulrick*
Cinaed (cináed fire-sprung) *Kenny*, *MacKenna*, *MacKinnie*
Coinneach, Ir. L. *Cainnechus* *Kenneth*, *MacKenzie*, *Mac-*
Whinnie (Galloway)
Colla, *MacColla MacColl*

- Conchobhar (*dog-help*), MacConcher (Lorne), Conxacher (Atholl), Crohore (Ulster)
- Conn Conn, Mac Cuinn Mac Queen, MacCunn, MacGuinn, Quinn, S.O. 150^{bv}; MacWhan (Galloway)
- Criathra(i)r (*siewwright*) Crerar, Angl. Caesar
- Diarmad (di-format *un-envy*, L. Diormitius) Dermid, MacDermid, Kermode (Man)
- Domhnall (dubno-valdo-s *world-ruler*), MacDomhnuill Macdonald, MacCainil (Tiree), MacWhannell (Galloway)
- Donnchadh (donno-catu-s *lord and warrior*) Duncan; Mac Dhonnchad MacConachie
- Dubh (*black one*) Duff; Mac Duibh Macduff; and Mac-in-duibh, Mac-an-duibh MacIndoe, MacAdoo
- Dubhgal (a *Black Gaul*), MacDhughail MacDougall, MacDowel, Doyle
- Eachunn (eqo-donno-s *horse lord*), Hector (Gk. holder), MacEchan
- Eanruig (Ger. Heim-ric *home ruler*)—MacKendrick, Henry, Henderson, Henryson, Harrison
- Eideard E. Edward, MacEdward; also N. Imhear, Iomhar v. MacIamhair. Anglicised Edward for Ivor
- Eireamhon Irvine, Irwin
- Eòghann, Gall. Esu-gen(us), L. Eugenius, Gk. ἐυ-γενής, M.W. Ywein, Ewein, later Owein, *well-born*, Angl. Hugh (Argyll)
- Fearchar (*man-loving*), Mac Fearchair MacKerracher, Farquharson, MacFarquhar
- Fearghas (*man-choice*, W. gwr-gwst) Fergus, MacKerras, ~~Kellas~~ Ferguson, Ferguson, Corkish (Man)
- Fionnghall (a *white Gaul*)—Fingal
- Fionnla, Fionnlagh (fionn-laoch *white hero*)—Finlay; MacFhionnlaigh MacKinlay, Finlayson, Kinley
- Gall, L. gallus, (1) a *Gaul*, (2) a *Viking*, Innse Gall the Hebrides, (3) a *Lowlander*; hence Gallie, Gall chobhair Gallagher, Mac an Ghoill MacGill, Mac Gall Breath—Galbraith, G. Mac a' Bhreathnaich, Mac a' Bhreatunnaich; hence Coubruch, Coubrough, Brough, cf. Tannahill poems p. 19 where W. Galbraith is called Willie Cobreath i.e. Cuimbreach *Welshman*
- Goraidh, N. God-fridr (*God's peace*)—Godfrey, MacGorry, Gorrie, Corrie

- Guinne, Gunnach, N. Gunn- *war* + (-bjórn *bear*, or -ólfr *wolf*)
—Gunn, Ir. MacGiolladhuinn (*son of the brown lad*),
Gunson, § 107, 12
- Harailt (N. Haraldr, E. *Herald*)—*Harold, MacRaidl*; by
metathesis *Walter, Mac Bhaltair* whence *Watt, MacWattie,*
Watson, MacQuat, Howat, Hewitt, Huie, Balair, Qualter,
(Man), *Gwatkin* (Wales), *MacQuoid* (Gall.), *Boyd*
- Lachlan, Lachunn, Mac (Maol, or) *Gille Sheachlainn*
MacLachlan, Lachlan; Mac Mhaol-sheachlainn (Mart.
Donegal)
- Ladman, Mac Laomuinn (*law-man*)—*Lamond, MacClymond*
Mac son, as a surname, *Mack*, began the name of some
Saint, §107, 12; similarly Mac Gille *MacGill*: v. Gall
- Mac-a-Phì, Mac Dub shithe (*son of the Black one of peace or*
Fairy)—*Macduffie, MacPhee, MacGuffie, MacHaffie,*
MacCràbhaidh, MacVey
- Mac Amhlaidh (Mac Óláfr, Anláf)—*MacAulay, Cawley,*
Collie, Cowley
- Mac Dhuinn shléibhe—*son of the Brown one of the hill*—Ir.
Dunlevy (Dunlop). Anglicised *Livingstone*
- Mac an Léigh (*son of the physician, liaig, g. lega*)—*MacLeay*
- Mac an Tòisich (TÓVISACI)—*MacIntosh*
- Mac an t-Saoir (*son of the artificer*)—*MacIntyre, MacTear,*
MacTeer
- Mac Aidh (O.G. éd *fire*, Gk. αἶθος, L. aestus)—*MacKay,*
MacGhie, Mackie; Mac h.Édha *MacHeth, Heth, Head,*
Hugh, Angl. Hugh (Hugo), hence *MacCue, Cue,*
Kew, Keugh (Man); dim. Maedoc *Maddock* (Wales),
Aed-uc-an, Aoidhean *MacKeegan, Egan, Macquien*;
O h.Édha *Hay*
- Mac Asgail (N. Askill, **Asketill sacrificial kettle*)—*Mac*
Askill, Caskell, Castell
- Mac Beatha (*son of life*) later aspirated *Mac Bheatha*
MacBeth
- Mac Beathain (id. with suff. -án, -agno-s §123, 2)—*MacBean*
(*MacBain*), *MacVean, Beaton*
- Mac Calmain (*son of a little dove*)—*MacCalman*; Anglicised
also *Murchison, Dove, Dubh*
- MacCaog (Tadg, Tasg-os *Teague*)—*MacCaig, Ir. Thady,*
Timothy, v. Tadeus

- Mac Co-dai, Mac Cearda (v. K. Meyer, Macgnímartha Finn § 7) is reg. E.S.
 Mac Cardaidh MacHardy, Mac na Ceàrd dubha or umha
son of the blacksmiths or copper-smiths
 Mac Codrum (N. Got-ormr *good serpent, holy serpent*)—Mac-
 Codrum Gurr-
 Mac Cormaig, Cormac (corb mac *charioteer*)—Cormack,
 Mac Cormic
 Mac Corcail (Mac Thorketill *son of Thor's kettle*)—Mac-
 Corquodale, Mac Corkindale, Mac Corkle
 Mac Cruimein (N. Ruman, Hromundr, but cf. as more
likely Crimthan fox § 112, 2) — Mac Crimmon, ? ?
 Mac Criomhainn
 Mac Cuaig Mac Cuaig: Anglicised Cook
 Mac Cuimrid (W. Cymro *Welshman, *com-brogo-s*)—Mont-
 gomery, Mac Gommery
 Mac Cuinn v. Conn
 Mac Cullach (Mac-Cu-Uladh *son of the Dog of Ulster*, A.U.
 1072)—Mac Culloch, Culloch; Mac gille Ulaidh Mac-
 Lulaich
 Maceachuinn, Mac-Each-dhuinn (*son of the horse-lord*)—
 Maceachan
 Mac-Each-ri (*son of the horse-king*, A.U. 1102)—Mac Kechnie
 Mac-Each-thighearn (*son of the horse-lord*)—Mac Kechern
 Mac Fhitheachain (*son of the little raven*)—Mackichan
 Mac Fhraing, Mac Fhraingein (*son of S. Francis*)—Rankein,
 Mac Cracken (Galloway)
 Mac Gille Mac Gill (*a curtailment of a name, e.g.*) Mac-gille-
 maol Mac Millan: v. Mac, § 107, 12
 Mac gille—some adj., notably names for colours following a
 personal name, are translated into surnames, and com-
 pounded with mac and mac gille:
 fear (e.g. Iain) bàin Whyte, Mac báin Macbain, Bain;
 Mac gille bhàin Mac Elvaine
 buidhe Yellow(lees), Mac buidhe Bowie;
 Mac gille bhuidhe Mac Elvee, Gilbey;
 O gille bhuidhe O'Gilvie, Ogilvie
 dubh Black, Dow, transliterated Dove,
 whence Mac Calmain; Mac duibh
 Mac Duff, Duff; Mac gille dhuibh
 Mac Gillewie

glas *Glass, Grey, Green*; Mac gille ghlais, dim. Mac gille ghlaisein *MacGlashan* gorm, Mac gille ghuirm *Blue*, dim. Mac-guirmein *MacGorman*
 mòr *More, Moore*; gille mor *Gilmour, W. Gillamor*
 naomh, gille naomh-an *Niven*; Mac gille naomh *Mac Niven, Macgilnew* (Bute)
 odhar *Orr, Brown*; Mac an uidhir *Maguire, Weir*; Mac gille uidhir *MacClure*
 riabhach, ^{riabhach} *Kioch*; Mac gille riabhach *MacIkerath, MacIraith, MacIraick* (Galloway), *Darroch* (Jura)
 ruadh, Mac ruaidh *Roy, Sc. Reid*; Mac-Iain-ruaidh *MacInroy*; gille ruadh *Gilroy* (Sc. *Reid*); O maol ruadh *Milroy*; Mac gille ruaidh *MacIlroy*

MacGuair (Ir. guaire *noble*, Gk. γᾰυρος *proud*, L. gaudeo *rejoice*) *MacQuarrie, MacHarry, Quarrie*

Mac Iain v. Eòin

Mac Iamhair (N. Ivarr) *MacIver, MacEur, Ure, MacCure* (Galloway); Mac gille Ivair *MacLiver, Cleaver*

Mac Labhartaigh *MacLarty*, Ir. *MacLaverty, MacLardie*; O Flaithbheartaigh (*resourceful prince*)—*Flaherty*

Mac Lachlan v. Lachlann

Mac Leòid (ljótr *ugly sc. ulf wolf*, cf. Thor-ljótr) *Macleod, Cloud*

Mac Mathan, Mathanach, Mac a' mhathain (*mathgaman bear*)—*Matheson, MacMahon*

MacNair, 1. Mac an uidhir—*son of the dun one* (Gareloch, Lennox); Mac-in-uidhir *Kinnear*; Mac Iain Uidhir (Glengarry)

2. Mac an oighre (*son of the heir*) Perthshire

3. Mac an fhuibhir (*son of the artificer*) Argyll

4. Mac an fhuidhir (*son of the stranger*) McB.

5. Mac an mhaoir (*son of the officer*) Ir. cf.

Waifs v. 18, also *Weir*

Mac Neacail, L. Nicolas *Nicholson, MacNicol*; Mac Creacail, *Knickell* (Man)

Mac Neachduinn (necht *pure, nigh wash*)—*MacNaughton, MacNaught, MacCracken*

Mac Nèill (G. dub, L. niger, dim. nigellus, N. Njall, Niall *champion*)—*MacNeil, Neil, Nigel, Nelson, Neilson*; *MacRèill MacKeul, Mac Niall-gus*—*Mac Nelis* whence *Mac Neilage*; *Kneal(e)* (Man)

Mac Neis, Naois, dial. *son of Aonghus*, perhaps *Naoise*

Mac Niadh (*son of a champion, nia*)—*Mac Nee*

Mac Rath (*son of grace*)—*Mac Rae, Macraw, Crow, Crow*

Mac Raonuill (N. Rogn-valdr *gods' ruler*)—*Ranald, Randal, Mac Ranald, McCrindle, Clanranald*; *Mac Ic Raonuill, Macdonald of Keppoch, Reynold*

Mac Suibhne (an t-Suain Sweden, N. Svænskr Swedish) *Sweeney, MacSweyne, MacSween, MacSwan*; *Sweden*

Manus, Månus (N. & L. magnus) *Magnus, MacManus, MacVenish, MacVanish, MacVarrais*

Méinn, Méinnear, Méinnearach *Menzies*

Moirreach (Moravia, Mor-apia) *Murray, Morra, Morrow*

Muireach (Muiredhaich, Muiredach) *Murdoch, Mac Muireach, MacMurich, MacVurich, Currie, Corie* (Galloway)

Murchadh (mori-catu-s *sea warrior*)—*Murchie, MacMurchy, Murphy, Murcheson*; *Curphy* (Man)

Muir-cheartach (*sea-director*)—*Mac Ururdaigh, Mac Kirdy, Mac Kurdy, MacMurtrie, Ir. Moriarity, MacCurdie, Curdie*

Muriel f. (mori-gela *sea-white*)—*Muriel*

O Duibhne (*grandson of Duben f., gen. Duibhne, Ogham DOVVINIAS*) *Duimhneach, better Duibhneach, the Campbell surname O'Dwine, O'Duinn*

Raibert, Robart, Rob (A.S. hrôdr *fame + berht, bjartr bright*)—*Robert, Robertson, MacRobin, MacRobbie*; *MagRobhar-taigh Magrourty, Rafferty*

Rothach, Mac an Rothaich (bun-roe mouth of R. Roe in Derry) *Munro*

Ruadh (*red*) *Roy*; v. *Mac gille*

Ruairidh (ruadh-ri *red king*)—*Rory, MacRory, MacRyrie, MacCreery, Rorison*

Seaghdh (segda *stately*)—*Shaw*; *Mac Gille Sheathanaich, Angl. Seth*

Sigfrid, Sigurd (*MacSiridh*) *Sherry*

Sigtrygg, Sitrig (*MacKittrick, MacKettrick*)

??

mighty

?

*

- Somhairle (N. **S**umar-lidi *summer sailor*)—*Somerled, Sorley, MacSorley, MacGourlay, Gourlay*; Angl. *Samuel, Samuelson*
- Torcul, Torcall (N. Thorkell, Thorketill, v. Mac Thor Ketill) —*Torquil; MacCorkell, Corkill, Corkhill*
- Tormoid, Tòrmod, dial. Tormailt; earlier Tormund (Thǫr-móðr *Thor's wrath, Thormundr Thor's protection*)—*Norman*
- Uilleam (Ger. Will-helm *helmet of resolution*)—*William, MacWilliam, Williamson, Willison*
- Ùisdean (N. Hug-steinn, poet. *heart-stone*) — *Uisdean, MacQuiston, MacCutcheon, Hutcheson, Hugh (Uist)*
- Ul-rick (*patrimonially rich*) confused with O.G. Ualgarg (*high tempered*) hence *Ulgrig, Mac Ualraig, Mac Uaraig, Gouldrick*; v. Ceanaidech

§ 112. PLACE NAMES DERIVED FROM THE NAMES OF SAINTS.

1. Place-names are formed by the aid of prefixes and suffixes, usually from the stem of the Saints' baptismal name, the first syllable of which is stressed, § 112, 4

2. Pet names are formed by using part of the baptismal name, or by using a pet name from another source, and adding a suffix or suffixes expressing endearment, eg. **-oc, -och, -ac, -ach, -an (-can), -en, -ene, -in**; and the vowels **-a, -o, -u, -e, -i**, to a part of the original baptismal name, or to the pet name.

The following are instances of two or more names for the same person :

<i>Baptismal.</i>	<i>Popular.</i>	<i>Alternative.</i>
Cadoc	Cathmael	
Cathach	Mochuda	
Centigern	Mungo	Glaschu
Crimthan <i>fox</i>	Columba	St. Colm, Malcolm, O.G. Mo Chumma
Cronan	Mochua	
Darerca	Monenna	
(St. Patrick's sister)		
Fintan	Berach	Mobhí

<i>Baptismal.</i>	<i>Popular.</i>	<i>Alternative.</i>
Succat	Patricius	Cothraige MacCalphuirn Magonius Molemnach

Examples of honorific vowel suffixes :

- a- Barr-a (Island of)
- o- Moli-o (Blackwaterfoot)
- u- Munn-u (St. Munn)
- e- Barr-e, Dolais-e
- i- Brig-i (Brigit, mo Brigit:—Hy. v. 99), Mo-ninn-i (Ninian), Kinglas-i

3. Along with these suffixes, prefixes of endearment are used, i.e. the 1st and 2nd sing. possessive pronouns **mo** (also **ma**, **mi**) *my*, **do** (also **da**, **de**) *thy* (**to**, **t'**, before vowels or under the accent, §121, 2) following a locative case of baile, ceall, ceann, dùn, eaglais, teampul etc., §7 iv., such prefixes one or more are generally used with the suffix of endearment §7 iv.

St. Earn is styled Mo-Earn-oc—*Marnock*

T'Earn, Bennchar-t-Earn-an—*Banchory Ternan*

The pet name may be an entirely different word, recalling some incident of the Saint's history, e.g. Calumcille—the *dove of the church*.

4. The stress seldom rests (except by elision) on the possessive or other prefix, but almost always on the first syllable of the stem of the baptismal name or of the pet name. Occasionally it rests upon the affix—e.g. Kill-mo-Aed-oc—*Kilmadock* (Doune) §7 ii. 3

5. Unstressed pretonic syllables are sometimes dropped :

(Ecc)Lesmahago *Lesmahago*, v. Cutus §112, 9

(Ei)Lean-mo-Lais *Lamlash*

(I)renaeus *Rinnieshill*, *Kilrenny* (Fife)

(Mur)Dockie's Chapel (Monifieth)

Many instances occur of

(1) Assimilation : Maelrubha *Maree*

(2) Nasalisation : *Moness* (Aberfeldy) : Bun-ess §16, 4

(3) Denasalisation : *Poll-ma-di* (Ninian), §112, 9

- (4) Metathesis : St. Pensandus *Kilspindie*
 Nathalan *Bothelney*
- (5) Syncope : Brigit g.s. Brigde *Bryde*
 Llan Ethernascus *Lathrisk*
 Sanct Rowan *Strowan*

6. In either the baptismal name or the pet name of a Saint, part of the name may be used for the whole.

- (1) In dissyllabic cpds. either syllable may be taken :

Findbarr *white-poll*

Mo + find + u—(Eilean) *Mund* ; *Barr* (Dornock, Ayr)

(2) In polysyllabic names not cpds., the part taken is the first syllable, close or open ; or the first letter only :

(a) close—

Mo-Lais-e : Lassar

Mo-Bhrìgh : Brigit

(b) open—

Kilma-lu-og : Lu- Lugaid

Poll-ma-dí : Ni- Ninian

- (3) The first letter only :

(Mo) **Bhí** stands for the aspirated **-b-** of Bega, Berchan, Brenaind ; **Kildavie**, *Kil-da-bhi* (Kintyre), **St. Mauvie**, *Mo-bhi* (Kirkhill)

7. In place and proper names compounded of two elements when the first element is a monosyllable ending in a liquid, e.g. barr m. *top* ; beinn f. *peak* ; cam *crooked* ; ceann m. *head* ; cill *at the cell* ; druim m. *ridge* ; gèarr *short* ; gleann m. *glen* ; poll m. *pool* ; toll m. *hole* ; torr m. *hill*, a **Svarabhakti vowel**, § 65, occurs between the first element and the second :—

am Barr-a-Calltuinn *Barcaldine*

am Barr-a-glas, *near Oban*

am Barr-a-mór, *in Appin*

am Beinn-e-ghlas, *in Glenfalloch*

Camshron, Camaran *Cameron*

an Ceann-a-garbh, *on Loch Sheil*

Cill-i-Mhàilidh *Kilmallie*

Cill-i-Mhóire *Kilmore*

Druim-i-liath *Drumalea* in Kintyre
 Gleann-a-Comhann *Glencoe*
 an Torr-a-donn, *in Glengarry*
 an Tom-a-bàn *Tombane*

8. The language of Scotland and of the Highlands before the advent of Gaidhelic, modern Gaelic, from Ireland was Old British, now called Welsh. Gaelic almost completely displaced British surnames. An exception is found in :

Morgan, M.G. clann Mhorghuinn : *mori-canto-s
sea-white, G. MacAoidh *Mac Kay*

Clans of Norse origin are situated within the Highland Line, and speak Gaelic.

The names of some clans originate from place names or territorial designations outwith the Highland Line, and the members of some of these clans are chiefly Lowland :

Chisholm, G. *Siosal*, *Siosalaich*, Chisholm in Roxburghshire
 Cumming, G. *Cuimein*, *Cuimeanach*, De Comines
 Forbes, G. *Foirbeis*, *Foirbiseach*, Forbes in Aberdeenshire
 Fraser, G. *Friseal*, *Frisealach*, De Fresel a family of Touraine
 Gordon, G. *Gòrdan*, *Gòrdon*, *Gòrdonach*, Gordon in Berwickshire

Logan, G. *Logain*, *Loganach*, Logan in Ayrshire

The names of some clans are English :

Durward (doorward), G. *Mac in Dorsair*; earlier clan-an-oister, L. ostiarius *Porter* §109

Grant (grand, E. and French), G. *grannd*: but cf., as more likely, grant .i. liath O'Cl.

Stewart, from (Robert II.) High Steward of Scotland, G. *Stiubhartach*

Sutherland, from the name of the County, G. *Suthurlanach*

9. EXAMPLES OF PLACE NAMES FROM SAINTS' NAMES, from which old Scottish Place Names have to a large extent originated :

Adamnanus, Abdomnan L.C. 46

with **mo-** (repeated and aspirated) and **-oc**, Kill-mo-mo-Eon-aig *Kilmaveonaig* (Atholl)

with **do-** *T-eunan Kirk* (Forglen), *S. Tennent's Well* (Angus), *S. Tennent's Fair* (Beith)

with **ard-** and **-oc** *Ard-Eon-aig* (Lochtay), *Tunnie*, *Theunan*, *Kill-Eunan* (Kintyre)

Aed, with **mo-** and **-an**, *Kill-mo-Aed-an* *Kilmodan* (Glen-
daruel), *Balmhaodan* (Ardchattan), *Balmaghie* (Mag
Aodha, Ir. form in Galloway, §107, 8, (2))

7? with **mo-** and **-oc**, *Kilmadock* (Doune)

with **mo-** and **-ocus**, *Mo-Aed-oc-us* *St. Madoes* (perhaps
Madianus), *Balmadies* (Forfar)

with **mo-** and **-an-us**, *Mo-Aed-anus*, *Middanus*—*St. Maidies*
Well (Airlie), *St. Maddan* (Freswick)

with **mo-** repeated and aspirated, the Saint's name appears
as *mo-mo-Aed-oc* *Momhaedoc*

Be-an, Ir. mophiog = *mo-Bhí-og* *Kirkbean* (Kirkcudbright),
Bail-Beni-mor *Balvanie* (Mortlach),

Begha f. *Kilbagie*, *St. Bees*

Berach *Kilberry*, *Barryhill* (Alyth), with **-án** *Berchan*
Kilbarchan

Blane *Dunblane* (Dun Blathnan)

Boisil *St. Boswell's*, *Basil*

Brandan *Kilbrandon* Sound, *Kilbrennan*, *Kilvrannyn* (Mull),
Kilbregan (Kilbar, Banff, St. Kilda); *Kilbirinn-i*
Kilbirnie, *Dunbarney*; *Birin-i* *Birney* (Moray); *Brend-i*
well (Abernethy)

The clan name MacGillivray is hence derived. Three
forms of it are in common use, corresponding to three
forms of the Saints' name :

Brannan hence Mac gille Bhrá

Brannain „ Mac gille Bhráí

Brennen „ Mac gille Bhré

Briget, g.s. Brígde f.—*Kilbride* (Glasgow, Arran), *Brydehill*
(Dumfries), *Cladh mo Bhrigh* (Dingwall), *Kirkmabreck* (i.e.
Brigheag (dedicated to St. Briget), *Lhanbryd* (Elgin),
Panbride (Carnoustie)

L. Canicus, G. Cainnech, E. Kenneth, *Kennaway*, *Inch*
Chenzie (R. Islay), *Kilchenzie* (Maybole), *Cambuskenneth*

Cathan *Kilchattan*, *Ardchattan*

Colm-an, L. columbanus, *Colman-eala* *Calmonel*, *Kilcalmonel*
with **mo-**, **-oc**, *Kilmochalmaig* (Rothsay), *Portmahomac*
(Tarbert) a dim. from

Columba, I Cholum Chille *Iona*, *Kilcholmkill*, *Kilmalcolm*; *Comman Kilchoman* (Islay) i.e. Kilchomm-an, Kil-cholumban; Conan *Kilconan* (Fortingal), *St. Conan* (Glenorchy) i.e. Kilconn-an, Kilcolman-an; with **mo-**, **-oc**, Mochonog Conchobhar (*dog-help*, *powerful-help*), Connor—*Kilconquhar* Congal, Congall *Cowall*, *Dercongall* (*Daughter of Congal*) or *Holywood*

Congan, Comgan *Kilchoan*, *Kilchowán* (Kiltearn), *St. Congan* (Skye), *Kirkcowan*

Connell *Kirkconnel*

Constantine *Chousland* Chapel (nr. Cranston), *Kilchouslan* (Campbeltown), *Kil-d-uslan*, *Kilduskland* (Loch Gilp), *Kircostintyn* (Calmonell), *St. Causnan's Well* (Dunnichen)

Cormac *Coireckormaic* (Killin), *Kirkcormac* (Kelton)

Cumine *Suidh-chuiman* (Boleskine), *Kilchuimen* (Fort Augustus)

Cutus, Machutus, Machud, Killmochuda *Kilmacuddy* (King's Co.), *Eccles-ma-Chuda Lesmahago*, and perhaps *Kilmahoe* (Kintyre) and *Kilmahew* (Cardross)

Cyricus, Ciric, Giric *Ecclesgreg*, *Ceres*, n. pr. *Malgirg*

Dalta, Eoin na bruinne *Dalta Dei*—*John of the breast*, *fosterling of God*, hence *Kildalton* (Islay)

Davius, Dabius, Dabiu (mobiu, mo-phi-og, Mo-ve-an, Movean derived from **-b-** or **-bi-**, the first letter or syllable of some saint's baptismal name §112, 6, and used ex-hagiogenesi for *David*; hence *Kildavie* (Kilninian, Mull); with **mo**, *Mauvie's well* (Kirkhill); with dim., Dun-dyv-an

Devi is the Welsh Saint c. at Bennchar Devi-nic *Banchory Devenic*, *St. Denick's fair* (Methlick), *Teavneck* (Criech)

Diarmid *Chapel Dermid* (Ross)

Donan *Kildonan* (Arran, Egg, Colmonel, Kintail, Lochbroom, Uig, Uist); v. *Ninian* p. 161

Dronach *Glen-dronach*

Drostan (corrupted from Drusus) *St. Drostan* (Caithness, Cannisby, Edzell, Lochlee) *Newdosk*, *Skirdurstan* (*parish of Drostan*, now joined to Aberlour), *St. Trostan* (Halkirk)

Duffus (from Dubh *black*) *Duffus*, cf. W. Duffws, N. Dufgus

Duthach, Dubtach *Kilduich* (head of Loch Duich), *Kilduthie* (nr. Loch of Leys), *Arduthie* (nr. Stonehaven), *S. Duthus' Well* (Cromarty)

Ebba *St. Abbs's Head*

Englatius *T'anglan* (well, and ford, at Tarves)

Ernadil *Kilernadil* (Jura)

Ernan *Killernan*, G. Cill-iùrnain, dedications uncertain, v. Laisren

with **mo-**, and **-oc**, **-och**—*Marnoch* (Strathbogie), *Marnock* (Arbroath), *Dalmarnock* (Little Dunkeld), *Inchmarnock* (Aboyne), *Kilmarnock* (Ayr); with **to-** Bennchar T'ernan—*Banchory Ternan* (confused with Torannan), *Baldernock* (older Buthirnok cf. F.M. 714)

Etaoin f.—*Ethan's Well* (Burghead); with **mo-**, *Moduena*, *Moedoena*, *Mandoena*, *Modwenna* (or *Monyenne*); perhaps also *M'Edana St. Medan's* (Luce), *Kirkmaiden* (Wigtonshire)

Ethernanus, Iphernan *St. Eddran's Slack*;

with **to-**, *Tu-Etheren's Fair* (Brechin),

English Taran (Island of Taransay)

Ethernascus, with **Llan-** *Lathrisk* (Fife)

Fechin *St. Vigean's*: with **mo-** *Mo(fh)écu*, called *Corvulus* in Latin (from *fiach* m. *raven*),

with **eclais-** *Ecclesfechan* (now: *Ecclefechan*).

Fergus S. *Fergus* (Buchan)

Fiachra, Fiacre S. *Fithoc's* (graveyard), *S. Ficker's Bay*, *S. Fiacer's Church* (Nigg, nr. Aberdeen); with **mo-** *Mofutack* now locally *Fittie*. The church is later *S. Muffett's*, *S. Musset's*. Further corrupted to *Mill of Pottie* (Dron), *Kirkpottie* (Dunbarney). §107, 11

Fillan (faol-an *little wolf*), two saints:—1. *S. Fillan's* (Lochearn), 2. *Strathfillan* (Killin), whence *Killellan* (Renfrew),

Killellan (Lochlash), *S. Phillan's* (Forgan)

Fincana f.—*S. Phinks Chapel* (Bendochy, Coupar-Angus)

Findbarr, Finnbar, Finbarr—

Barr (Ayrshire), *Inchbarr* (Forfar), Isle of *Barr-a* where is *Kilbarr*; with **mo-** *Kilmorack* (Inverness), *Maworrock* (Lecropt), *Kilmorick* (Dowally); *S. Barr's Island* (Kilkerran) has now **do-**, *Davar*, *Devar*

Findchan *Kilfinnichen* (Mull)

Finlagan *Lochfinlagan* (Islay)

Finnianus, Finian—*Finzean* (Brise), *St. Finzean's Fair* (Migvie, Perth)

- Fintan—*Kilintag* (Morvern), *Glenfintaig* (Lochaber) § 110
 Fintan (Munnu, Mun, i.e. mo-Find-u)—
Kilmunn (Holy Loch), *Eleanmande* (Appin).
S. Munde's Island (Invercoe); with *Llann-*, and *-án*
Lumphanan (Mar), *Lumphinnan* (Dunfermline); with
Inis-, and *-án* *Inchinnan*
 Flannan (^{red}), *Flannan Islands* (Lewis)
 Fotinus, Pothinus (of Torry, Aberdeen) hence perhaps
Kirkpottie v. sub *Fiachra*
 Francis, Teampull Frangach (Strath, Skye)
 Fyndoca f.—*Findo-Gask* (Dunblane)
 Glascianus (i.e. Mungo)—*Kinglassie* (i.e. cill-mo-glass-i, near
 Kirkcaldy), *Kilmaglas* or *Kilmalosh* (Strachur) i.e. *Ckill-*
ma-ghlais.
 Gorman *Suidhe-Ghuirmein* (Glen Urquhart)
 Herald *Killespikkerrel* (Muckairn)
 Hilary, with **to-**, *Teller's Well* (Drumblade)
 Inan (=Adamnan)
 with **to-** *Tenant's Day* (Beith), and *S. Inan's Well*,
Southenan (Capella Sti. Annandi)
 Kennere f. *Kirkinner* (Galloway)
 Kentigern v. Mungo
 Kessog (MacIsaac), *Kessock Ferry* (Inverness): with **do**,
Kin-t-essack (Forres): with **mo**, *Feil-ma-Chessaig* (Cal-
 lander, Cumbrae), *Tom-ma-Chessaig* (Callander) Eccles-
 Malesoch, or Eglis-Malescok (Mael-Isaac-oc) i.e. *Carluke*;
 also *Kil-mal-isaig*
 Kevoca f., later m. (Caemh-og, mo-chaemhoc)—
S. Quivox, *S. Evox* (Ayr), *Kevockburn* (Eaglesham)
 Laisren (lassar, lassair f. *flame*; éd, Aed *fire*, and for the
 idea cf. the Heb. Seraphim *burning ones*). The name
 is perhaps divided into two (1) Lais- (2) -ren, with the
 Svarabhakti vowel, -iren -eren whence Ern, Ernan, etc.
 (a) with **mo-**, *Mo-lais-i* *Kilmalash*, *Lamlash* (Eilean-mo-
 Laisi), *Mo Li-o*
 (b) with **do-**, *Do-lass-e*, *Da-lais-e*: F.M. 638
 Laurentius *Lawrenceckirk*

Lugaid (**Lu-**, or **L-** only, is used in S. Moloc's name) with **mo-** and **-oc**,

Kil-mo-lu-ag (Lismore, Skye, Mull, Tiree), *Luoch Fair* (Tarland), *Molouach*, *Malachi*, *Malogue* (Alyth), *Bal-moloch* (Kilsyth), *Kilmoloig* (Killean), *Kilmolowaig* (Kilberry)

Mac-Eòghanⁿ, *Kil-vic-euen* (Mull, Ulva) and probably S. *Skeoch* (Dunninald, Rothesay, S. Ninians), *Skay*

Machalus, Machella, Manchold *Kilmaichlie* (Inveravon)

Machan, Manchan *Ecclesmachan*, *Chapel S. Machan* (Clyne), *S. Machan's Altar* (Glasgow Cathedral)

Machua, *Kirkmahoe* (Dumfries) called also Cronan §112, 2.

There is, however, S. Coe, Mochoe of Oendruim, June 23

Maelrubha *Loch Maree*, *Kilmolray* (Arasaig), *Kilarrow* (Islay), Kethmalruf i.e. *Keith*: *Poll Mhàilidh* (Glen Urquhart), *Cill Mhàilidh Kilmallie*, and *Dail Mhàilidh Dalmally*; *Maol-ag-an Stron Milliken* (Dalmally)

Magnus S. *Magnus' Cathedral* (Kirkwall), *S. Magnus Bay* (Shetland)

Malduff, for Mailduff, founder of Malmesbury, *Kylmalduff* i.e. Inverary, *Kilmaliew* (Argyll); Cross Malduff *Cross-myloof* (Glasgow)

Malie (**Le-**, or **Li-**, the first letter of the name of some saint unidentified) *Kilmalie* i.e. Golspie, *Kilmalie* (Morvern), *Egsmalee* (Kinghorn), *Kilmaleⁿock* and *Kilmalemmoc* (Elgin) may be Lemnach *Lennoxman*, i.e. Patrick.

Mauritius, Machar, Mocumma.

His baptismal name was Mo-cumma or Mo-chonna v. Columba; with **do-**, Do-chonna and To-channu; Mauritius — *Moorish*, whence *Maurice*, *Morris*, *Meyrick* (Wales) was given him by Pope Gregory. Machar (*my loving one*) *Old and New Machar* (Aberdeen), *Macker's Haugh* (Kildrummie)

R. *Mungo* whose baptismal name was W. *Cen-tigern Dog-Lord* (*protecting house-master*). The pet name cen-, which is its form as first part of a cpd., resumes its nom. sing. form, W. ci., G. cù. In a Welsh population with an Irish Church, G. glas + cù becomes and remains Glaschu §100, 2; W. glas + cù, with soft mutation, becomes Glasgu; and

later the **-u-** was weakened to **-o-** thus becoming *Glasgow*. In earlier and pure W. *glas* + *ci* was infected to *Glesci* §6; and later the **-i-** was weakened to **-a-** thus becoming *Glesca*.

By substituting for *glas*, the ecclesiastical word *finn* *white, blessed* (W. *gwyn eu byd blessed are*), prefixing honorific *mo my*, and mutating *cu*, is obtained *mo-fhinn-gu* which by infection becomes *Mungu*; and by the weakening of final unstressed **-u-** to **-o-** *Mungo* §7, 2

Similarly by substituting *G. liath grey* (W. *llwyd*) for *glas* is obtained *Linn-liath-go* (*grey dog's pool*)—*Linlithgow*

Murdoch—*S. Murdoch's Chapel* (InverKeillor), *Chapel Dockie* (Monifieth)

Muriel, *Rath-Muriel*, and *Muriel's Well* (Garioch)

Nathalan, Nachlan, Nauchlan (*Nechtán nár*—*noble Nechtan*) *Bothelney* (Meldrum) corrupted from *Bothnethalen*; also *Naughlan's Well*, *Kilnaughtan* (Kildalton)

Neamhan—*Kil-mo-neamh-aig Kilmonivaig* (Lochaber)

Nethan—*Cambus-nethan*.

Neveth, Neuyeth i.e. *Nevay* (Meigle)

Ninian, *S. Ninian's Bay*, and *Chapel* (Bute), and at least 70 dedications; in Gaelic **-cn-** is pronounced **-cr-** §59, e.g. *MacNicol*, *MacNaughton*; hence *Sanc' Ninian*, is often *S. Ringan*, *Rynnan*, e.g. *Ringan's Well* (Arbirlot), *S. Rynnanis Chapel* (Stirling), *Kilintringen* or *Kilsanctninian* (Calmonel), *Slios an Trinnein* (= *Slios Sanct Rinnein*) *the hillside of S. Ninian* (Glenmoriston); with **mo-**, *Mo-nenn* (= *mo-nēn* = *mo-nī-ān* §40) *Moi-nend*, *Monan S. Monans* (Fife); with accent on first syllable *Ní-*, *Polmadi* (*Pollmadi*, for *Poll-ma-ni-i*, near Glasgow, a leper Hospital dedicated to *S. Ninian*); with **do-**, *Kel-du-nin-ach*, *Kyldonach*, *Kildonan* q.v.

Ninnidius *Kil Saint Ninian* (Mull)

Odhran, *Oran Relig-Oran* (Iona), *Killoran* (Colonsay), *Cladh Odhrain* (Tiree), *Oran's-ey* i.e. *Oronsay*

Olave *S. Ollow's Parish*, *S. Olla's Isle* (Kirkwall), *S. Ole's Fair* (Cruden), *S. Olla's Chair* (Shetland)

Palladius—*Paldy*, *Paddy* or *Padie Fair* and *Well* and *Pade Kirk* (Fordoun), *Caisteal Pheallaidh* (nr. Falls of Moness), and *Aberfeldy*

- Patricius^{it.} §112. (Patrician) ; Magonius (well-born) ; Succat, Suthat^{it.} (Warrior), the last was his Welsh baptismal name. In slavery in Ireland he was called Cothraige, Codrige, a transliteration of Patrici-us ; Gaels having no P, used C for P.
- Kilpatrick* (Clydeside), *Temple-Patrick* (Tiree),
Kirkpatrick (Closeburn), *Kilpeter* (Houston), *Kilfether* (Wigtown)
- Pensandus *Kilspindie*
- Queranus, Kieran *Kilkerran* (Kintyre), *Kilcheran* (Lismore),
Dalkerran (Dailly)
- Regulus, Rule, Rieul, with t-, *Trewell Fair* (Kennethmont).
Crossraguel
- Renny *Kilrenny* (older Kylrethyny, Rothney, popularly *S. Irnie*) corrupted from S. Itharnan
- Ronald *Chapel Ronald* (Glenkindie)
- Ronan *Kilmaronock*, older Kilmaronen (Lennox, Muckairn),
Tempul Ronain (Iona), Isle of *Ronay* off Raasay, *Rona* off
 Lewes, *S. Ronan's Isle* off Zetland
- Rowan, S. Rowan *Strowan* (Monzievaired)
- Rochus S. *Roque*, S. *Rook's Chapel*, S. *Rollach's*, S. *Rollox* (Glasgow) ; with **suidhe maol**, *Seemi Rookie* (Dundee),
 Simon Rollock's Kirk (Boroughmuir) § 7, 5
- Senan *Killennach* (Mull), *Kilynaig* (Coll), *Killeneck* (Ewes)
 with **mo-**, *Moshenoc*, *Kilmahunach*, *Kilmashenaghan* (Kintyre)
 with **do-**, *Achdashenaig* (Mull)
- Servanus *Serf* (Culross), S. *Sair* in Aberdeen, S. *Serwe* (Dunnottar), S. *Sare's bank* (Culsamond). *Sheer's Well* (Cardross) preserves Gaelic pronunciation of -e-
- Talaricanus, Tallorcen, Tallorc (tal-org *Silver Cross*) *Kiltarlity* (Inverness), *Tarkin's Well* (Fordyce), *Céilltarlagan* (Portree)
- Thenew, Thanés f., San Theneuke's Kirk *St. Enoch's* (Glasgow)
- Tighernach, *Buthtighernach* (Glenlivet), *Killtearn*
- Triduana S. *Tredwell* (Restalrig), *Kintradwell* (Loth)
- Volucus (Faélchu), Makwoloch, *Wala fair* (Mar), *Wallach's Baths*, *Kirk and Well* (Glass)

Wynnin *Kilwinning*, *Caer-winning hill* (Dalry)

gwyn-en (gwyn-hen) is the Welsh for Finn-en (finn-shen) *white and old*, a pet name for S. Findbarr. Unlenited gwyn-en appears in *Kirkgunzeon* (Kirkcudbright). Lenited, i.e. having lost initial -g-, gwyn-en appears as *Winnin*, *Winning*, e.g. *Kilwinning*.

§113.

THE PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Simple.</i>	<i>Emphatic.</i>	<i>Reflexive with féin self added.</i>
	<i>Singular.</i>	
1. mi <i>I, me</i>	mise	mi féin, mi fhéin
2. tu, thu <i>thou</i> ; thu <i>thee</i>	tusa, thusa	thu féin, thu fhéin
3. e <i>he, him</i> ; se <i>he</i> ; i <i>she, her</i> ; si <i>she</i>	esan, ese ise	e féin, e fhéin
	<i>Plural.</i>	
1. sinn <i>we, us</i>	sinne	sinn féin
2. sibh <i>ye, you</i>	sibhse	sibh féin
3. iad, siad <i>they,</i> <i>them.</i>	iadsan	iad féin

Gender is distinguished only in 3rd sing. ; case only in 2nd sing., 3rd sing., and 3rd plural. **mi** may be aspirated. *Cha mhi*—*It is not I* :—John i. 21 ; *Bu mhi*—*It was I* §24. *se he, si she, siad they*, are used only in the nom. and when followed immediately by *e, i, iad* ; and only in scriptural language :

Phòg se e—*He kissed him* :—Lk. xv. 20

mi, mise ; tu, thusa ; e, esan ; i, ise, are the forms used in the acc. or predicate, e.g. :

Cò e a bhrathas thu ?—

Who is he that betrayeth thee ? John xxi. 20

Sometimes.

Sts. a preceding final **s** prevents the aspiration of *tu* :

Is fearr an cù a ni miodal na an cù a ghearras tu—

Better the dog that fawns than the dog that bites :—N.G.P. 240

B'e an gille thu—*What a fine fellow you are* :—Z.C.P. v.474

Féin is used with the 2nd and 3rd persons, N. & S. In the N. they say : *Thu fhéin 's mi fhín*—*Thyself and myself*.

A form **péin** is in use after 2 pl. **sib péin, sip péin** :—Munro 70 ; §20, 5, (4)

Tu is used in addressing the Deity, equals, children, and dependents. **Sibh** is used by children in addressing their parents, by inferiors in addressing their superiors or their elders, and generally as a mark of courtesy whenever appropriate. Hence a plural verb is used of a singular subject :

O ! athair, na bristibh mo chridhe—

O ! *father, do not break my heart* :—L.C. 63

§ 114. II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Possessive pronouns precede their nouns, and the possessive pronouns of the 1st and 2nd sing., and 3rd sing. m. cause aspiration.

Sing.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. mo, m' (before a vowel) | <i>my</i> |
| 2. do, t' (before a vowel) | <i>thy, your</i> |
| 3. a his, a, a h- (before a vowel) | <i>her</i> |

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. ar (also nar), ar n- (before a vowel) | <i>our</i> |
| 2. bhur, ur ; bhur n-, ur n- (before a vowel) | <i>your</i> |
| 3. an, am (before labials) | <i>their</i> |

The emphatic particles—Sing. 1 **-sa**, 2 **-sa**, 3 **-san**, fem. **-sa, -se**,
Pl. 1 **-ne**, 2 **-se**, 3 **-san**.

and féin in all cases, sing. and pl., are appended to the last word of the expression. Examples of possessives (a) before a consonant, (b) before a vowel, with emphatic particle appended :

(a) *cù m. dog*

Sing.

1. *mo chù-sa—my dog*
2. *do chù-sa—thy dog*
3. *a chù-san—his dog*
a cù-sa—her dog

Plural.

1. *ar cù-ne—our dog*
2. *bhur cù-se—your dog*
3. *an cù-san—their dog*

(b) *athair m. father*

1. *m'athair-sa—my father*
2. *t'athair-sa—thy father*
3. *a athair-san—his father*
a h-athair-se—her father

1. *ar n-athair-ne—our father*
2. *bhur n-athair-se—your father*
3. *an athair-san—their father*

When an adj. qualifies and follows the noun, the emphatic particles are appended to the adj. and conclude the phrase :

mo chù dubh- sa	<i>my black dog</i>
a each bàn féin	<i>his own white horse</i>
an diugh fhein	<i>this very day</i> :—Arab. II. 83

2. The Possessive Pronouns combine in a syncopated form with the prepositions **an**, and **ag** §187, §189 :

an : **am** *in my*, **ad** *in thy*, '**na** *in his* ; e.g. **ad** cheann—*in thy head*, later '**nam**, '**nad** : '**nar** *in our*, '**nur** *in your*, e.g. '**nur** n-àite—*in your place* ; '**na** chridhe—*in his heart* ; or with the preposition doubled—**ann ad** chridhe—*in thy heart* ; **ann am aire**—*in my thoughts*.

'S mi '**m** shuidh' aig an uaigh—*As I sit at the grave* :—S.O. 175^a37

ag : '**gam**, '**gad**, '**ga** :

Ach c'fhada bhios mi 'n so '**gam** chràdh ?—*But how long shall I remain here being tormented ?* :—S.O. 174^b11

'S a gaol **am** mhealladh o m' chéill—

And her love wiling me out of my wits :—D.Ban 204, 114

'Na mhac samhla '**ga** ghoid sud—

In his likeness to steal that :—S.O. 46^b23

3. The possessive pronouns of 3rd person are often used proleptically, anticipating a subject or clause not yet expressed :

A leith cho mhath rium—*half so well as I* :—Arab. II. 2

Thachair **a** leithid de nithean—

Such things have happened :—J. Wesley 9

Cha n'eil **fhios** agam ciod a ni e—

I have no knowledge—of it—what he will do :—L. & W.

'S math **an** cuideachadh sluaigh dhuit—

Good is their help, viz., of a host—for thee :—Turner 55, 10

Gun toirt suas **a** bheag no **mhòr** d'ar saorsa spioradail—

Without giving up (its) much or little of our spiritual freedom :—

Cuairt. 40, 96

Far an robh **a** choilion duine naomh—

Where lived so many good men :—L.C. 58

'Ga cur fhéin '**na** leithid de staid air son ni nach mòr a b' fhiach—*Putting herself in such a state about a thing of little importance* :—Arab. I. 7

Occasionally the 2nd person is so used :—

Cha diùlt sinne fabhar 'sam bith a dh' iarras **bhur** leithid-sa de mhnathan-uaisle oirnn—*We shall not refuse any favour that ladies like you will ask of us* :—Arab. I. 97

4. A Possessive Pronoun preceding a verbal noun has the force of a genitive following the verbal noun :

Oich ! ma ni iad **mo** mharbhadh—

Oh dear ! If they will (make my killing i.e.) kill me :—S.O. 55^{ax}

Cha n-e **do** chogadh a shaoil mi theachd orm—

It is not fighting with thee I thought would befall me :—S.O. 38^{b6}

5. A Possessive Pronoun accompanying a verbal noun, and following a word that governs the genitive, prevents the verbal noun from being thrown into the genitive :

Bha h-aon no dhà ag iarraidh **mo** phòsadh—

One or two were seeking to marry me :—L.C. 12

Is beò duine an déidh **a** shàrachadh, ach cha bheò e an déidh **a** nàrachadh—*A man may survive distress but not disgrace* :—N.G.P. 218

This usage is sometimes extended to common nouns :

Measg **ar** cinne mòr féin—

Among our own great kin :—S.O. 36^{a17}

Thar **an** ceann—*Over their head* :—S.O. 174^{a20}

Thar a ghualainn—*Over his shoulder* :—Cuairt. 27, 61z, §206

6. The presence of a ^Possessive ^Pronoun, though not written, is inferred in examples like the following—

(1) when a verbal noun stands in the nom. instead of in the gen. :
Ach fuil Dhuibhneach an déidh reòthadh—*But the blood of the Campbells after its coagulation* :—S.O. 42^{a14}

(2) when (a) **a** his causes, and (b) **a** her, prevents, aspiration :

(a) mas. Cha tiomaich e le **phéin**—

He will not soften owing to its pain :—McD. 107

Bu mhaith leam **fhaicinn**—

I should like to see him :—J.W. 85

O sin ta **shliochd** 'nan deòraibh truagh—*Since then his descendants are wretched exiles* :—S.O. 178^{a23}

Grad-thréigidh fhàileadh e 's a shnuadh—

Its fragrance and beauty at once forsake it :—S.O. 178^{b4}

(b) fem. Fo **dosraich** ùrair (i.e. craobh na beatha) suidhibh sìos—*Under its fresh foliage sit ye down* :—S.O. 173^b5
 O **duilleach** chùbhraidh òlaibh slàint'—
From its fragrant leafage drink ye salvation :—S.O. 173^b11
 'N uair a chairte (also thairte l. chuirte) fo seòl i—
When she was put under sail :—S.O. 37^b26

a his, being assimilated between vowels, is understood :

Do thilg mi **àitheanta** air mo chùl—
I cast his commandments behind me :—Là Bhr. 449

The following line contains an ex. of a possessive m. and a possessive f. both omitted in writing :

Cha leagh i **rùn** le **miannaibh** laist'—*She will not melt his resolution with her inflamed desires* :—An Gaisgeach 48
 The **-r-** of **rùn** is aspirated.

§ 115. III.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The rel. forms are :

1. **a** *who, whom, which, that.*
2. **an, am** (before labials).
3. **na** *what, all that.*
4. The negative form is **nach** *that . . . not.*

a is either nom. or acc., sing. or pl.

1. nom. Esan **a** bha agus **a** ta 'na Dhia—
He who was and who is God :—Catm. 21

nom. or acc. Esan a mharbh e—
He who killed him. He whom he killed.

An ti **a** thig am dhéidh—
He that cometh after me :—Math. iii. 11.

acc. Leabhar **a** bheir iad do neach aig am bheil fòghlum—
A book which men deliver to one that is learned :—Is. xxix. 11

Ge b'e taobh **a** théid e—*Whithersoever (that) he go* :—L.C. 53
 Parataxis with rel. omitted. §116, 1.

2. **An, am** are used in the oblique cases with prepositions :

Tre **an** d' fhuair sinne gràs—
By whom we have obtained grace :—Rom. i. 5

An duine mu'm bheil sinn a' labhairt—

The man of whom we speak :—L.C. 44

Thill anam chum an Dé o'n tàinig e—

His soul returned to the God whence it came :—L.C. 52

The prepositions **a**, **an**, **gu**, **le**, **ri**, are followed by an **s** before the relative :

Magdalen **as an** deachaidh seachd deamhain—

Magdalen out of whom went seven devils :—Lk. viii. 2

An dòigh 'san do chum e suas uachdaranachd—

The way in which he upheld his authority :—L.C. 46

Bha e 'na thosd gus **an** do bhuail an clag air mheadhon oidhche—

He remained silent till the bell rang at midnight :—L.C. 52

A làn do airgiod agus do òr leis **an** togainn eaglaisean agus leis **am** fuasglainn air uireasbhuidh nam bochd—

The full thereof of silver and gold wherewith I might build churches and relieve the want of the poor :—ib. 50

Bha mise anns **an** eilean ris **an** abrar Patmos—

I was in the island which is called Patmos :—Rev. i. 9

Whose is expressed

(a) usually by the rel. **a**, **nach**, with a possessive pronoun and a preposition.

(b) sometimes by an oblique case of the rel. with the article, or

(c) by **agus** with the possessive pronoun, e.g.

(a) So an té **a** fhuair sinn an t-uan o **a** bràthair—*This is the woman from whose brother we got the lamb :—Munro 180*

Sud a' bhean **a** bha sinn a's tigh **aice**—

Yon is the woman in whose house we were :—ib.

Is lionmhor ròs nach fhaca sùil an glòir—

Many are the roses whose glory eye hath not seen :—Clarsach 21

An rìoghachd **nach** faic **a** sonas crìoch gu bràth—*The kingdom whose happiness shall never see an end :—S.O. 173^a40*

Fo dosraich nach searg 's **nach** crìon am feasd **a** blàth—

Under foliage whose bloom will never wither, never fade :—173^b6

Caisteal mòr nach fhac' Alasdair riamh a leithid—

A great castle the like of which A. had never seen :—Waifs iii.121

Laoch a bha mheud thar gach fear—

A hero whose size exceeded every one :—S.O. 98^b34

Ar ceannard nach robh shamhla measg Ghàidheal—

Our chief whose like was not among Gaels :—151^a34

- (b) A' bhean le 'm bu leis am mac beò—
The woman whose the living child was :—1 Kings iii. 26
- (c) Is fada cobhair o mhnaoi 's a muinntir an Éirinn—
Aid is far from her whose folk are in Ireland :—N.G.P. 235

Sometimes with **cia** :

An cual' thu cia 'n t-urram
 An taobh-sa do Lunnuinn ?—
*Have you heard whose is the precedence
 On this side of London ? :—S.O. 148^aw.*

3. **Na** *what, all that* : with no antecedent.

nom. Ghabh thu ann an càirdeas **na** thairgeadh gu fialaidh—
*Thou didst take in friendship what was freely offered :—
 L.C. 42*

Thuig gach aon **na** bha 'na bheachd—
Every one understood what was in his aim :—L.C. 68
 Na thuigeas cha tuig, na ni cha dean—
They that can understand and act, will not.

acc. Taisg ann ad chridhe **na** chunnaic 's **na** chuala (thu)—
*Lay up in thy heart all that thou hast seen and heard :—
 L.C. 42*

A dh' aindeoin 's **na** their càch—
In spite of all that others will say :—S.O. 284^a20

gen. Cha n'eil mi a' faotainn **na** tha mi ag iarraidh—
I do not get what I ask :—Cos. 127

dat. Chuimhnich e air **na** labhair gruagach an fhuilt òir—
*He remembered all that the golden-haired maiden had
 said :—L.C. 39*

4. **nach** *that . . . not* : L. ne-que.

nom. Ni **nach** robh, **nach** 'eil, 's **nach** bì—
What was not, is not, and will not be :—L.C. 42

acc. Nàire **nach** taisicheadh fuathas—
Self-possession that fear would not sap :—McD. 117

dat. Air neamh air **nach** gluais ceò no neul—*In heaven over
 which mist or cloud will not pass :—A' Choisir 9*

Air **nach** cualas mi-chliù—
Of whom has been heard no ill-report :—S.O. 49^a10

An àit **nach** robh duine riamh—
In a place where man never was before :—A' Choisir 16

§ 116.

1. The Rel. **a** is of late origin. It does not occur in the Red Book of Clanranald circ. 1700 A.D., and it is but sparsely met with in the MacRae collection, but it appears regularly in the Turner collection 50 years later.

In the Red Book the rel. **a** still coincides with the past preverb **do-** from which it is chiefly evolved :

Ag brosnughadh an tshluaigh **do** bhí an ait éisdechta dó—
Inciting the host that was within hearing distance of him :—
Red Bk. 190

Do shéol a shoighed ar Ragnall **do** bhuail san pheirceall—
He aimed his arrow at Ronald which struck him in the jaw :—
ib. 188

Do chonnaic an seiser as mo . . . **da** faca se . . . roimhe—
*He saw the greatest six that he had ever seen :—*ib. 192

The verb in these examples is paratactic, i.e. connected with the foregoing part of the sentence only by position.

As its rel. force increased and its preverb force weakened, **a** spread to tenses other than the past. In present-day Gaelic **a** with **dh'**, a relic of the preverb **do-**, is used even before a pres. rel. :

Fhir **a dh'** imicheas thar chuantan—
*O man who dost voyage over oceans :—*A' Choisir 15

The development of **do** into rel. **a** was facilitated by forms like **dobheir** brings, which became **a bheir** who brings ; **do chuaidh** went, **a chuaidh** who went, **a théid** who goes.

Mach a ghabh na fir—*out went the men :—*Cuairt. 27, 68

Other preverbs like ***ad-**, **as-**, helped to evolve **a** :

(O.G. *adchí*) *chí* sees, a *chí*—*who sees* ;

(O.G. *abair*) *adeir* says, a *deir*, a *their*—*who says* ;

(O.G. *atá*) *tha* is, a *tha*—*who is*

2. **an**, **am** in the oblique cases are forms of the true rel.

In origin the rel. is the same as the neuter sing. of the article. The proof is that the original **s** of the article, which is preserved after the prepositions **a**, **an**, **gu**, **le**, **ri** §115, 2, is preserved also between these prepositions and the rel.

A simple preposition, **an** *in*, *in which* is in use :

Monadh fada réidh,

Cùile 'm faighte féidh—a long smooth hill, nooks where deer used to be found :—D. Ban 160, 5

An ro mhaith 'n cinn an stuth—
in which the crop grows very well :—ib. 80, 18

3. **Na** *what, that which* is in construction and meaning derived from **aní** (neut. sing. of article + **í**) *that which*. As to the form, **ní, na-ní**, neut. sing. of **nech** *anyone*, followed by the relative of the verb ; and **no-** the relative preverb, sometimes written **na-** in M.G., contributed to evolve the modern **na**.

4. **Nach** *that . . . not*, is a development of the O.G. dependent negative **na, nach**. In M.G. it became the nom. of the negative relative pronoun. In O.G. **nach** was the negative particle almost invariably used with an infixed pronoun, or with an infixed relative particle **-n-** e.g.

Connach (-n-) rancatar—*so that they reached him not*.

Hence in Modern Irish it causes eclipsis, and in G. except in N. Inverness, it reduces -t- to -d- :

Ciod e nach d' thig (=tig) a Glaschu !—

What will not come from Glasgow !—Teacht. i. 5

Nach tugadh càch an sgiath chùil deth—

Whose back wing others would not take off him :—S.O. 50^a8

Bu neònach leis nach tàinig iad—

He was astonished that they had not come :—ib. 150^bu

So agaibh brìgh na ceisde dh'a nach d' thugadh (=tugadh) freagradh—*Here you have the gist of a question that has not been answered :—Cos. 28*

O nach d' thig (=tig) thu chaoidh nan cian—

Since thou wilt never never come :—Ross 19

Nach d' thug (=tug) mi dhut do shaorsa ?—

Have I not given you your freedom ? :—Arab. i. 34

but it does not affect other consonants :

Is fuar an càirdeas nach caoidh bàs caraid—*Cold is the friendship that weeps not the death of a friend :—L.C. 254*

Is ainneamh iad nach feud an gearan bochd so a dheanamh—
Few are they that cannot make this poor complaint :—ib.

5. **Na** (negative Ipv.) eclipses a following initial -t- :

Na tog mi gus an tuit mi—

Do not lift me till I fall :—N.G.P. 331. §14

§ 117. IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Indeclinable.

sin—(pronounced slender except in parts of Inverness where it is pronounced broad) *that*. §57

so—(sometimes written and always pronounced **seo**) *this*

sud—(sometimes written and always pronounced **siud**, or **siod**).
yon, yonder.

Demonstrative pronouns are sing. or pl.

They are neither declined nor aspirated.

They are used without or with the art. :

so e—*this is he* ; **sin iad**—*those are they* ; **sud i**—*yonder is she*.

am fear **so**—*this man*.

am fear **sin**—*that man*.

am fear **ud**—*yon man*.

also along with and qualifying pronouns :

e **so**—*he here* ; iad **sin**—*those there*.

§ 118. V. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. Cò air bith, cò 'sam bith, cia 'sam bith, cia b'e air bith—
Who in the world, whoever, whoso, whosoever.

Ciod air bith, ciod 'sam bith—*Whatever, whatsoever.*

Ce b'e 'sam bith—*Whoever, whichever, whichsoever* :—Cos. 45

Ce b'e cò thu—*Whoever you are* :—MacCor. 89

2. Aon—*one*, gach—*each*, a h-uile—*every*, aon eile—*any other one*, aon 'sam bith—*any one*, cuid-eigin—*some one, somebody*, cuid eile—*some others, another part*, feadhainn eile—*others, other people*, a leithid eile—*such another*.

A pronoun referring to càch, gach, feadhainn, sluagh, etc., is in the pl. :

Chaidh gach duine gu'n àite—

Each man went to their place :—Munro 179

3. Càch—*others, the rest* ; Càch a chéile—*each other*.

Is éiginn daibh giùlan le càch a chéile—

They must bear with one another :—Cos. 45

Ge h-olc 'sud' cha n-e 'siad' as fheàrr—

Tho' 'sud' be bad, 'siad' is no better :—N.G.P. 196

Cia air bith co dòmhail 's a bha e—

However bulky he was :—Cuairt. 27, 61

4. A common noun fear m. *man, one*. té f. *woman, one*.

Fear de na coin so—*One of these dogs* :—Arab. i. 26. §98, 1, 2.

Té ùr an diugh is té ùr eile am màireach—

A fresh report to-day and another one to-morrow :—MacCor. 41

§ 119. VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Có—who?* *Có e—Who is he?* *Co í—Who is she?* *Co iad—Who are they?*
Co dhiùbh—Which of them? Whether, indeed.
Co leis thu—Whose art thou? To whom dost thou belong?
Co uaidh—From whom? Cha n'eil fhios agam co iad—
I do not know who they are.
Co do'n innis mi e—To whom shall I tell it?
Co is i fhéin (Who and herself? i.e.) Whom will she marry?
Cia—which? Cia lìon—How many? Cia minig—How often?
Cia meud—How many? Cia as a thàinig thu—Where have you come from?
Cia mòr do shaoibhreas—How great is thy richness:—Là Bhr. 159
Ciamar a tha thu—How are you?
Cionnas (cia-indas)—how? Cionnas a mhealas sibh gu bràth—How will you ever enjoy? :—Là Bhr. 269
Ceana (cia ionadh)—whither?
Cia fhad', a Thighearna—How long, O Lord? :—Ps. 79, 5
C'ainm a tha ort—What is thy name?
C'àit an robh thu—Where were you? :—C.G. 153
C'uime—Wherefore, why?
C'eadh tha eadar fhlaithreamhnas agus iutharn—
How far is it between heaven and hell? :—Z.C.P. V. 462
Ciod—What is it? O.G. cote? pl. coteet? Ciod uime? Why, wherefore?
O! ciod e Dia, no ciod e ainm?—
O what is God, or what is his name? :—Mòrachd Dhé 1.
Ciod e, often spelt Gu dé, Dé—What is it?

The colloquial expressions **Dé** do bheachd? **Dé** do bharail? *What is your opinion?* throw doubt upon the form *ciod e*, and especially *ciod i*. The gender (always mas.) and the pronunciation generally, point to a connection with O.G. *cote*, *catte*, *cate*—*What is?* pl. *cateet cateat*—*What are?*

Ciod e cosmhalachd? What is a parable? :—Cos. 1.

2. Dependent Interrogative :

Ag carnadh suas gun fhios **co dhà**—

Heaping up (money) without knowing for whom :—Clasrach 7

Co ac' a b' eadh no nach b' eadh—

Whether he was or not :—Cuairt. 27, 68

3. As an alternative :

Cha bhitheadh fios agadsa **co dhiùbh** 's e do cheann no do chasan a bhitheadh fodhad—*You would not know whether your head or your feet were under you* :—Cos. 170
cf. **Co dhiùbh** tha thu 'n ad sheasamh air do cheann no air do chasan :—Am F.C. 240

4. The **answer** to a question contains (or assumes) a repetition of the verb :

Co as a **thàinig** thu—*Where have you come from* ?

Thàinig mi as an Uachdar—*I have come from Uachdar* :—

Uist Bards, p. xxv.

Am **bheil** Mr. Eachann a stigh ? Cha n'eil—

Is Mr. Hector at home ? No.

Am **bi** e stigh am màireach ? Cha **bhi**—

Will he be at home to-morrow ? No :—J. W. 85.

While the corresponding form of **is** always appears in the reply (§72, §144, 1) **is** often brings forward and emphasises (§180, 1) the real answer, which is a different word :

An **tusa** a rinn Beinn-dòrain—*Did you make Ben Dorain* ?

'Se **Dia** a rinn Beinn-dòrain, ach **is mise** a mhol e—

God made Ben Dorain but I praised it :—D. Ban p. xxxvi.

When the question is complex, the verb may be omitted, and the answer given to the gist of the question :

Am feud mi Mr. Seumas, no Mr. Iain fhaicinn, ma ta ?—

May I see Mr. James, or Mr. John, then ?

Tha Mr. Iain a stigh. Ach tha e 'n sàs, agus cha tric leis mnathan fhaicinn—*Mr. John is at home, but he is engaged, and he seldom sees ladies* :—J. W. 85.

Similarly when the answer requires brevity :

An ann o thuath thàinig sibh—

Have you come from the North ?

[Better 'cuid'] **Pàirt** o thuath 's **pàirt** o Thighearnan—

Partly from tenantry and partly from Lairds :—Uist Bards, p. xxv.

The verb repeated in answer to a question is in the 3rd sing. as above, §155, 1 (2). But if emphasis is desired, or if the verb have an object, the 1st person is used :

An cuireadh tu geall ? Chuirinn, Chuirinn sin.—

Would you bet ? Certainly I would. That I would.

An cuireadh sibh geall ? Chuireamaid. Dheanamaid sin—

Would ye bet ? Certainly we would. We would do that :—

Munro 109.

Sing. 1. Sing. 2. Sing. 3 Mas. Sing. 3 Fem.

Pl. 1. Pl. 2. Pl. 3.

ag at	mi me	tu thou	e him	aige	aice	sinn us	sibh you	iad them
air on	agam	agad	air	air	oirre	againn	agaibh	aca
ann in	orm	ort	annad	ann	innte	oirn	oirbh	orra
as out of	annam	annad	as	as	aiste	annainn	annaibh	annta
de of	asam	asad	deth	deth	dith	asainn	asaibh	asta
do to	diom	diot	dut, duit	dà	dì	dinn	dibh	diubh
eadar between	domh	dut, duit	dà	dà	dì	duinn	duibh	doibh
fo under	fodham	fodhad	fodha	fodha	foipe	cadarainn	cadaraibh	eatorra
gu towards	chugam	chugad	chuide	chuide	chuire	fodhainn	fodhaibh	fopa
le with	lean	leat	leis	leis	leithe	chugainn	chugaibh	chuca
mu about	umam	umad	uime	uime	uimpe	leinn	leibh	leò, leotha
ua from	uam	uat	uaidh	uaidh	uaithe	umainn	umaibh	umpa
ri to	rium	riut	ris	ris	rithe	uainn	uaibh	uapa
roimh before	romham	romhad	roimhe	roimhe	roimpe	rinn	ribh	riù, riutha
thar over	tharam	tharad	thairis air	thairis air	thairis oirre	romhainn	romhaibh	rompa
troimh through	tromham	tromhad	troimbe	troimbe	troimpe	tharainn	tharaibh	tharta

In 3 pl. only **de, do** have dat. forms, all other prepositions use the acc. forms of the pronouns.

The 3 s.m. of the prepositional pronouns may be used adverbially.

A petrified 2 s. of a prepositional compound is used as—

1. verb, 2 sing. Ipv. Chugad, thugad *away!* look out!

siuthad *here thou!* say away! **siu** dat. sing of **se** *this*.

thallad, thalla, thaillabh *over there, come along*, from **thall** §215, 1, 5

tiugainn *let us come!* come along! is probably founded on **chugainn** with leaning upon **tiug**—*come*.

tromhad, trobhad *here!* come hither! derived from romhad

2. adv.—seachad *past* (lit. past thee).

§ 121. *Remarks on the Cpd. Personal Pronouns.*
cf. Ped. II. 167.

1. 1 sing. **mi** I.

The Indo-European 1st pers. pronoun (e.g. L. ego, Gk. ἐγώ, Sk. ahám) does not appear in the nom. in the Celtic languages. **me** is an acc. like Gk. με, and the dat. *moi is assumed. The gen. mene, inferred from O. Sl. mene was assumed as reduplicated meme (Sk. máma of me), and goes back to *mewe, *mowe (Corn. ow), G. **mo** my.

2. 2 sing. **tu, thu** thou.

The old Indo-European nom., L. tu, Gk. (doric) τῦ, is retained in G. **tu**. The W. ti thou, rests on acc. te < *twe, Gk. σέ.

The gen. *towe, *tewe, Sk. táva of me, gives G. **to** thy: under the stress, **t'** athair—thy father; as proclitic it becomes **do, do** mhàthair—thy mother.

3. 1 and 2 pl. **sinn** we: **sibh** ye, you.

The Indo-European nominatives (e.g. Sk. vayám we, yúyám you) are lost in Celtic, and are replaced by oblique cases as in Sk. nas us, L. nōs; and Sk. vas you, L. vōs. **sinn** we (O.G. snisni), and **sibh** you (O.G. sini, sib) are reduplicated, but the intensive particles **-ni** (sinn-ne) and **-si** (sibh-se) are simple. Hence the original forms were probably *snēs, *swes; or regard being had to the -u-timbre of **-nn** in **sinn** we, the forms *snōs, *swēs; or *snos, *swes, L. nōster, vester, may be postulated.

4. **ar n-** our; **bhur n-**, **ur n-** (O.G. bar, far) your.

The old independent genitives athar, ár our, sethar, sár your, have comparative endings like L. nostrum, vestrum, Goth. unsara, izwara, but they do not directly represent ancient forms. *nserōm, sweserōm < ésar (unstressed asar), sear, may be assumed as the origin of the G. **ar n-** our, **ur n-** your.

5. In 1 and 2 sing. the suffixed **-m** and **-t** are broad except in the case of **do + tu** which is now often written **duit**; and of 1 sing. only **domh** is aspirated. In 1 and 2 pl. **-nn** and **-bh** are slender, and **-b -bh** is aspirated throughout.

6. 3 sing. Nom. sing. mas. G. **e, se**, he, O.G. hé (lengthened),

L. is, Goth. is. Gk. εἷς one, *sem-s, ἀμα together.

nom. sing. fem., G. **i, si** she, Ir. sí, W. hi.

nom. sing. neut, G. **eadh** it, *id, earlier idā, O.G. ed, L. id, Goth. ita.

7. 3 pl. ^{m.} **M.** *joi, W. wy
 f. *ijas, O.G. **hé**
 n. *i Corn., M. Br. y, Br. hi

8. The fem. nom. pl. **hé** has occupied the field in Gaelic, e.g. O.G. é-side *they*; but **-ē-** is changed into later **-ia-**, contamination with the neuter Br. **hi** has originated a prothetic **-s-**; and analogy to 3 pl. of verbs (and cpd. pronouns in W.) has added **-nt-**, **-d**, giving **s-ia-d**, **ia-d** *they*. The pronunciation in Islay is still **ēad**, in other (Northern) parts chiefly **iad**. **ē** as 3 pl. is still met with occasionally:

Is e na smuaintean a bhuail ann an ceann mo bhràthar bu shine—*These are the thoughts that occurred to my elder brother*:—Arab. i. 25

9. acc. sing. mas *im, O.G. **-a n-**, W. e: suffixed to prepositions, sometimes **-i**, e.g. **chuige**, **uime**, sometimes nothing but infection of previous syllable e.g. **air on him**.
- acc. sing. fem. *sijām, O.G. **-s n-**: after prepositions **-e**: influenced by a foregoing **-h-** it becomes **-he** e.g. **chuire** (**cuic-he**, **co-co-he**), **impe** (im-he), **innte** (inn-he), **roimpe** (roim-he) **troimpe**; and **foipe** by analogy.
- acc. pl. mas. *sōns: after verbal forms **-s-** with **u**-timbre: after prepositions **-u**, influenced by a foregoing **h-**: O.G. **impu**, G. **umpa**: **uapa** by analogy: and **-su**, O.G. **tairsiu**, G. **tharta** through depalatisation.
- acc. pl. neut. *ijā appears only with a singular function: after the prepositions
 O.G. **cen** (G. **gun**) *without*, **cheana** (without it) *already*.
seach past, O.G. **sechae**—*past it*, G. **seach**.
- dat. sing. mas. neut. *jō (instr.) *jōi (Indo^geur. dat.) *jōd (abl.), e.g. **aige** (O.G. **occo**), **da** (O.G. **dau**), **fodha** (O.G. **fou**).
- It has phps. disappeared in **riamh**.
 It appears by analogy in **uaidh** (O.G. **huad**).
- dat. sing. fem. *jāi or *ijāi, after prepositions **-i**:
aice, **di**, **dith**, **uaithe**.
- pl. mas. neut. *jobhis, fem. *jābhis: O.G. after prepositions **-ib**, **-aib**, G. **-ibh**, **-aibh**.

§ 122.

SUFFIXES.

The following are derived from words known or in use :

1. **-ail** : samail *likeness*, L. similis §129, 2
banail *womanly*
fearail *manly*
2. **-car, -char** *loving* : caraim *I love*
beul-chair (having a loving mouth) *fair-spoken*
trocair(e) f. *mercy* : truagh + car
3. **-lach** m. : sluagh m. *host, people*
eachlach m. *groom* : each m. *horse*
fialach, fianlach m. *hero* : fian m. *champion*
òglach m. *soldier, lad* : òg *young*
teaghlach, teg-lach m. *household*
4. **-mhor** : mòr *great*
àghmhor *glorious*
neartmhor *powerful*
5. **-rad** f. : ríadaim *ride*, réidh *plain*
eachraidh f. *cavalry*
laochraidh f. *warriors*
macraidh f. *youths*
madraidh f. *dogs*, O.G. madrad m. *dog*
òigrídh f. *children*
ríghre pl. *kings*, O.G. rí^g-rad
6. **-rad** n., hardly distinguishable from above :
eadradh m. *lust* O.G. étrad n.
gníomharra pl. *deeds* O.G. gnímrad
geamhradh m. *winter* O.G. gem-rad
luaithre f. *ashes* O.G. luaith-red
oighre f. *ice* O.G. aig-red, oig-red
samhradh m. *summer* O.G. sam-rad
sònrach *distinguished* O.G. sàin-red-ach
7. **-tan** *tree, copse*
calltuinn m. *hazel-tree* O.G. coll *hazel*, L. corylus
caorthunn m. *rowan-tree* O.G. cáer *berry*
uinnseann m. *ash-tree* O.G. uinnius *ash* but cf.
§ 85, 2

§123.

DIMINUTIVES.

1. **-ag** f., in O.G. m. (sts. f.), is not from **òg**, *young*, or Ir. **-ach**, but a loan **-k-** suffix developed from Brythonic sources: Ped. Gr. 29, 31

in collectives:

feus-ag f. *beard*, cf. find *hair*, Gk. ἰόνθος *first-beard*
deannt-ag f. *nettle*; *nenati: O.H.G. nezzila

in diminutives:

cuile-ag f. *fly*, L. *culex*
duille-ag f. *leaflet*

in pet names:

Kil-mo-earn-oc *Kilmarnock* §112, 3
Kil-mo-æd-oc *Kilmadock* 112, 4

But this dim. has nothing to do with:

uinne-ag f. *window*, N. wind-auga *windeye*

2. **-an**, **-in**, from **-a-gno-**, **-i-gno-**, (**-u-gno-**); √ gen- § 184

g.s. Broccagni, later Borccán

Ulcagni, later Olcán

beag-an m. *a little*

cail-in f. *girl*, caile *quean*

cnoc-an m. *hillock*

cuile-an m. *young dog*, *whelp*

fear-an m. *man* ~~ikin~~

truag-an m. *poor wretch*

meadhon m. *midst*, C.S. meadhan, O.G. med-ón

3. **-ag** + **-an**

àilleagan m. *little beauty*, *jewel*: àille

§ 124.

-k- SUFFIXES.

-ach **-ko-** and **-kā-** stems:

-o- curach f. *boat*, *coracle*, W. corwc, cwrwgl *coracle*
cf. Gk. κώρυκος *leathern sack*

-ā- aodach m. *dress*

aonach m. *hill*, *fair*

cumhachdach *powerful*

deudach m. *the teeth*, *set of teeth*,

cf. O. Corn. denshoc *dour*

fàsach m. *desert* : fàs *void*
 gealach m. *moon* : geal *white*
 marcach m. *rider*, M.W. marchawc, W. marchog
 § 125

-each -jā- buidheach *thankful* : buidhe
 cailleach f. *hag*, nūn : caille *vail*, L. pallium, E. *pall*
 coileach m. *cock*, M.W. keil-yawc, W. ceil-iog
 raineach f. fern : raith-n-each

-āko-

changed to

-jāko tōiseach, m. *chief*, but W. tywysog ;
 Ogam gs. TOVISACI

after **-ī-** stem : buadhach *victorious*,
 M.W. bud-ic : buaidh

with **-st-** addition :

seanchas m. *history*, O.W. hen-c-ass-ou
 (monimenta) : sen *old*

§ 125. **-actā** (cf. L. sen-ecta), and **-jaktā**

1. **-achd, -eachd** f. §176

daoineachd f. *population*

flaitheachd f. *supremacy*

marc-achd f. *riding*, G. marc—horse, W. march, O.E.
 mearh, E. mare, mar-shall

mòrachd f. *greatness*

with fore-suffixes :

-air-, breug-air-eachd f. *practice of lying*

-al-, duine-al-achd f. *manliness*

-idh-, fil-idh-eachd f. *versification*

with post-suffixes :

-ach, dàs-achd-ach *furious* : *dhwost, dhwast, O.E.
 dwāes *foolish*

-i klo-

2. **-eal** muineal m. *neck* : muin f. *neck*, W. mwn, mwnwgl, L.
 monīle

3. suffixes with consonant + **-k-**

-ag, -eag,**-aig** (1) **-nk-**imleag f. *navel*, O.G. imbliu, L. umbilicus,

Gk. ὀμφαλός *mbhllin-k.

leug f. *precious stone*,

O.G. lie, lia, g.s. liac, d.s: liic,

Gk. λέπας *bare-rock*, L. lapislùda-g f. *the little finger*, O.G. lùta, leaning to
lùd-agòg *young*, O.G. o-ac, W. ieu-anc, L. iuuenis,
iuuencus**-air** (2) **-rk-**casair m. *sea-drift***-easg, -isg** (3) **-sg-**brisg *brisk, friable* : bris *break*duileasg m. *dulse*, W. delysc : duille f. *leaf*,
*sheath*easga f. *moon* : *ms- skijo-m, Sk. mās *moon*,
month, G. mìos : or from eid-skijo- L. idūs
(Ides *full light*)fleasg f. *wand*, a contamination of W. gwrysg-
en *boughs*, and llysg *wand* (Ped.)uisge m. *water* : * ud-skijo, Sk. ud-ā (Instru-
mental), L. u-n-da, Goth. watō4. **-k^{uo}-, -k^{ua}-**cá-ch *every*, W. paw-bcrì-ch f. *end*, Gk. κρί-νω, L. dis-crī-men

§ 126.

-st-**-as, -is, -us****-st-** (-stu-, -sto-, -stā, -sti-) L. tempus, tempestas1. *Monosyllables* :**-stu-** aois f. *age*, W. oes, cf. L. aeuum, Gk. αἰών
dorus m. *door*, W. drws, L. foris, Gk. θύρᾱ :
* dhru-st-lus m. *herb* : luibh m. f. : *luibh + stu-teas m. *heat* : *tep-stu-, L. tepeo, Sk. tapas

- sto-** blas m. *taste*, O.G. mlas
 -**stā-** fras f. *shower*, L. rōs
 -**sti-** gnùis f. *face*, Gk. γνάθος jaw
 dris f. *thorn*, Gk. δρίος

after the adj. suffix **-to-** :

baois f. <i>levity</i>	baoth <i>foolish</i>
bàs m. <i>death</i>	bath <i>dead</i>
drùis f. <i>lust</i>	drùth <i>unchaste</i>
gaos m. <i>wisdom</i>	gaoth <i>prudent</i>
gnàths m. <i>custom</i>	gnàth <i>usual</i>
luathas m. <i>speed</i>	luath <i>swift</i>
sgìos f. <i>fatigue</i>	sgìth <i>weary</i>

Similarly after the noun suffix **-to-** :

leis f. <i>thigh</i>	leth <i>side</i> , cf. L. lat-us
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2. Polysyllables :

-**sto-** old **-u-**stems :

geanas m. *chastity*, O.G. gein *child*, hence G. gin
 f. *anyone*

muinttearas m. *service* : muinttir f. *people*

seanchas m. *story* : sean old, § 124

-**o-** stems : caoimhneas m. *kindness*, O.G. coibnes
 L. cognatio

g.s. in choibnis, cf. coibnes-ta, L. affinis

* con- fine- sto- *relationship*

old **-ā-** stems : loingeas m. (f. in O.G.) *shipping*

sanas m. (f. in O.G.) *whisper*, W. hanes
 f. *history*

old **-i-** stems : binneas m. *melodiousness*,

O.G. bindius : binn *sweet*

comharbas m. *succession*, O.G. com-arbe
 m. *co-heir*

ionracas m. *righteousness*, ionraic *just*

In. G. all these are declined as **-o-** stems without regard to their origin.

§ 127.

-d- SUFFIXES.

- d** (1) **-d** bunadh m. *origin*, W. bonedd, cf. bun
- de, -ide** (2) **-de, -ide**
 céilidh f. *visiting, gossiping* : céile
 diadha (and diadhaidh) *godly* : dia
 n`eamhaidh, *heavenly* : n`eamh
- nd, -nn** **-nd, -nn**, a loan from Latin :
 aiffrionn m. *mass, chapel* : L. offerenda
 léighean m. *instruction, erudition* : L. legendum
 sgrìobhainn f. *bill*, W. ysgrifen: L. scrībendum

§ 128.

-g- SUFFIXES.

- g, -ch** laogh m. *calves*, W. llo, Br. leue : phps. from *lapego-,
 Alb. lopa (*lāpā) *cow*
 luach m. *value*, O.G. log *reward*, lo- g, Gk. ἀπολαύω
 muing f. *mane*, O.G. mong, mon-g : muin f. *neck*
- ich, (-g-)**
 Verbs in **-ich**, like sàraich *oppress*, O.G. sáraigim :
 Nouns **-aiche** (-aige-, -*agjo-, cf. L. agō)
 buanaiche m. *reaper*
 ceannaiche m. *buyer*
 gadaiche m. *thief*
 mearaiche m. *merry-Andrew*
 searmonaiche m. *preacher*
 sgeulaiche m. *narrator of tales*
- gl-** **-g-** + consonant (1) **-g-l-, -gl-**
 bao-ghal m. *danger*, Lit. bái-mê *fear*, Sk. bhīmá-s
fearful,
 inna baise L. hebetudinis, **Ml.** 33^c2
- gal-** with the infinitives :
 (a) **-gal, -gail**
 brad-ghail *thieving*, hence bradalach *thievish*
 crann-ghail f. *mast-rigging, pulpit*
 fead-ghail, feadail f. *whistling*
 sian-ghail, sianail f. *screaming*

(b) -glā-

-glā (=ail) gabhail f. *taking*, O.G. gabál, d.s. gabail.

Similarly :

càrnal f. *mole, small heap of stones* : càrn

fuaigheal f. *scam* : O.G. uaimm, fuaim

teagmhail f. *occurrence* : tecmang, to-in-com-nc

teasdail f. *want, defect* : do-ess-tá

-gn- -g-n-, -gn-

bairghean, bairghin m. *bread, cake* : L. farrāgo

-gn- to -gg-

frāg f. *woman, wife*, O.G. fracc, W. gwrach : L. virgō, virāgō

also dearc f. *berry*, O.G. deru-cc glans, g.s. dercon : daur oak

§ 129.

-I- SUFFIXES :

-I 1. after a monosyllable :

àl m. *brood*, W. ael, Gk. ἀγέλη *herd*

gobhal, gabhal m. *fork*, W. gabl f., Br. gaol f., O.G.H.

gibil, L. habeo

màl m. *prince*, W. Maelgwn, Goth. mikils, Sc. *muckle*

neul m. *cloud*, W. niwl, nifwl : *nebhlo ;

L. nebula, Gk. νεφέλη ; but cf. Thur. Gr. p. 74

seòl m. *sail*, O.W. huil, W. hwyl, N. segl

siòl m. *seed*, L. se-vi *I have sown*, se-men *seed*

-(a)I 2. after polysyllables :

with fore-suffix -a- :

samhail, samhuil m. *likeness*, a-li-stem,

W. hafal, O.W. amal, L. similis, *s_em_el,

Gk. ὁμαλός : √ sem *one*, εἶς < *sems

-(e)I with fore-suffix -e- :

ìse-l, ìosa-l *low, lowly* : G. ìos *under* :

W. is, isel : *ped-su *footwards, under feet*

formed like

uasa-l *noble*, W. uchel,

Gaul. Uxello-dunum : *upsel, Gk. ὑψηλός, ὑψι, ὑψίων,

§ 130.

-lach, -leach

- brisleach f. *overthrow of an army, breach* : bris *break*
 broclach f. *badger's den* : broc m. *badger*
 brollach, broilleach m. *breast* : bruinne f. *breast*, brù f.,
 g.s. bronn *belly* cf. ~~Loth R.C. xiv., xv.~~
 cabhlach m. *fleet*, O.G. coblach : L. cybaea *transport*,
 cymba *boat*
 connlach f. *straw, stubble* : L. canna *reed*
 crannlach f. *brushwood, jetsom* : crann m. *tree*
 cuallach f. *corporation, family*, M.G. cuan-lacht f. *litter*
 mèirleach m. *thief*, phps. from mairnim *betray*, Inf. brath
 mullach m. *top, summit* : mul m. *conical heap, mound*
 òirleach, f. *inch*, O.G. ordlach *inch* : ord *thumb*
 teallach m. *hearth*, O.G. tenlach : teine *fire*

also probably

- mach-lag, f. *matrix* : mac *son*
 tromlach m. *weight, bulk* : trom

§ 131.

-m- SUFFIXES.

1. with monosyllables

- m** freumh m. *root, stem*, O.G. fré-m,
 W. gwraidd, sing. gwreiddyn, L. rādex, rāmus *bough*,
 O.H.G. wurz, N. rōt
 gniomh m. *deed*, O.G. gni-m, Inf. of gni *does*
 seinn, f. *singing* : O.G. seinm
 sniomh m. *twist, sadness*, O.G. sni-m, Inf. of sni
 tairm, toirm f. *noise*, W. twrf *tumult*, L. turba,
 O.G. tor-ann *thunder*, W. taran

2. with polysyllables :—

-o- stems (1) old **-ā-** stems :

- agallamh m. *conferring, conversation*, O.G. accaldam,
 acallam, Inf. of ad-glád-ur
 caitheamh m. *spending*, O.G. caith-em, Inf. of caithim
 creideamh m. *faith*, O.G. cret-em
 feitheamh m. *waiting*, O.G. feth-em, Inf. of fethim
 seachamh-inntinn, f. *satisfaction, gratification*,
 O.G. sech-em, *following*

(2) old **-u-** stems :

aineamh m. *flaw*, W. anaf, Gk. ὄνομα

aitheamh m.f. *fathom*, O.W. etem, pl. adaued,

W. edaf, edeu, N. faþemr, Gk. περάννῶμι

altrum m. *rearing* § 184

anam m. *soul*; O.G. animm, O. Corn. enef, M. Corn. enef, ene, Corn. ena, Br. anaoun, L. anima *soul*, animus *mind*

deanamh m. *doing*, O.G. denum, denam, Inf. of do-gnú

seasamh m. *standing*, O.G. sessom, sessam, Inf. of siss-iur, L. sisto, sto.

with dropped post suffix **-ad** :

The ordinals from ceathramh, O.G. cethram-ad, *fourth* to deachamh, O.G. dechm-ad *tenth* and multiples of of ten § 99

3. **-mm-**

it.

braim m. *crepitus ventris*, Ir. braidm, from M. Corn. brúim : an **-n-** stem :

W. Corn. bram, Br. bramm, Ir. braigim *pēdo* gairm f. *call*, W. Cor. Br. garm : Inf. of gair-

gorm *blue*, W. gwrm *dusky*, cf. L. formus

gleam m. *loud noise, echo* : Inf. of glenn-

fòghlum m. *learning* : Inf. of fo-glenn-

greim m. *authority, hold, morsel* : Inf. of grenn-

inghrem m. *clutching, persecution* : Inf. of ingrenn-

nàim f. *bargain, covenant* : O.G. naidm, Inf. of nasc-

snaim m. *knot* : O.G. snaidm : *snad-mm

teum m. *bite, sudden snatch, wound*, with broad **-t** : taom

m. *fit of rage*, W. tam *morsel, bit*, Corn. tam, Br.

tamm : *tnsmu, tnsnm : Gk. τένω

4. **-mm-** from **-sm-**

beum *stroke, cut, taunt*; *bhei-smn, O.G. béim, Inf. of benim, Cor. bom, Br. boem (beum, ceum are miswritten in G., the **m** is slender as proved by the absence of diphthongisation : sgeul, sgial but not biam, ciam)

with **-sm-**, **-ms-** :

ceum m. *step* O.G. céimm, Inf. of cingim *keng-(s)men

dréim m. *endeavour*, dreimm, Inf. of dringim *dring-(s)men

leum m. *leap* O.G. léimm Inf. of lingim *leng-men
feamainn f. *sea-weed*, W. gwymon, Sk. vapati, *strews*,
Ir. feam *stump*; hence feaman m. *tail, rump*

-nsm-

réim *course*, O.G. réimm, W. rhamu,

*rndsmn : riadaim, *I ride*

taijm *sling*, Br. talm, W. telm, Gk. τελαμών *strap, belt*
tiom *soft, timid*; time *fear*, O.G. timme *heat*, W. twym,
*tepesmn.

§ 132.

-n SUFFIXES.

1. Monosyllables :—

- n** aoin f. *rush*, O.G. áin *play*, L. ag-o *drive*
bàn *white*, Sk. bhā *shine*, bhā-nu *glance, light, sun*.
Lit. bá-l-ta-s, N. bá-l *bale, pyre*
dàn m. *fate*, L. donum *gift*, do *I give*,
Gk. δίδωμι, δῶρον, Lit. duómi *I give*
domhan m. *world, Universe, domhain deep*
W. dwfn m., dofñ f., Gaul. Dubno-reix *world king*
eun m. *bird*, W. edn, L. penna *feather*,
Gk. πτερόν *wing*, πέτομαι *fly*, L. peto *seek*
feun m. *waggon*, W. gwain, N. uagn,
Sk. vāhana-m, L. veho *I carry*
gràin f. *abhorrence*, W. graen *asperity, grief, grievous*,
G. garg *fierce*, Gk. γοργός *frightful*
làn *full*, W. llawn, Goth. fulls, Lit. pilnas : *pelē-
linn m. *age, country, generation*, L. plēnus
slàn *healthy, whole*, L. saluus, sollus (for solnus) = totus,
Gk. ὅλος
sleamhuinn *slippery, smooth*, W. llyfn, L. lima
file, limax snail, Gk. λέιμαξ, N. slim *slime*
treun *strong*, compar. treise, W. trech,
Br. treac'h (-gs-), N. þrek *strength, courage*

2. Polysyllables :

-n with **-no-**, **-nā-** **-nī-**,

with fore-suffix **-a-** :

- a-no-** leathann *broad*, W. llydan, Gaul. Litano-briga
Broad-burg, Gk. πλάτανος *plane tree*, πλατύς *broad*

-nā- clann f. *wool, lock of hair*, W. gwlan, Goth. vulla, L. lāna, Gk. λῆνος, λᾶνος, Sk. ūrnā : *ulanā

with fore-suffix **-o-** :

(o)-**n** **-na** abhainn f. *river*, W. afon f., Gallo-Brit. Abona, Br. Pont-aven, L. amnis (= abnis)

bleoghann f. *milking*

gamhainn, gamhinn m. *year-old-calf*, **-i-** stem, from gam
winter

orcain, orgain f. *slaughter*

Samhuinn f. *Hallowtide* : or sam-fuin *Summer-end* §100

(e)-**n** with fore-suffix **-e-** :

-no- craiceann m. *hide*, W. croen, Br. ~~kroc~~roc'hen ; *krokn, qroq, qereq, √ qer. cf. L. corium, cortex

-na- éiginn f. *necessity*, O.G. écen, W. angen, Gk. ἀνάγκη : *nk-en-

with fore-suffix **-i-** :

-no- **-no-** daingean *strong*, W. dengyn *strong, inflexible*

-ni- **-nī-** **-n(i)jio-**, **-n(i)ja-**

bliadhna f. *year*, Ir. bliadin, W. blwyddyn : *blidnni.

colann f. *body* (g.s. colainn, colna and colla), O.G. colinn
flesh, W. celain *corpse*

léine f. *shirt*, O.W. liein, W. lliain *linen*, Br. lien

riðhinn f. *queen*, O.G. rigain *queen*, W. rhiaid *dame*, Gk.

ζ πόντια, θέαινα, an-**i-**stem which becomes an-**ā-** stem,
rioghann, O.G. régan : rí *king*, L. rēx, Sk. rāgan-

§ 133.

-n- SUFFIX.

-n- 1. with polysyllables :

maic-n-e pl. *children, relations*

with fore-suffix **-ī-** :

-(ī)n buidheann f. *company*, O.G. buiden, W. byddin f.,
O. Br. bodin

foireann m. *crowd*, O.G. foirenn f., W. gwerin

ionga f. *nail*, O.G. ingen f., W. ewin, Br. ivin : *engīnā

uileann f. *elbow*, O.G. uilen f., W. Cor. elin, Br. ilin,
L. ulna, Gk. ὠλένη.

-(i)-nja injā-, àirne f. *sloe*, W. aeron (only in pl.) *fruits of trees*,
 eirin, (new s.g. eirinen) *plums*, Br. irin, hirin *sloe*,
 Goth. akran *fruit*, N. akarn *acorn*
 aoibhinn *pleasant, joyful*, O.G. áim-in,
 M.G. óeb-ind : óiph *beautiful appearance*
 tarsuinn *transverse, across*, O.G. tarsnu, tarsna : tar
across

and the abstract formations like :

bochdainn(e) f. *poverty*
 fáistine f. *prophecy*, fait-s-ine : fáith *prophet*, L. vātes
 firinn(e) f. *truth*, G. fior *true*, L. ver-us

-n- STEMS.

2. with fore-suffix **-a-**, or **-ja-** :

ainm m. *name*, pl. ainmnan, p.p.p. ainmnichte *named*,
 O.W. anu, pl. enūin, W. enw, Gk. ὄνομα, L. nōmen,
 Sk. nāma

-a-or-ja + -m-

breitheamh m. *judge*, g.s. O.G. brethemon ; hence breith-
 eamh-**n**-as f. *judgment*

dùileamh, m. *creator*, g.s. O.G. dúleman : dùil *element*

O.G. flaitheam m. *lord*, hence flaith-**n**-as m. *heaven*
 meamna, meanmna m. *spirit, will*, W. menw, Sk. manma
thought

oll-amh m., g.s. ollamhan *doctor, chief-bard* : oll *great*
 suaineadh, suaineamh m. *twisting, rope*, O.G. suanem,
 g.s. suaneman, *rope*, sén *bird-net*, W. hoenyn *springe*
 talamh m. *earth*, g.s. talmhainn, O.G. talman, Sk.
 talima-m *floor*, Gk. τῆλιον *dice-board*

-mnnā

fal-bhan, falbh m. *going*, M.G. fo-lua-main *flying* : O.G.
 lú-ur

gin-**n**eamhuinn m. *begetting, birth*, geannmna-idh *chaste* : gein
 làn-amhain, lànain m. *a couple* : làn

lean-mhuinn m. *following* : lean

oilean m. *nurture, training*, M.G. oileamain : O.G. al-im
I rear

seachduin f. *week* : O.G. seachd-man

adj. dil-main *meet, proper*

§ 134

-ro-, -ra-, (-ru-)

- r-** àr m. *battle, slaughter*, W. aer f., Gk. ἄγρα
 clàr m. *table, board*, W. clawr, Gk. κλῆρος, κλᾶρος *lot*,
 κληῖμα *vine-twig*, κλάω *break*
 dobhar-(chù) m. *water-(dog), otter*, W. dwfr, Gaul. Vernodubrum (river name) : dub *deep*
 lobhar m. *a leper*, O.G. lobur (infirmus), W. llwfr *feeble*,
 G. lobh *rot*, Gk. λῶβη *outrage*
 mìr m. *piece* (originally *piece of flesh*) : *mems, mēs *flesh* ;
 L. membrum (= memsrum), Gk. μηρός *ham*
 mò-r, mà-r *great*, compar. mò,
 Gk. ἐγχέσι-μωρος *great with spears*
 reamhar *fat*, O.G. remor, W. rhes *thick* : *remro, premro
 si-or *long, continual*, W. hir, L. sē-ru-s

§ 135.

-ro-, -rā-

- st-** + **-ra-** aimsir f. *time* : am m. *time*
 with adj. suffix **-ail, -ta** : aimsireil, aimsiorrtha *temporal*
 after polysyllables with-a- :
 conair f. *way* : cù *dog* (?)
 galar m. *disease*, W. Cor. galar, Br. glachar, Gk. χολέρα
 iar n- *after*, G. air, Goth afar, Sk. apara *later*, Gk.
 ἄπο, ἐπι : *epero-n § 148, § 188
 lasair f. *flame*, W. llachar : *lapsar, Gk. λάμπω
 uabhar m. *pride*, W. ofer *waste, vain*, Goth. abrs *strong*.
- ar** The origin of **-ar** is doubtful, failing British examples :
 aon-ar m. *one person*, tri-ur^{O.G. tri-ar.} *three persons*, etc. § 99, 2
 bru-an m. *fragment*, O.G. bru-ar
 bu-ar m. *kine*
 cloch-ar m. *wheezing*
 glomh-ar m. *muzzle, gag*
 iasg-air m. *fisher*, O.G. iasc-ar
 iol-ar m. *variety* : G. il, iol *many*
 lombar, lompair *bare* : G. lom
 oirer f. (wrongly oirthir) *coast, haven*,
 O.G. for-ar *finis*, W. gor-or, from O.G. or *bank, border*
 salch-ar m. *filth* : G. salach
 beurla f. *speech, English*, O.G. bél-r-e, from bél *lip* + -a-
 r(i)jo-, Gaillbherla *English* :—Carswell, Titlepage

§ 136.

-rno-**-rno-**

aobhrann m. *ankle*, W. uffarn, ucharn,

Ir. odb, G. faob, Gk. ὀσφύς

cilleorn m. *urn*, W. celeorn, L. calpar *wine-cask*

iarunn m. *iron*, W. hayarn, haiarn, haearn ;

Gall. Isarnus, L. aes *copper*, Goth. aiz, Sk. ajas

lòchran m. *light*, O.G. lócharn f., W. llygorn,

L. lūx *light*, L. lucerna *lamp*, Gk. λευκός

mugharn m. *ankle*, W. migwrn, mughraile f. (Islay)

tighearn m. *house-master, lord*, W. teyrn *king*

§ 137.

-st(i)jo-**-sa, -se**

fiadhnaís f. *witness*, fiadh-n-ais(-e),

O.G. fiadu, acc. fiadain

folmhaise f. *advantage* § 184

saorsa f. *freedom*, O.G. saoirse : saor

tánaiste m. next in *succession, tanist, second* (probably related to im-thánad *change*)

-sach, -sech**-stikā-**

bunnsach f. *rod* : bun m. *base*

ràidseach *querulous* : ràdh m. *saying*

-sir**-stero-, -sterā-**

aimsir f. *time* : àm m. *time*,

Gall. Epostero-vidus, Epotsoro-vidus n. pr. §135

-sin**-stin(i)ja-, or -stun(i)jā-**

faistinn f. *prophecy*, fait-sinn-e : fàith m. *prophet* §133

§ 138.

-t- SUFFIXES.

-t, -th With monosyllables :

1. **-t-**

bi-th m. *being*, O.G. buith, Gk. φύσις

bi-th m. *world*, W. byd, Gall. Bitu-riges : *gⁿei

blei-th f. *grinding*, O.G. melim

bra-th m. *judgment*, W. brawd, Ir. barn *judge*

Gk. βρατουδε ex iudicio

breac *speckled*, O.G. mreht

brei-th f. *birth* : beir

clei-th, *concealing* : ceil
 clo-th f.m. *fame*, L. in-clu-tus *famous*
 cru-th m. *form*, W. pryd, Sk. krtv-as *time*
 flath, flai-th m. *prince* : *wla-ti-s, L. val-ēre
 iobair-t f. *offering* : aith-od + beir
 ra-th m. *grace*, Sk. rātá *given*
 sru-th m. *stream* : *srutus, Gk. ῥέω, Sk. sravati *flows*
 su-th m. *anything*, O.G. *birth, fruit*, Sk. sūtu,
pregnancy
 teachd, teach-t f. *going*, O.G. tiagu *I go*, Gk. στείχω,
 W. taith *journey*

After **-s**, (-tst-) fras f. *shower*, L. rōs : *ros-ts, ros-tst

After **-d**, fios m. *knowledge* : *vissus *vid-tu-s

meas m. *esteem* : O.G. mid-iur

amus m. *hit* : ad-mid-iur

tomhas m. *measure* : to-mid-iur

seas *stand*, O.G. suide, G. suidhe *seat*

2. **-tjo-**

clais(e) f. *burrow* : claidh *dig*

comh-dhal-ta m. *foster brother* : alim *I rear*

teach-d *lawful*, O.G. techte

tuigse f. *understanding* : tuig

3. Suffixes with a consonant + **-t-**

-t -rt- adha-r-t m. *pillow*, O. Sl. odru *bed*

anar-t m. *linen*, O.G. inar *tunic*

conar-t *pack of dogs*, hence conartaich *bait with dogs*

-nto-, -ntā-, -nti-

-nto- airgiod m. *silver* : L. argent-um

carbad m. *chariot*, Gaul. Carbant-ia

drochaid f. *bridge* : *druk-anto : dru *wood* + -k-
 + anto-

reult f. *star*, O.G. retglu : ret from *rijanto : ré *moon*

-ntā- fiodhag f. (fiodhadh) *wild cherry, wild fig* : *widu-ntā

sliasaid f. *thigh*, g.s. sléisde

: *spleigh-stu-ntā, cf. slios

snathad f. *needle*, W. nodwydd,

cf. sníomh, L. neo, G. νέω

-nti- eilid f. *hind*, Gk. ἑλα-φος, Lit. élnis

fride f. *a letter, ringworm*, O.G. frigit, W. gwraint

Brigid f. *Briget*, W. braint f. *prerogative*

-anti- cf. L. *con-sta-ntia*

goirid *short*, O.G. *garaid*, originally a subst.
 leithid f. *like, compeer*, from *leithead breadth*
 lugh-ad f. *littleness* (from *lugu, laigiu less*),
 W. *llai*, O. Br. *nahu-lei* gl. *nihilo-minus*, Gk.
 ἐλάσσων, ἐλαχὺς
 meud m. *size*, W. *maint*, O.W. *pa-mint*, Cor. *myns*,
 Br. *ment*.
 tugaid f. *cause, reason*, pl. *tugaidean witticisms* :
 to-ucc *understand*

-(t)-al, -(t)eal -tlo-, -tlā, (-tli-) with (rare) instrumental meaning :

anail f. *breath*, W. *anadl*
 ceòl m. *music*, O.G. *cétal*, G. *ceadal* m. *story*, from
 can *sing*, O.W. *centhiliat*, *centhliat* : **-ntl-*
 cineal m. *offspring, clan*, O.G. *cenél*, W. *cenetl*, *cenedl*
 dàil f. *meeting*, W. *datl*, *dadl*
 giall f. *hostage*, W. *gwystl*
 sàil f. *heel*, W. *sawdl*, L. *ta-lus* : **sta-tlā*
 slios m. *side*, W. *ystlys* : L. *latus* : **stlat-os*

-tinn, -tuinn -ti- + en

eiridinn m. *nursing* : **air-em-ti-nn*
 faotainn f. *getting* : *fo-em-ti-nn* § 176

-sinn, -suinn -s- + en

f-aic-s-inn f. *seeing*

Similar in form but of native origin are :

deàrnadh f. *palm of hand*, Ir. *deàrnóid*, W.
 dyrn-awt, dyrn-od f. *slap, cuff*
 liathroid f. *ball*, W. *llithr-ed a glide, slip*
 neasgaid f. *boil*
 om-oid-each *obedient*, Ir. *ómós*
 smearoid f. *coal, burning coal*

-tann, -teann

-tijen- +adj. formation

car-thann-ach *loving*
 oirbhidneach *honoured*, O.G. *ermitneach*
 toill-teann-ach *deserving*

§ 139. *Suffixes of comparison or contrast:***-dar, -tar****-t-r, -tr-, -tro-**uach-dar m. *top, surface*, W. *uthr*, ar-uthr—*wonderful*, Goth. *iup upwards*: *oup-tro, oup-teroioch-dar, m. *bottom* (by analogy)**-tero-, -is-tero-**sinn-sear m. *ancestors*, a gen. pl. (?)eachdraidh f. *history*, O.G. *echtra**adventures, expedition*: *eks-tero, henceeachdranach m. *foreigner***-tri-**eilthir m. *sequestered region, coast*, henceeilthireach m. *pilgrim*, cf. L. *camp-es-ter*, Ped. otherwise, but cf. § 62**-thar -tro, -trā**, as name of agent, instrument, place, or action:bria-thar f. *word*: *bhrei-tro *word-conflict*: L. *ferio strike*cria-thar m. *sieve*: *krei-tro, cf. L. *cribrum*eathar m. *boat, vessel*: *pi-tro, Sk. *pā-tra-m*làthair f. *place, site, presence, là-r floor*leastar m. *small boat*: L. *linter*saothair f. *labour*, O.G. *sai-th*, G. *saoth f. labour*,Sc. *sai-r*, E. *sore*

Verbs:

altru-m m. *fostering*: L. *al-tor*riastradh m. *confusion*, W. *rhwystro to hinder, obstruct*

§ 140.

-to-, -tā-, -tu-, -ti-**-adh, -eadh** the old **-u-** stems, verbal nouns in **-ad**:ceusadh m. *crucifying*moladh m. *praising*, a **-w-** suffix: W. *mol-ud*, Br. *meul-eud-i energy*sileadh m. *dropping*noun and adj. stems in **-e-to-**:dligh-eadh m. *law, right*: W. *dyllyu*, Goth. *dulgs debt*

- ta, -te** -t- suffixes augmented by **-w-** or **-j-** :
 molta *praised*, mol-ta
 leigte *permitted*, leig-te
- teach** -tiko-, (-t- + -k-, -ku- suffixes), L. surrep-ticius
 caoin-teach *weeping*
^eú-cinn-teach *uncertain*
 lon-ach *voracious*, loing-theach
- tū-t-**, L. iuuen-tūs
 aon-ta f. *lease*, O.G. oin-tu *unity*
- ta, -tha** beatha f. *life* O.G. be-thu, *guiwo-tūt-s
- tu-, -atu-, -etu-**,
 beathadh g.s. *guiwo-tūt-os
 uaislead f. *state of nobility*, O.G. huasle-tu
- t- + as**
 dàna-d-as m. *audacity*
 dorcha-d-as m. *darkness*
- (t)-aid** L. -tāt-
 Trianaid (?) f. *Trinity*, O.G. Trin-dóit
- tar,-atar** L. -tor, -tōr-em
 ùghdar m. *author*, L. auctor
 brath-adair m. *betrayed*
 breab-adair m. *weaver*
 reachd-adair m. *lawgiver*
- L. -tūra
 srathair f. *pack saddle*, L. stratura
 creutair m. f. *creature*, L. creatura

§ 141.

PREVERBS.

Prefixed to verbs are certain words or particles named preverbs which may change, or may assume, the stress, and strongly influence the form and the meaning of verbs.

Preverbs are of three classes—Prepositional, Adverbial, and Conjunctive—according to their origin.

I.—PREPOSITIONAL PREVERBS.

In the first class—**ad-**, **aith-**, **for-**, **iar n-**, **od-** are now obsolete as prepositions. **ad-** and **aith-** are confused with one another and with **ess-** and **in-**. **for-** and **iar n-** are still used as **air-**. In

this form the three coalesce in Gaelic, but **air** representing O.G. **ar** always aspirates; **air**, representing O.G. **for-** and **iar n-**, does not aspirate.

Prepositional preverbs usually form perfect compounds with one another and with the verb which they modify. The stress then falls on the first syllable of the compound. But the preverb **do-** merely marking the tenses is not perfectly compounded, e.g. *do rinn mi— I have done*, § 155, 4.

§ 142.

ad-, L. *ad*

1. *movement towards* :

glaodh call, O.G. *ad-glád-ur*, cf. L. *loquor*, *alloquor*, *ad-loquor*; inf. *agallamh* (*ad-glad-am*, *ac-cald-am*) m. *address, conversation*

iom-ad-, *iomagail f. dialogue*

tadhail m. visit, to- *ad-√ell*

2. *at a place* :

fàgail f. leaving, *fo-ad-gabail*, L. *ad-hibere to employ*

The agent allows the action to remain at the place, but he himself does not remain.

ath-, **aith-**, W. *ad-*, Gk. *ἐπι*, Gaul. *ate-*, Sk. *āti over*, Sl. *otu, oti*.

1. *back*

athadh m. going backward or away, flinching

aithreachas m. repentance, *aith-air-√reg*

2. *again*

aithne f. recognition, *gni-n- know*

air, **ar on, upon, for**, W. *ar-*, Gaul. *are-*, Gk. *παρά*, L. *prae*, E. *for, fore* : causes aspiration.

air-leag lend, O.G. *air-léicim*

oir-feid m. music, O.G. *air-sétim I play*

ur-chair m. shot, O.G. *air-chuirim*

air, **ar** may be followed by one or more preverbs :

air-com-, *urchoid f. hurt*, *air-com-√fed*

air-fo-, *eiridinn f. attendance on sick*, *air-fo-√em*

air-ro-, *ullamh ready*, *air-ro- + lámh hand*

ear-ghabh arrest, L. *pro-hibere to hinder*

air-od-, artach m. *quarry*, air-ud- √ding
to-air-com-, tairngire f. *promise*, to-air-com- √gair

com- *with*, W. cyf-, L. com, cum; *kom § 143.

cadal m. *sleep*, O.G. co-tlud, L. com-dormire, cf. Gk.

κατα-δαρθάνω, καθ-εύδω

cum *hold thou*, O.G. con-gbail, cf. Gk. κατα-λαμβάνω

caisg *check thou*, com- √sech

teagaisg *teach thou*, to-in-com- √sech

Often perfective in sense:

chunnaic *has seen*, ad-con-darc, L. con-spicio, cf. Gk.

καθ-οράω

di- *from*, L. dē

dimeas *despise*, di- √mid

diobair *forsake*, di-od- √beir

achuinge f. *prayer*, aith-com-di- √saig

do- proclitic of **di-**, **to-**

es(s)- *out of*, L. ex, abair *say thou*, ess- √beir, L. effero *I utter*

aiseirigh f. *resurrection*, ess-ess- √reg

teasairg *save*, to-ess-√orc

eadar- *between, among*, L. inter, Sk. antar, O.W. ithr

eadradh m. *division of time*, eadar-thrath

eadar-sgaradh m. *separation*, eadar- √sgar

fo- *under*, L. s-sub, Gk. ὑπό, Goth. uf, Sk. úpa *upon, next, below*

1. *under.*

foidhidinn f. *patience*, fo-daim-im, fo-dam-aim *I suffer*

fulang m. *suffering*, fo-√long, fo-loing *he puts himself under*

2. *secrecy.*

fochaid f. *ridicule*, O.G. fo-chuitbuid: fo-con-√tib-im,
I laugh at secretly

fanaid f. *mockery*, O.G. fo-nomat *secret enmity*

3. *assistance.*

fòir *help thou*, fo- √reth, L. suc-currere

foghain *suffice thou*: fo- √gní-m, L. suf-ficere

for- *for, over*, L. s-uper, Gk. ὑπέρ, Goth. ufar, Sk. upári

for-bairt f. *increase, profit*, for- √beir

furtachd f. *help, comfort*, for- √tiag

tàrmachadh m. *increasing, producing*, do-for- √mach

frith- most frequent and oldest of new preverbs, cf. prep. *fri to, against*, W. *gwrth, gwryth*. But **wry** became **-ur-**, **g** disappears through lenition, leaving W. *wrth*, Cor. *worth*, Br. *ouz*. The Cor. and Br. forms are used for **ag**, a mere sign of Inf., like **ri** in Uist: **vr̥tos*, L. *versus*, Ger. *-wärts*, E. *-wards*. Originally a noun, nom. *fres*, loc. *fris*, under the stress, *frith*.

freasgabhail f. *ascension to heaven*, *fris-in* (com.?)
-√*gab*

ipf. cpd. *frith-bhac* m. *barb*

pf. cpd. *friochnadh* m. *care*, *fris-√gní*
freagair *answer*, *fris-√gar*, W. *gwrth-air*
freiteach m. *vow*, *fris-√tong*
freacair m. *use*, *fris-√cuir*
freapadh m. *medicine*, *fris-√ben*

iar- *after*, O.G. *iar* n-, comparative of *epi*, Gk. *ἐπί*: **eperon*

With suffixed pronoun *iarmi* *after him or it*:

feòraich *enquire*, *iarmi-fo-√saig*, *iarmi-foig*, *f-ia-fraig*

im-, **iom-** *about*, L. *amb-*, *amb-igo*, O.G. *im-aig-im*, Inf. *iom-ain* f. *driving*

in- *in*, G. **an**, L. *in*, Gk. *ἐν*. In G. in an accented syllable **-n-** is assimilated to a following consonant, and the resulting vowel is **e**:

eallach f.m. *burden, being put in*, *in-√lo-n-g* *puts in*
cuideachd f. *company*, *com-in-√teachd*, O.G. *com-etacht*
aodach m. *dress*, O.G. *étach*: *in-√tuig* *clothe*
eugas(g), *aogas* m. *appearance*, *in-com-√sech*
teagas m. *teaching*, *to-in-com-√sech*

Contaminated with **inn**, **ind** below, **in**, **an** becomes **ean**: § 148, 5
eanghnath m. *prudence*, cf. L. *ignosco*, *inwardly know*

inn-, **ind** *over, to*, O.G. *ind*, *inn*, Gaul. *ande-*, Sk. *adhi* *over*, *ndhi*.

In G. always with vowel **i**: aspirates a following consonant.

tiodhlac, O.G. *t-ind-nac-ul* *handing over*, L. *nac-tus*
tionndadh, O.G. *tintud*, *to-ind-soud* *turning over*, *to-ind-√so*

t-ionnail f. *likeness*, *to-ind-samail*

ionnd-ruinn m. *wandering*: *ind-√reth* *overrun*

tionnsgainn f. *tossing over, beginning*: *to-ind-√scann*

le- *with*, a weakened form of *le-th* m. *side*, used as a rel. preverb.

od- *out*, Sk. *úd-* *out*, *up*, O.N. *út out*, Sl. *ud* : **d** is assimilated, becoming **-m-** before **-b-**, and is retained only before vowels.

diobair forsake, *di-od-√beir*, O.G. *diùbair bear away out*

diomas m. pride, *di-od-√mes away out of measure*

diombuan transitory, *di-od-√buan away out from lasting*

togail take away up, lift, *to-od-√gab*

diomb m. anger: *diumaidm*, *di-od-maidm eruption* Ml.

85°6, *√mad burst*

dùisg, awake, *to-di-od-√sech call out or up*

od-ess may become *-ess-* or *-oss-* (from *-odss-*)

osnadh m. sigh, *od-ess-√an*, W. *uchenaid f.*

fosgladh m. letting out, *f-os-lucud*, *√leic*

rem- *before*, cf. the prep. **re n-** *√pr*, L. *prius*, Gk. *πρῶτος*

ream-ain f. beginning (lit. *at first drive*)

reamh-ain f. foretelling

later *roimhe before it, or him*,

in *ipf. cpd.*

roimh-ràdh m. prologue

ro-, L. *pro*, Gk. *πρό*, Sk. *prá*, Sl. *pro-*.

(a) *before*,

rabhadh m. warning, O.G. *ro-bud*, W. *rhy-budd*,

Gk. *προ-πυνθάνομαι*

ro-gha act of preferring one before another, choice

tairtheadal m. prophecy, *to-air-ro-√can*, W. *aroganu*,

d-aroganu portend

(b) *through*, Sl. *pro-*

ru-ig, reach, O.G. *ro-icc go to goal, go through*

rochduin f. reaching, *ro-√saigim I make for through*

teàruinn save, escape, *to-ess-ro-√sní*

deàrrsg polish, *di-ro-od-√scuich*

(c) *in an untoward sense*, Goth. *fra*, Ir. *ro*, Eng. *forget*, *forlorn*, Ger. *verspielen waste, lose*

dearmad forgetfulness, *di-ro-√moin*

iomrall m. error, wandering, false throw, miss, *imb-ro*

√là, i.e. *imb-ro about in a false way + √lá throw* ;

earghabhail f. miserable captivity, *air-ro-√gabh* ;

eur refuse, *ess-ro-√so-*

sech- *past*, O.W. hep, heb *without*, L. secus *otherwise, ill, badly*; as preverb **sechm-**, **sechmi-** *beyond him or it.*

seachmh-al m. *passing by, forgetfulness*, √al
seach-labhradh m. *allegory*

to- *from*, Sl. otu, oti, with the first vowel dropped.

1. *from*, t-àin f. *driving from, drove*, √ag-im
2. *back, again*, teachd f. *going*, tidheachd, tiochd, f. *going back, coming*, ti-theachd, √tiag

tre- *through*, W. trwy; as preverb **tremi** *through it.*

treamh-laigh f. *lingering illness*. [treamh-laigh. H.B].
treamh-(gh)nadh m. *conduct*

Without infixed pronoun,

trea-chail *dig through or deeply*; Inf. trea-chladh m. *fatigue*
trea-ghaid f. *piercing or darting pain*, O.G. tris-gataim
(analogy of fris) *I steal through*, also tre-catim, L.
pre-hendo, √gat *steal*

§ 143.

II.—ADVERBIAL PREVERBS.

mad, ma, mo *well*, W. mad, is proclitic of maith, an autonymous adverb which was later felt to be a preverb. In the following examples it is confused with **ma** *if* and **mo** *my*:

Chunnaic iad, ma b' fhìor dhaibh fhéin, cogul—*They saw, as they probably thought, tares*:—Cos. 23

ma b' fhìor e féin:—Am Fear-Ciùil 334

ma tá—*well!* ma dh' fhaoidte (math dhaoite)—*it might well be, perhaps*:—Munro 126

The meaning survives also in

maith a dh'fhaoidhte:—Am Fear-Ciùil 175

mo nèarachd (O.G. mad-génatar, Ir. moigheanar—*Well were they born* i.e. *blessed* is, are) nèarachd *happy, happiness*, dial. meurachd, miarachd:

Is nèarachd an duine a smachdaichear le Dia—*Happy is the man whom God correcteth*:—Job v. 17

'S bu nèarachd fear 'gam bi dhiubh sud

A ghlac 's a dhorlach làn—

Happy is the man who has of those

His quiver and his grasp full:

—Met. Ps. cxxvii. 5 (1783). § 184, 37

mo thogair ged nach till—*I care not if he comes not back* :
—N.G.P. 52

ma thogair !—Am Fear-Ciùil 111, 329

mo chion (lit. *well has he grown*) later used as a noun.

gur mòr mo chion féin ort—*great is my affection for thee* :

—S.O. 48a5, MacCor. 36

mo chion ort féin, a Dhia, mo threis—*My blessing on thee, O God, my strength* :—Metr. Ps. xviii. 1.

Is mo chion-gràidh da-rìreadh thu—*Thou art indeed my darling* :
—A' Choisir. 12

Horó ! agus mo chion oirbh féin, a bhean a' chiobair—*Horo and my blessing on yourself, the shepherd's wife* :—Mac Cor. 36

mi- *ill*, E. *mis-* is not an autonymous adverb. It is used chiefly as a noun prefix :

mi-ghnìomh m. *bad action* ;

but also as a late preverb :

mi-chòrd *disagree*, mi-ghnàthaich *misuse* § 150, 6

mo-, **mos-** *soon*, L. *mox.*, *mos-sgail awake*, § 184 s. scann

caoin *kind* is an old adj. preverb still in use :

caoin-chonaich *admonish*

caoin-mhol *flatter*

Many monosyllabic adjj. are used as preverbs, e.g.

beò-ghlac *take alive, apprehend*

bith-dheanamh m. *constant work*

deann-ruith *run at full speed*

dlùth-ghabh *accept, embrace*

dlùth-lean *cleave to*

geur-lean *persecute*

grad-las *suddenly flame*

sìor-ruith *ever flowing*

also the adjectives :

ceud *first*, W. *cynt*, Gaul. *Cintu-*, cf. E. *hind-most, hind-er, be-hind* : *cent *point* (?)

Identical in form is the preverb :

ceud *with*, O.W. *cant*, W *can*, *gan*, Gk. *κατά*, **km-ta*, a derivative of **kom-* § 142

ceud-fadh m. *sense*, O.G. *cét-buid*, W. *can-fod to perceive*

hence

ceutach *elegant, becoming*, Ir. ceudfadhach § 184, 114
ceud-bhean f. *wife (with-woman)*, e.g.

B'i coimeas mo cheud-mhna Reul na maidne—*The morning
star was the likeness of my wife* :—D. Ban 200, 55

'S oil leam càradh do cheud-mhna—*I am grieved at the
plight of thy wife* :—ib. 140, 149

cf. M.G. cét-munter f., L. conjux m.f. *husband or wife*

e.g. *Glacah do mhna muinntic*—*the wail of thy wife* :—S.

§ 144. III.—CONJUNCTIONAL PREVERBS OR PROCLITICS.

Proclitic particles precede certain tenses of the verb § 7, III. Proclitic particles are not themselves stressed, but they cause the stress of the verb to be raised to the syllable immediately following the proclitic particle, e.g. in the irregular verbs which drop the preverb in the 3 s. pres. -chì (for atchí), -gheibh (for fogheibh) § 155, 8, under the influence of the proclitic particles, the preverb is restored :

gu'm (O.G. atchí) f-aic, gu'm (O.G. fogheibh) faigh.

Proclitics are used in independent and dependent narration, but in the latter they become conjunctions : § 155, 8

I. Independent Proclitics.

1. Interrogative **an**, (**am**) : neg. **nach**
2. Negative **na**, **cha**, **ni** *not*

II. Dependent Proclitics.

1. Unconditional, **gu'n** *that* : neg. **nach** *that*—*not*
2. Conditional, **ge** *though*, **ma** *if* (§ 145, 3), **mur** *if not*,
na'n *if*, **o'n** *since*

I.—Independent Proclitics.

1. **An**, **am** (before gutturals and labials), **ni**, **ní** *not*, old I.G. form -**ne**, is appended to **an** (O.G. **in**) the interrogative particle, W. **a** (non-leniting). **an** fused with -**ne** (of which the **e** was lost early) is the origin of the present interrogative, which eclipses the tenues, puts the question without bias, and has itself an interrogative meaning :

An téid (pronounced **déid**) *thú leam*—

Wilt thou go with me?—An t-Óran. 29

Am mò thusa na ar n-athair Jacob—

Art thou greater than our father Jacob?—John iv. 12

A dhuine! **An cual'** (pronounced gual') thu no 'm fac' thu—

Man! hast thou heard or seen?—S.O. 146^b4

An do is often contracted to **na** followed by aspiration:

Na smuainich thu riamh air cridhe agus ionndrainn Dé?—

Have you ever thought of the love and yearning of God?

—Cos. 110

O **na** chaidil thu gu slor—

Since thou hast fallen asleep for ever:—Ross 19

In dependent use **an** becomes a conjunction, and may be translated 'whether':

Cha n-aithne dhomh **an** téid thu—

I do not know whether you will go.

Cha n'éil fhios agam an robh neo nach robh—

I do not know whether he was or not:—Munro 162 n.

Nach in independent use expects the answer 'yes':

Chailin òg, **nach** stiùir thu mi—*O young girl, wilt thou not guide me?*—An t-Òran. 21

Also—

Chailin òg, an stiùir thu mi?—Ir. Song quoted by Shakespeare:—Henry V., Act iv., Sc. iv.

Nach boidheach an spors—*Is not the sport fine?*—S.O. 147^a1

Since the effect of the question is to emphasise the copula verb (though omitted), the answer must correspond:

Seadh—*It is that.* Nach brègh an là e? Seadh—*Is it not a fine day? Yes.*

Nach till thu nall? Tillidh—*Wilt thou not come over? Yes:*—An t-Òran. 263

But if **e**, or another pronoun, is emphasised, it appears in the answer:

An **e** là brègh a tha ann? 'S **e**—*Is it a fine day? It is.*

An **e mise**, athair? 'S **tu**,—*Is it I, father? Yes:*—L.C. 182; § 119, 4

In dependent use **nach** means 'that . . . not,' and is a conjunction:

Is truagh nach robh mi an riochd na faoilinn—*'Tis a pity that I were not in the form of a seagull:*—An t-Òran. 263

A similar use of **nach** is :

Ged nach—*though it be that . . . not*, e.g.

Ged nach d' fhuair me e dhomh fhìn—*Though (it be that) I have not got him for myself* :—ib. 167

2. **Na** is used with the Ipv. only :

Na sir is na seachain an cath—*Nor seek nor shun the fight* :
—N.G.P. 330

Na h-abair facal—*Speak not a word* :—Munro 107

3. **Cha, cha n-** (O.G. nícon^s, ní co n^s : M.G. no co n-é :—P.H. 1290 ; Ir. no cha n-) is the independent negative. It aspirates gutturals and labials, eclipses **-t-**, but does not affect **-d-** ; before vowels it projects a nasal ; and before **-f-** pure it projects a nasal and causes aspiration :

Cha **ghille** mur h-ùmhailt e—*He is no servant unless he obeys* :
—N.G.P. 102

Cha **mhol** duine sheud is e aige—*A man does not praise his jewel while he has it* :—ib. 105

Cha **toir** duine chall d'a charaid—*No man gives his friend his loss* :—ib. 133

Cha **duine** duine 'na aonar—*A man alone is no man* :—ib. 101

Cha **n-e** an ro chabhag as fheàrr—*Great speed is not best*
—ib. 107

Cha **n'eil** ach a leth-taobh ris—*He has but a half side to it* :
—ib. 109

Cha **n-fhaighear** an dè air ais an diugh—*You cannot to-day recall yesterday* :—ib. 117

4. **Ni** is the O.G. form of the negative in independent narration. The 3 sing. of the negative form of the copula is also **ní** which includes both the negative and the copula § 48, 2. A trace of this double origin is still seen in the projected **h-** which follows **ní** when the predicate begins with a vowel :

Ni **h-eagal** leam 's ni 'n càs—*I am in no fear or distress* :—
Metr. Ps. xxiii., 4.

Ni'n, ni'm, stands for **ni co n-** (with Fut.) ; **nior** aspirating tenues, for **ni-ro** (with Perf.)

Is lochd **ni'n** caidir thu—*And evil thou wilt not cherish* :
—ib. V. 4

'S **ni** 'n coinnich sibh aon ni gu bràth—*And ye shall never meet anything* :—Là Bhr. 343

ni + **ro** becomes **nior**, **nir**, and is used along with a pf.
Nir facas creutair dhiùbh—*Not one of them appeared* :—
S.O. 107*15

'S **nior** ghabh mi d'a fhuil phrìseil suim—*And I gave no heed to his precious blood* :—Là Bhr. 444

Nior cheil mi m' aingidheachd—*I have not concealed my wickedness* :—Metr. Ps. xxxii. 5

'S **nior** ghabh mi tàmh no fois—*I have taken no ease or rest* :—
—ib. cxix. 60

Nior dhearmad mi do reachd—*I have not neglected thy law* :—
—ib. 61

Nior thréig mi d' iarrtus naomh—*I have not forsaken thy holy command* :—ib. 87

Nior chlaon mi fos od' bhreitheanais—*Moreover I have not turned aside from thy judgments* :—ib. 102, 110

Nior, causing aspiration, is also 3 s. ipf. of **is** and in Ir. is written **níor bh**, and **níor** + asp. as in the examples above.

By contamination with **air neo**, § 221, **nior** becomes petrified into **neo-air-**, in the phrase **neo-air-thaing**—*it is (was) no thanks*

Fhad 's a bha sporan làn aige, **neo-air-thaing** mur an robh companaich gu leòir aige—*As long as he had a full purse, no fear but he had companions enough* :—Cos. 119

Tha thu fhathast 'sna brògan

Anns am bì thu ri d' beò 's **neo-ar-thaing**—

You are still in the shoes

In which you will stand while you live, no fear :—L. nan Gleann 83, 20

Neo'r thaing do rìgh na Fraing, cha n'eil mi 'n taing a shiùcair—*No thanks to the king of France, I don't need his sugar* :—N.G.P. 332

neo-air-thaing cho trom, cho breugach—*quite as heavy, as untruthful* :—Am F.C. 206, 290

neo-air-thaing mur an robh e deas leis na duirn—*No doubt but he was ready with his fists* :—ib. 236

cf. **neo-air-chàs** m. *indifference*, **neo-air-thoirt** m. *carelessness*

Ni causes eclipsis in beil, fil: § 13, 2

Ni bheil sibh iomchuidh air mo rìoghachd—

Ye are not fit for my kingdom:—Là Bhr. 249

Is **ni** bheil eucoir buntainn rium—

And injustice is not touching me:—ib. 442

§ 145.

II.—Dependent Proclitics.

1. **Gu'n, gu'm** (before labials), O.G. co n- *that*, is used with all tenses of indicative and subjunctive.

In the pres. subj. of **is** the nasal is assimilated to **-r-**:

Chum **gur** léir dhuit—*That* (it may be clear to thee, *i.e.* that) *thou mayest see*:—Rev. iii. 18

Agus **gur** creutairean an là an diugh iad—*And that they are creatures of to-day*:—Cos. 57

Gur is used independently as an indicative:

Theagamh **gur** e so an t-aobhar—*Perhaps this is the reason*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 210

Gur tric an t-eug gu geur 'g ur sealg-se—

Death is often keenly hunting you:—S.O. 59*31

Gur beag tha ghliocas 'na do ghlòir—

Little wisdom is in thy voice:—Clarsach 6

Gu'n is often so used with other tenses, and especially in (a) wishes and (b) imprecations:

(a) **Gu'm** b' òg bha sinn còmhladh—*Young were we together*:—Clarsach 38

Gu'n tug i spéis do'n Armunn—*She loved the soldier*:—MacCor. Title

(b) Ach an là a dh'éirinn leibhse, **gu'n** robh mi gun fhasgadh na h-oidhche—*But on the day I'd go with you, may I be without shelter at night*:—L.C. 183

Gu'n tugadh crodh Chailean Dhomh bainn' air an raon—*Colin's cattle used to give me milk on the field*:—A'Choisir 7

2. **Ge** (O.G. cia^é, ce^é, ci^é) *though, although* (with O.G. ed, **ged**—*though it be*). In present tense, with pronouns and adjj., **is** being assimilated: **Ge** h-e—*Tho' it is he*:—Munro 161

Ge glas am fiar, fàsaidh e—*Though grey the grass it will grow*:—N.G.P. 196

In past, **ge** b'e air bith—*whoever*

3. **Ma** *if*, (O.G. má, ma) aspirates a following consonant, is used with pres. and past of subst. verb (ma tha, ma bha), with the rel. form, the fut. uncompounded, and the perf. § 21, cf. § 155, 6

Mas rìgh no **mas** diùc thu féin—*If thyself be a king or a duke*:
—An Claig. 33

Ma tharras mise thu, is tu gheibh e—*If I get hold of you, you will catch it*:—Munro 123

Is beannaichte sibh **ma** ni sibh iad—*Happy are ye if ye do them*:—John xiii. 17

Ma rinn mi so—*If I have done this*:—Ps. vii. 3

Ma chaidh tu 'nan sealbhaidh—
If you took to do with them:—S.O. 155^b37

4. **Mur**, **mura** *if not, unless* (neg. of ma, O.G. ma-ni, main; with pres. subj. of **is**, ma-ni-p: M.G. ma-ni, manip, mi-na, mi-ne, mo-na; man, men, mun).

In G. the -n- is pronounced -r- § 18, and the final -ní- still projects h- before vowels § 48, 2:

Mur h-e Bran, is e bhràthair—*If it be not Bran, it is his brother*:—N.G.P. 321

Mur robh thusa fìor—*If thou wert not true*:—An Claig. 67

Mur bhuin e dh' an bhuidhinn no dh' an bheachd acasan, cha n-fhiach e fhéin no obair—*Unless he belongs to their party or way of thinking, neither he nor his work matters*:
—Cos. 139

Mur tig an rìgh nach fhuirich e?—*If the king will not come, let him stay*:—N.G.P. 321

Occasionally rel. **an** follows **mur**:

Muna ndiongantaoi an móireachd—*If the great deed were not done*:—Reliq. Celt. ii. 452

Compare this sentence with the following, where **mur** introduces direct interrogative sentences:

Neo-air-thaing **mur an** robh companaich gu leòir aige—*No fear, but he had plenty of companions*:—Cos. 119

Mur an e an rìgh a tha ann, 's e a ghille a th'ann—*If it be not the king, it is his lad*:—MacCor. 43

5. **Na 'n** (O.G. dia n-, § 13, influenced by **muna n-**, v. above).

Only with ipf. or plpf. subj : § 173, 2

Na'm b' ionann do chàch 's do Ghoill—*If it were the same with the rest as with Lowlanders* :—S.O. 59^b27

Na'm faigheadh e an cothrom—*If he got the opportunity* :—Cos. xix.

6. **O, o'n (bho'n, bho na)** *since, seeing that* :

O 's e so deireadh an t-saoghail bhrionnaich—*Since this is the end of the pretty world* :—S.O. 59^av.

Nise **bho na** dh' fhalbh na bràithrean—*Now since the brethren have gone* :—S.O. 59^a34.

§ 146.

COMPOSITION OF NOUNS.

Nouns are compounded with preceding prepositions and particles.

An account has been given, §100, showing how nouns are compounded with nouns and with adjectives.

Nouns are also compounded with prepositions, and with negative and intensive particles. These prepositions and particles regularly precede the noun. When the result is a Perfect Compound, §100, the preposition or particle may be called—(1) a prenoun. When the result is an Imperfect Compound, the particle is called (2) a prefix.

The **prepositions** compounded with nouns are of four classes— I., Obsolete ; II., Inseparable ; III., Separable ; and IV., Prepositions used in a negative sense.

I.—Obsolete.

1 **ad-, inn-, od-** §142 are pre nouns. They always carry the stress, and they are dead in the sense that they are inseparable from their nouns, and do not enter into new formations, e.g.

ad-, aigne f. *mind, disposition*, ad-√gen-it-on, § 184, 44

oitir f. *sea-bank under water* : ad-√tir

adharc f. *horn* : ad-(ess)-√arc (?) ad(ess)-√arc (?)

2. **inn-**, ànart m. *pride*
 annlann m. *kitchen, condiment*, cf. leann, W. llyn
 innean m. *anvil*, Ir. inneóin : ndhe (= ind) -√poni
 innear f. *dung* : ind-ebar
 innlinn f. *provender* : inn-√el
 innsgin f. *mind*
3. **od-**, v. diomas, diomb, diombuan §142, osnad §184, √an

§ 147.

II. Inseparable.

ath- (**aith-**), **com-** (**con-**), and **ro** are used as (1) pre-nouns.
 (2) prefixes.

1. **ath-** (**aith-**)

- (1) aimheal m. *vexation*, O.G. aith-méla *repentance*
 (Ir. T. II. 131), Gk. μέμφομαι, μεμφωλή *blame*
 aithinne f. *embers*, ath-teine
 aithlis f. *disgrace*, aith-les (*abandoned fort*)
 athailt f. *mark, scar*, ath-meil
 athais f. *leisure*, ath-fois
 eathlamh *expert, dexterous*, ath-lamh
- (2) ath-bheachd m. *retrospect*
 ath-là m. *next day*
 ath-sgeul m. *tale at second hand, second telling*
 ath-theine m. *second volley*

2. **com-** (**con-**)

- (1) coingheall m. *loan*, Ir. coingheall *covenant, condition*,
 O.G. con-geallaim I *pledge*
 coimhearsnach m. *neighbour*, O.G. com-arse
 comain f. *obligation*, com-máin, cf. L. communio
 comharradh m. *mark*, O.G. airde *sign*, W. ar-wydd,
 L. vid-eo §60, 5
 cothrom m. *equipoise*, com-trom
- (2) comh-aigne f. *similar turn of mind*
 comh-aimsireil *contemporary, coeval*
 comh-aois m. *a contemporary*
 comh-charaid m. *mutual friend*

3. **ro-**

- (1) radharc m. *sight*, O.G. ro-√darc §184, 19
 roille f. *fawning welcome*, ro-thoil

ròisgeul m. *romance*, ro-sgeul

rosg m. *eyelid, eye*, ro-√sech § 184, 94

cf. W. rhy-wynt *hurricane*

Am fear a chuir an rò-sgeul r'a chéile—*He who composed the romance*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 330

(2) ro-sheòl m. *top gallant sails*

With *adjj.* in the sense of *very, too*:

ro mhor *very great*, ro throm *too heavy*

Seall air mo chàs-sa, cha n'eil mi ro ghlic—*Look on my case, I am not over wise*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 210

§ 148.

III.—Separable.

air (for, iar), eadar, fo, iom (im), in (*en), ri (frith), roimh (re n-), seach, troimh (tre), are in use as prepositions and also as (1) pre-nouns; (2) prefixes.

1. air-	(a) air-	arabhaig f. <i>strife</i> ,	ar + bág
		arabhalach m. <i>traitor</i> ,	ar + balach
		earrann f. <i>portion</i> ,	ar + rann
		iriosal <i>humble</i> ,	ar + iosal
		oirthir f. <i>coast</i> ,	ar + tìr § 135
		uiread m. <i>as much (of</i> <i>space or time)</i> ,	ar + ed
		ùirlìos m. <i>walled garden</i> ,	ar + lios
		uirsgheul m. <i>fable</i> ,	ar + sgeul
		urlar m. <i>floor</i> ,	ar-làr

Also with prothetic **f**, § 33:

farbhalach m. *stranger*

farcluais f. *secret listening*

fariasg, farasg m. *spent fish*

- (b) for-
- (1) fairleus m. *smoke hole*, for + lés
 farrusg m. *inner rind*, for + rusg
 fóirneart m. *oppression*, for + neart
 fairsing *wide*, for + seang, cf. W.
 e-ang *wide*, *eks-ang
- (2) for-dhorus m. *porch*
 foir-iomall m. *limit*
 foir-sheòmar m. *lobby*

- (c) iar- (1) iarbhail f. *consequence*, iar + buil
iargail f. *the West*, iar + cùl
iarmad m. *offspring*, iarmart
- (2) iar-bhuille m. *second stroke*
iar-cheann m. *hindhead*
iar-chuan m. *western sea*
iar-ogha m. f. *great-grandchild*
2. eadar- (1) eadradh m. *division of time*, eadar-thràth
(between canonical hours)
- (2) eadar-sholus m. *twilight*
eadar-thuinn f. *hollow between waves*
3. fo- (1) famhair m. *giant* (fo + muir *along-sea*, Ir. fo-mhor,
old Bulg. po-moriye *coast-land*, Pruss. po-morze *Pomeranian*, Lith. pa-marionis *strand-dweller*)
fasgadh m. *shelter*, O.G. fo + scad *shadow*, W. gwa-
sgod, Gr. σκότος *darkness*
foghail f. *hostile incursion*, fo + gal
- (2) fo-bhuille f. *gentle blow*
fo-dhuine m. *dwarf*
4. iom- (im--) with Svarabhakti, ioma- : aspirates :
- (1) imcheist f. *anxiety*, im + ceist, L. quaestio
iomall m. *border*, im + pel, Gk. πέλομαι
iomlan *complete*, im + slàn
iomshruth m. *eddy*, im + sruth
- (2) iom-throm *very heavy*
ioma-ghaoth f. *whirlwind*
iom-ghlòir f. *noise of a multitude*
5. in- (*en) eanchainn, eanchaill f. *brains*, W. ymennydd, M. Corn.
empynnyon, M. W. penn, G. ceann *head*
inghean, nighean f. *daughter*, Ogam INGENA, Gk.
ἐγγόνη *grand-daughter*, L. indigena *the inborn*,
*eni-gena
inilt f. *bondmaid*, O.G. inailt, g.s. inalta : * en-alti
brought up in the house, § 142
6. ri- (O.G., and cps., frith-)
- (1) friobhag, frithbhac f. *barb*, frith + bac
frioichd m. *second dram*, fri + teachd
frisgis f. *hope, expectation*, frescissiu, fri-ad-ci,

Gr. § 532, 2, the **-m-** of **dim-** is developed from **ml-**, **mr-** as they passed from **mbl- mbr-** to **bl- br-**: the **-m-** was retracted and adhered to **di-** spreading by analogy to other combinations:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (1) dibhearg f. <i>vengeance, wrath,</i> | dí + berg f. <i>brigandage</i> |
| dìbrigh, dimbrigh f. <i>contempt,</i> | di-m-brigh |
| dìnimh f. <i>weakness,</i> | di + snìomh |
| dìogan m. <i>revenge,</i> | di + gon |
| dìthreamh f. <i>desert,</i> | di + treb |
| dìleas <i>faithful, own, proper,</i> | di + leas, leas as in |
| | leas-ainm, |
| | leas-athair, leas-mhac, |
| | from leth, <i>side, half.</i> |
- (2) dì-neart m. *imbecility*
 diom-buaidh f. *unsuccessfulness*
 diom-buil f. *prodigality*

The so-called intensive particles may be explained:

dimor (away from great) *very great*
 diardan m. (away from pride) *anger*

The O.G. *dé- two, twice*, for which **dà** (e.g. *dà-chrannach two-masted*) is now used may have had an influence.

§ 150.

1. **an-**, E. *un-*; I.E., N, Br. and Celt. *an-*; Sk. *a-, an-*; Gk. *ἀ-, ἀν-*; L. *in-*:

an- is (1) a prenoun in older cpds. with stress, and modification to **ain-**, **amh-**, **aimh-**, corresponding to the vowel of the following word, e.g.

aineol m. *stranger*
 ainfhios m. *ignorance*
 amharus m. *suspicion* (*am-* (p)ires *un-faith*)

(2) a prefix, in later cpds. unstressed, and generally unmodified, e.g.

an-diadhaidh *ungodly*
 an-earbsa f. *distrust*
 an-dìleas, ain-dìleas *unfaithful.*

2. before vowels, **an-**, **ain-** :

- (2) an-abaich *unripe*
 an-diùid f. *boldness*
 an-dùthchas m. *degeneracy*
 an-duine m. *wicked man*
 an-eagal m. *fearlessness*
 an-obair f. *trifle*
 an-uair f. *bad weather*

3. before labials and liquids, **am-**, **aim-**, **amh-**, **aimh-** :

- (1) aimbeart f. *poverty*
 aimhleas m. *hurt*: W. af-les, am + leas *non-profit*
 aimrid *barren* (with -b- eclipsed,) am-brit, O.G.
 birit *sow*
 amhlair *fool, boor*, O.G. am-labar *mute*, W. af-
 lafar, L. labrum *lip*
 amhnarach *shameless*

4. before **-f-**, **an-** aspirates :

an-fhuras m. *impatience*

but when **-f-** represents **-u-** ; **an-**, **ain-**, become **anbh-**,
ainbh-, e.g.

- (1) ainbhfeile f. *impudence*
 ainbhfheoil f. *proud flesh*
 ainbhfhiach m. *debt*
 ainbhfhios m. *ignorance*
 ainbhteach *stormy* (feth, fèath *breeze*)
 ainbi, ainbith *odd, unusual*, O.G. ainb, ainib
ignorant : * n-wid-s

5. **an-** before **-c-**, **-t-**, and **-s-** :

(a) adjj. **eu-**, **ao-** (after which **-c-** and **-t-** are in pronunciation reduced to **-g-** and **-d-**) :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) eu-ceart <i>unjust</i> , | an-ceart |
| eucoir <i>unjust</i> , | an-còir, W. anghywir, |
| | anwir |
| aotrom <i>light</i> , | an-trom, cf. aodraman |
| | m. <i>bladder</i> |
| eugsamhuil <i>various</i> , | an-con-samuil |
| easgaidh <i>nimble</i> , | an-sgith |
| eamlan <i>infirm</i> , | an-slàn |

- (2) eu-céillidh *mad*
 eu-cosmhail *dissimilar*
 eu-tròcair f. *want of mercy*

(b) nouns : **an-**, **ain-**, with Svarabhakti vowel, **ana-** which may aspirate a following **-c-**, **-g-** :

- (1) ainsearc f. *hatred*
 antlachd m. *dislike*
 antruas m. *want of pity*
- (2) ana-cleachdadh m. *inexperience*, ana-chleachdadh
 ana-cothrom f. *injustice*
 ana-creideamh m. *infidelity*, an-chreideamh
 ana-measarra *immoderate*

(c) **an-**, **ain-** before **-d-**, **-g-** :

- (1) aingidh, *wicked*, O.G. andach, andgaid : an + deg
 àmhghar m. *disadvantage* (*pronounced* amhn-gar,
 Din.) from am-gar *un-nearness*

- (d) (2) an-ghnàth, ana-ghnàth m. *bad custom*
 but eu-dìon m. *leak*
 eu-dòchas m. *despair*

With doubled negative, an- : an-easguidh *lazy*
 an + an + sgìth

6. **mi-** *un-*, **mis-** *ill-* : aspirates : O.G. mi- from miss-, e.g. misiomairt,

missimbert *foul-play*, an old comparative, cf. L. ni-mis *not too little*.

miosguinn f. *malice*, O.G. mis-cen *hatred* (from mis-cinn, *ill has he grown*), cf. § 143

(1) as prenoun, rare :

miabhail *harsh*, also mi-bhàidheil
 mìorun m. *ill-will*, also mi-rùn

(2) as prefix, frequent, e.g.

mi-dhùrachd f. *negligence*
 mi-thlusar *hard-hearted*

7. **neo-** *un-* ; Ir. neamh-, neimh- ; O.G. neb, neph ; from **ne** *not* (later ni, ní,) and **-b-**, some part of the verb 'to be' : aspirates by analogy :

(1) as prenoun, rare :

neoghlan *impure*
 neònach *curious*, neo + ghnàthach
 neoni f. *nothing*, neo + ni

(2) as prefix, frequent, e.g.

neo-ascaoin *friendly*
 neo-eagnaigh *unlearned*
 neo-fhallan *unsound*

8. **so-, su-, well: do-, du-, ill**, W. hy-, dy-, Gk. δυ-

(1) as pre nouns, e.g.

saoibhir <i>rich</i>	daibhir <i>poor</i> : O.G. saidber, cf. aobhar <i>material, substance</i>
saoi, saoidh m. <i>sage</i>	daoi m. <i>wicked man</i> : *su-wid-s
saor <i>free</i>	daor <i>bound</i> : *sapero, L. sapio
socair f. <i>ease</i>	docair f. <i>trouble</i> : càr <i>loving</i> , W. achar ad + car
sochair f. <i>benefit</i>	dochair f. <i>hurt</i> : car <i>state</i>
soicheal m. <i>mirth</i>	doicheall m. <i>churlishness</i> : ciall <i>sense</i>
soilgheas m. <i>fair-wind</i>	doilgheas m. <i>sorrow</i> : longas, § 64
soilleir <i>clear</i>	doilleir <i>dark</i> : léir
soinnionn, soineann f. <i>fair weather</i>	doinionn f. <i>storm</i> : (do)-sín-enn
soirbh <i>easy</i>	doirbh <i>hard</i> : reabh <i>feat, sport.</i> .i. cleas O'Cl.:
soisgeul m. <i>evangel</i>	sgeul m. <i>story</i>
soitheamh <i>gentle</i>	doitheamh <i>bluff</i> : tiom <i>timid</i>
solar m. <i>providing</i> Ir.	so-láthar m.
sòlas m. L. solatium	dòlas m. <i>grief</i> : do-sòlas
solod O.G. <i>profit</i>	dolaidh f. <i>harm</i> : folad <i>substance</i>
solus m. <i>light</i>	L. lux
sona <i>happy</i>	dona <i>bad</i> : gnàth <i>usual</i>
soraidh f. <i>farewell</i>	doraidh f. <i>strife</i> ; réidh <i>plain</i>
sorcha <i>bright</i>	dorch <i>dark</i>
subhach <i>merry</i>	dubhach <i>sad</i>
subhailc f. <i>virtue</i>	dubhailc f. <i>vice</i>
suaicheantas <i>ensign</i>	duaichnidh <i>gloomy, ugly</i> : aithne <i>knowledge</i>

suaigh *prosperous* duagh m. *hardship* : àgh *prosperity*
 suaimhneach *genial, secure* (O.G. so-menmnach *cheerful*)
 sùmhail *closely-packed* dòmhail *bulky* : L. *humilis*

(2) as prefixes, frequent :

so-ghiùlan *portable* do-ghiùlan *insupportable*

§ 151. **Gun** as a Negative.

A clause closely connected in meaning with the principal sentence, and containing a nominative and a verbal noun, may be negated by the preposition **gun** :

Fhuair iad rabhadh iad a philltinn—*They got warning to return*

Fhuair iad robhadh **gun** iad a philltinn—*They got a warning not to return* :—Stewart 130

A' spleuchdadh air a bhrògan, dìreach mar gu'm biodh iongantais air—iad a bhi air a chasan—*Gazing at his shoes, just as if he were astonished that they were on his feet* :—Am F.C. 234

—**gun** iad a bhi air a chasan—*that they were not on his feet.*

With *bhi* omitted :

Is truagh **gun** thu agam—*Alas! that I am without thee* :—H.B. v. *gun*.

'S truagh **gun** agam féin

Sgiath calmain gu dol as—*'Tis sad that I myself have not a dove's wing to go away* :—Metr. Ps. *lv.*, 6

§ 152. **INTENSIVE PREFIXES.**

1. **an-**, I.E. *ndhi*, Ir. *an-*, W. *en-*, Gaul, Ande-(Combogius) : with Svarabhakti, *ana-* ; often aspirates :

(1) *anabarr*, *anbharr* m. *excess*

onfhadh m. *storm*, O.G. *anboth*, *anfud* m. Related is M.G. *an-féth storm*, whence *ainbthine storm*, G. *ainbhteach stormy*, according to Ped. *féth* (in G. *gentle breeze*) = *spì-t-*, cf. L. *spī-r-āre*, W. *ffun*, *ffyned*

- (2) ana-bhiorach m. *centipede*
 ana-ghràdhach, ana-gràdhach *doting*
 an-amharus m. *extreme distrust*
 an-bhàs m. *sudden death*

With a slender vowel, **ain-** :

- (1) aineas f. *passion, joy*: ain + theas
 ainneart m. *violence*
 ainriochd m. *pitiful plight*
 (2) ain-teas m. *excessive heat*
 ain-treun *ungovernable*

2. **ion-, in-** *worthy of, fit for*, O.G. in: *eni, confused with *ndhi above; aspirates; in O.G. it preceded -i- stems and p.p. pass. in-**te**, -**the**; hence in G. it is said to precede a gen. and a p.p. pass.

- (1) inleighis *curable*, also ion-leighis
 ionmhuin *beloved*, in + mòin, -màin, L. mūnus
 (2) in-mheadhonach *mean, moderate*
 ion-dhèanta *feasible*
 ion-phòsda *marriageable*

3. **fo-** *under*. This prep. is used as a prefix with diminutive force in a few instances :

- (1) faoighe f. *thigging*: fo-guide
 (2) fo-bhaile m. *suburb*
 fo-dhuine m. *dwarf*
 fo-neul m. *cloudlet*
 fo-rann m. *versicle*

4. **il-, iol-** *many*: O.G. hil-, Ger. viel, Got filu, Gk. πολύς, Sk. puru-s

- (1) ileach *variegated*
 ilbhinn f. *craggy mountain*
 (2) iol-àireamh m. *enumeration*
 iol-bhéist m. *serpent*

5. **ioma-, iomadh-** *many*, O.G. imbed, immad: does not regularly aspirate: often confused with iom-, which, with Svarabhakti, becomes ioma- :

- (1) iomadach *numerous*
 iomadan m. *a concurrence of disasters*, iomadh + dàn

... f. 261.

- (2) ioma-cheannach *many-headed*
iomad-labhrach *multiloquous*
iom-àlach *multiparous*

6. **deagh-** *good*, **droch-** *bad*, **bith-**, **cath-**, **sior-** *continually*, are inseparable adj. prefixes; and nearly all monosyllabic adjj. may be used as prefixes, aspirating the second member of the cpd. § 29, 5; § 143

§ 153.

THE VERB.

Verbs are of four classes :

- I. Regular, with the past preverb **do** (in O.G. **ro**), **do bhuail**—*he struck*. Being pretonic and unaccented **do** disappears in the Indic. absolute, leaving its influence in the aspirated initial, **bhuail**. But **do** is resumed after a proclitic particle, e.g. **gu'n do bhuail**—*that he struck* § 7 iii.
- II. Irregular, which show (1) different roots in the pres. and past : **rach** *will go*; **téid** *goes, will go*; **chaidh** *went*. (2) different inflections : **cluinn** *hear*, **cuala** *heard*; **chi** *see*, **chunnaic** *saw*. (3) different preverbs : **rinn** *has done (ro-gni)*; **gu'm faigh**—*that he will get (fo-gabh)*; **ad-chi** *sees*; **ad-** (earlier **ro**)-**chluinn**—*hears*; **to-icc** *comes*; **ro-icc** *reaches*; **ad-** (earlier **as-**) **-beir** *says*
- III. Auxiliary, **is**, **tha is**, **gabh** *can*, **dean** *make*, **téid** *will go*; **chaidh**, **gu'n deachaidh** *went*
- IV. Defective, consisting of surviving parts of O.G. verbs, or of new formations.

§ 154.

The Gaelic verb is transitive or intransitive. The latter, the intransitive verb, has no passive voice; but one or two intransitive verbs of motion govern a **cognate accusative**, § 213, 3:

Sin dìreach far an deach mi dochair :—*That is just where I came to grief*:—Cos. 129

Faodaidh a' chaora dol bàs, a' feitheamh ris an fhiar ùr—*The sheep may die waiting for the new grass*:—N.G.P. 176 : Am Fear-Ciùil 232, 320

Tha shnuadh dol a muga—*Its beauty is going to waste* :—
Ross 75

The transitive verb has two Voices—Active and Passive ; five Tenses—Present, Future, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

Present and Future, Perfect and Pluperfect are distinguishable only by the context.

Four Moods—Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive, the last being both Active and Passive :—

Tha e cur suas ùrnuigh—*He is offering up prayer.*

Fhad 's a bha an ùrnuigh 'ga cur suas—*Whilst the prayer was being offered* :—L.C. 69, § 187, 2 (c)

Two Numbers—Singular and Plural

Three Persons—First, Second, and Third

§ 155.

1. The parts of the old Gaelic verb now in use are

(1) the third sing. of the Present (including the Relative form) and 3 s. of the Perfect, for all persons in all moods.

M.G. Pres. 3 s. **buailid** *he strikes*. G. **buailidh** *strikes or will strike*, Rel. **bhuailleas** *who strikes or will strike*.

M.G. Pf. 3 s. **ro buail** *he has struck*, G. **(do-)bhuail** *has or had struck*

The Pres. and Pf. not being inflected, the 1 and 2 persons are distinguished by the 1 and 2 personal pronouns, and the 3 person by the 3 personal pronoun (or a noun or other pronoun) as nominatives immediately following the verb, except in the case of the Rel. form when the noun may precede the verb.

	<i>Present.</i>		<i>Perfect</i>
Sing. :		Sing. :	
1.	buailidh mi	1.	bhuail mi
2.	buailidh tu, thu	2.	bhuail thu
3.	buailidh e	3.	bhuail e
Pl. :		Pl. :	
1.	buailidh sinn	1.	bhuail sinn
2.	buailidh sibh	2.	bhuail sibh
3.	buailidh iad	3.	bhuail iad

Relative.

Sing. :

1. mi a bhuaileas
2. tu a bhuaileas
3. e a bhuaileas

Pl. :

1. sinn a bhuaileas
2. sibh a bhuaileas
3. iad a bhuaileas

(2) The Ipv. mood and

(3) The Ipf. (Ind. and Subj.) which retain some of the old inflections.

The Ipv. 2 s. is the stem of the verb. The first sing. Ipv. is of recent origin and is used chiefly in poetry ; but it is still heard—notably in the correction of children :

Na cluinneam sin bhuat a ris—*Do not let me hear that from you again* :—C.S., cf. § 166

IPV.

Sing.

1. (buaileam *let me strike*)
2. buail *strike thou*
3. buaileadh *let him strike*

Plural.

- buaileamaid *let us strike*
 buailibh, bualadh sibh *strike*
ye
 buaileadh iad *let them strike*

IPF.

1. bhuailinn *I used to, or would, strike*
 2. bhuaileadh tu *thou usedst to, or wouldst, strike*
 3. bhuaileadh e *he used to, or would, strike*
- bhuaileamaid *we used to, or would, strike*
 bhuaileadh sibh *ye used to, or would, strike*
 bhuaileadh iad *they used to, or would, strike*

The 3 sing. is often used as rel. even when other forms peculiar, e.g. to 1 sing. exist, as above, cf. §119, 4 :

Gur mi dheanadh sòlas—*I would rejoice* :—Clarsach 38.

Bha 'n droch bhoirionnach coma co dhiubh bhithinnsa toilichte no nach **bitheadh**—*The evil woman was indifferent whether I would be pleased or not* :—Arab. I. 21

2. **ro-** was the preverb of the Pf. in O.G. : **ro buail**—*he struck* : **ro** in later Gaelic caused aspiration. In G. **do-** took the place of **ro-** as preverb of Pf. causing aspiration, and it spread to the Ipf. and even to the (Fut.) Rel. ; hence these tenses are aspirated in G.

bhuaileadh *he would strike*, **bhuaileas** *who strike, strikes, or will strike*, in verbs with initial consonants. Before vowel initials and **f-** pure, the **-o-** of **do** is elided in these tenses, and the **-d-** aspirated.

dh' òl e <i>he drank</i>	dh' fhàg e <i>he left</i>
dh' òladh e <i>he would drink</i>	dh' fhàgadh e <i>he would leave</i>
a dh' òlas <i>who will drink</i>	dh' fhanas <i>who will stay</i>

3. After proclitics ending in a nasal the **-d-** of **do** is not aspirated § 20, 4

gu'n d' òl e—*that he drank*

4. Proclitics preceding compound verbs raise the stress to the first preverb :

gu'n d'rinn—*that he did*
cha n-fhaigh e—*he will not get*

5. Proclitics preceding a Perfect with initial consonant restore **do** to its place between the proclitic and the verb :

mu'n do mharbh—*before he slew*
An do ghlacadh e—*Was he caught?*

6. The following are the verbal proclitics : § 144.

<i>Interrogative.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Conditional.</i>
an ? am ?	cha	gu'n <i>that</i>
	na	mu'n <i>before</i>
negative, nach ?	nach	mur <i>unless</i>
		na'n <i>if</i>
		o'n <i>since</i>

But **ma**, having been originally accented, does not act as proclitic so as to restore the preverb to stressed position, § 145, 3, 4

am faigh e—*will he get?* ma gheibh e—*if he will get*
nach dean e—*will he not do?* ma ni e—*if he will do*

I.

§ 156.

The regular verb.

1.

M.G. *glacaim*—*I grasp*, 3 s. *glacaidh*

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
ABSOLUTE.		CONJUNCT.		
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	<i>glacaidh</i> — <i>he grasps or will grasp</i> rel. <i>ghlacas</i>	<i>gu'n glac</i> — <i>that he will grasp</i>	<i>gu'n glac</i> — <i>that he may grasp</i>	
Ipv.	<i>glac</i> — <i>grasp thou</i>			
Ipf.	<i>ghlacainn</i> <i>I used to grasp</i>	<i>gu'n glacainn</i> — <i>that I used to grasp</i>	<i>gu'n glacainn</i> — <i>that I should grasp</i>	
Perf. & Plup.	<i>ghlac mi</i> — <i>I grasped or have grasped</i>	<i>gu'n do ghlac mi</i> — <i>that I grasped</i>	<i>na'n do ghlac mi</i> — <i>had I grasped</i>	
		<i>Passive</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	<i>glacar</i> — <i>it is or will be grasped</i>	<i>gu'n glacar</i> — <i>that it will be grasped</i>	<i>gu'n glacar</i> — <i>that it may be grasped</i>	
Ipv.	<i>glacar, glactar</i> — <i>let it be grasped</i>			
Ipf.	<i>ghlacte(adh)</i> — <i>it used to be grasped</i>	<i>gu'n glacte(adh)</i> — <i>that it used to be grasped</i>	<i>gu'n glacte(adh)</i> — <i>that it might be grasped</i>	
Perf. & Plup.	<i>ghlacadh</i> — <i>it was or has been grasped</i>	<i>gu'n do ghlacadh</i> — <i>that it was grasped</i>	<i>na'n do ghlacadh</i> — <i>had it been grasped</i>	
Verbal Noun	<i>glacadh m.</i> — <i>grasping</i>			
Perf. Part.	<i>glacte</i>			

2.

M.G. *òlaim*—*I drink*, 3 s. *òlaidh*

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
ABSOLUTE.		CONJUNCT.		
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	<i>òlaidh</i> rel. <i>dh' òlas</i>	<i>gu'n òl</i>	<i>gu'n òl</i>	
Ipv.	<i>òl</i>			
Ipf.	<i>dh' òlainn</i>	<i>gu'n òlainn</i>	<i>gu'n òlainn</i>	
Perf. & Plup.	<i>dh' òl</i>	<i>gu'n do dh' òl</i> <i>d' òl</i>	<i>na'n do dh' òl</i>	
		<i>Passive.</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	<i>òlar</i>	<i>gu'n òlar</i>	<i>gu'n òlar</i>	
Ipv.	<i>òlar, òlthar</i>			
Ipf.	<i>òlte(adh)</i>	<i>gu'n òlte(adh)</i>	<i>gu'n òlte(adh)</i>	
Perf. & Plup.	<i>dh' òltadh</i> <i>dh' òladh</i>	<i>gu'n do dh' òltadh</i>	<i>na'n do dh' òltadh</i>	
Verbal Noun	<i>òl m.</i>			
Perf. Part.	<i>òlte</i>			

II.

§ 157.

The Irregular Verbs.

1. M.G. at-chím—I see, 3 s. at-chí, **chí**; perf. 3 s. at-chon dairc, at-**chonnaic**; conjunct con-**aca**

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
	<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. & chí	gu'm faic	gu'm faic
Fut.		
Ipv. faic		
Ipf. chithinn	gu'm faicinn	gu'm faicinn
Perf. & chunnaic	gu'm faca	na'm faca
Plup.		
	<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. & chítear	gu'm faictear	gu'm faicear, faictear
Fut.		
Ipv. faicear		
Ipf. chítheadh	gu'm faicteadh	gu'm faicteadh
Perf. & chunncadh	gu'm facadh	na'm facadh
Plup. rel. chunnacas	rel. nach facas (Skye)	
Verbal faicinn f.		
Noun		
Perf. faicte		
Part.		

2. Fo-gabim—I get, 3 s. fo-gheibh, **gheibh**; perf. 3 s. **fuair**

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
	<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. & gheibh	gu'm faigh	gu'm faigh
Fut. gheabh		
Ipv. faigh		
Ipf. gheibhinn	gu'm faighinn	gu'm faighinn
Perf. & fhuair	gu'n d'fhuair	na'n d'fhuair
Plup.		
	<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. & gheibhear	gu'm faightear	gu'm faightear
Fut.		
Ipv. faigheadh		
Ipf. gheibheadh	gu'm faighte(adh)	gu'm faighte(adh)
Pf. & fhuaradh	gu'n d'fuaradh	na'n d'fuaradh
Plup. rel. fhuaras		
Verbal faighinn,		
Noun faghail (faotainn) f.		
Perf. faighte		
Part.		

3. At-chluinim—I hear, 3 s. at-chluinid, **cluinnidh**

	<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
	ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. &	cluinnidh	gu'n cluinn	gu'n cluinn
Fut.	rel. chluinneas		
Ipv.	cluinn		
Ipf.	chluinninn	gu'n cluinninn	gu'n cluinninn
Perf. &	chuala	gu'n cuala	na'n cuala
Plup.			
		<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. &	cluinnear, cluinntear	gu'n cluinnear, cluinntear	gu'n cluinnear, cluinntear
Fut.			
Ipv.	cluinntear		
Ipf.	chluinnteadh	gu'n cluinnteadh	gu'n cluinnteadh
Perf. &	chualadh	gu'n cualadh	na'n cualadh
Plup.	(rel.) chualas		
Verbal	cluinntinn f.		
Noun			

4. Dognú—I do, 3 s. act. do-gn^í, do-n^í, **ni**

	<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
	ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. &	ni	gu'n dean	gu'n dean
Fut.			
Ipv.	dean		
Ipf.	dheanainn	gu'n deanainn	gu'n deanainn
Perf. &	rinn	gu'n d'rinn	na'n d'rinn
Plup.			
		<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. &	nithear	gu'n deanar	gu'n deanar
Fut.			deantar
Ipv.	deantar		
Ipf.	dheanadh, dheantadh	gu'n deanadh, deantadh	gu'n deanadh, deantadh
Perf. &	rinneadh	gu'n d'rinneadh	na'n d'rinneadh
Plup.	dearnadh		
Verbal	deanamh m.		
Noun.			
Perf.	deante, deanta		
Part.			

5. T-icim—*I come*, 3 s. **tic**

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
ABSOLUTE.		CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. & Fut.	thig	gu'n tig	gu'n tig
Ipv.	thig		
Ipf.	thiginn	gu'n tiginn	gu'n tiginn
Perf. & Plup.	thàinig	gu'n tàinig	na'n tàinig
		<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. & Fut.	thigear, thigtear	gu'n tigeair, tigtear	gu'n tigeair, tigtear
Ipv.	thigtear		
Perf.	thàinigear rel. thàineas (Skye)		
Verbal Noun	tighinn m.		

6. R-icim—*I reach*, 3 s. **ric**

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
ABSOLUTE.		CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>	
Pres. & Fut.	ruigidh rel. ruigeas	gu'n ruig	gu'n ruig
Ipv.	ruig		
Ipf.	ruiginn	gu'n ruiginn	gu'n ruiginn
Perf. & Plup.	ràinig	gu'n do ràinig an do rùig?	na'n do ràinig
		<i>Passive.</i>	
Pres. & Fut.	ruigear		
Ipv.	ruigear, ruigtear		
Ipf.	ruigte(adh)	gu'n ruigte(adh)	
Perf.	ràinigear rel. ràineas	gu'n d' ràinigear (Skye)	
Verbal Nouns	ruigsinn, ruigheachd f.		

7. Tiagu—*I go*, 3 s. **téid** : fut. rega—*I shall go* : perf. do **chuidh**—*he went*

Verbal noun **tehd f.** ; dul, **dol m.**

		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
		ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. &	théid		gu'n téid	gu'n téid
Fut.	rel. rachas, théid			
Ipv.	rach, na téid			
Ipf.	rachainn		gu'n rachainn	gu'n rachainn
			nach téideadh,	
Perf. &	chaidh		gu'n deachaidh, deach,	na'n deach
Plup.	rel. chaitheas		rel. an deachas	
<i>Passive.</i>				
Ipv.	rachtar		na téidear	
Ipf.	nach d' rachadh		rachta	
			rachte	
Verbal	dol. m.			
Noun	teachd m.			

8. Berim—*I bear, take*, 3 s. **beridh** ; perf. **r-uc**

		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
		ABSOLUTE.	CONJUNCT.	
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. &	beiridh		gu'm beir	gu'm beir
Fut.	rel. bheireas			
Ipv.	beir			
Ipf.	bheirinn		gu'm beirinn	gu'm beirinn
Perf. &	rug		gu'n do rug	(na'n d'rugainn) do
Plup.				rug
<i>Passive.</i>				
Pres. &	beirear, beirtear			
Fut.				
Ipv.	beirear, beirtear			
Ipf.	bheirte(adh)		gu'm beirte(adh)	gu'm beirte(adh)
Perf. &	rugadh		gu'n do rugadh	gu'n do rugadh
Plup.				
Verbal	breith, beirsinn f.			
Noun				
Perf. Pt.	beirte			
Pass.				

9. Do-berim—*I give*, 3 s. do-**beir** ; Perf, **t-uc**

		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
Absolute.		Conjunct.		
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	bheir	gu'n tobhair, tabhair, toir		gu'n tobhair, tabhair toir
Ipv.	thugam, thoir (tobhair, tabhair)			
Ipf.	bheirinn	gu'n toirinn		gu'n toirinn
Perf. & Plup.	thug	gu'n tug		na'n tugainn, tug
<i>Passive.</i>				
Pres. & Fut.	bheirear	gu'n toirear, tabhairear		gu'n tugar, tugthar ; thugthar
Ipv.	thoirear, bheirear			
Ipf.	bheirte(adh), bheireadh	gu'n tugtadh		
Perf. & Plup.	thugadh	gu'n tugadh		gu'n tugadh
Verbal Noun	tobhairt, tabhairt, toirt f.			

10. At-berim—*I say*, 3 s. at-**beir**, **adeir**, **deir**

		<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
Absolute.		Conjunct.		
		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. & Fut.	their	gu'n abair		gu'n abair
Ipv.	abair			
Ipf.	theirinn	gu'n abrainn		gu'n abrainn
Perf. & Plup.	thubhairt	gu'n dubhairt		na'n dubhairt
<i>Passive.</i>				
Pres. & Fut.	theirear	gu'n abrar		gu'n abrar
Ipv.	abairear, abrar			
Ipf.	theirte(adh)	gu'n abairte(adh)		gu'n abairte(adh)
Perf. & Plup.	thubhairteadh	gu'n dùbhradh		gu'n dubhairteadh
Verbal Nouns	ràdh, ràdhainn, ràitinnn, ràite m.			

§ 158.

The Auxiliary Verbs.

1. The Substantive verb. : táim—*I am, I exist* 3 s. -**tá** :
fuilim, 3 s. gu **bhfhuil** . 3 s. consuetudinal pres. **bi**

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Absolute.

Conjunct.

Active.

Pres.	thà, tà	gu'm bheil, (a) gu bheil (b) nach mur cha n } 'eil	gu'm bheil, gu bheil
Fut.	bithidh, rel. bhitheas, bhios	gu'm bi	gu'm bi
Ipv.	(bitheam), bi,	bitheadh e, pl. bitheamaid	(bithibh), bitheadh iad
Ipf.	bhithinn	gu'm bithinn	gu'm bithinn
Perf.	bha	gu'n robh	na'n robh
Verbal Noun	bith, bi m.		

Passive.

Pres.	thatar rel. thathas	gu'm beilear rel. am beileas, nach 'eileas	gu'm beilear
Fut.	bitear, bithear		
Ipv.	bithear, bitear		
Ipf.	bhiteadh	gu'm biteadh	gu'm biteadh
Perf.	bhatar, bhathar, rel. bhathas	gu'n robhar, rel. nach robhas	gu'n robhar, rel. nach robhas

thar leam, dar leam, ar leam—*it appears to me, methinks* :

O.G. ata, da, inda lim

M.G. atar, dar, indar lim

The stems *tha-*, *bi-*, *bha-*, are long, but are seldom written with the accent.

II.

2. The copula verb. : O.G. **am**—*I am*, O.G. and G. 3 s. **is**—*it is, 'tis*

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

Absolute.

Conjunct.

Pres.	is, rel. as, is	gur	gur, masa, mur, and ged (followed by rel.)
Ipf.	bu	gu'm bu	bu, gu'm bu, guma (O.G. co mbad, co mad)

3. **Is** accompanied by a noun or adjective and a prepositional pronoun (or phrase with **air, do, le**) forms a composite verb, the subject of which immediately follows the prepositional pronoun or phrase :

Is mór ort sin a dheanamh—

(*It is much upon you to do that* i.e.) *You would not condescend to do that*

Is toigh leam Anna—*I love Anna*

Bu bheag orm Màiri—*I disliked Mary* :—Munro 133

B' fheàrr do Mhac Dhomhnuill còmhach a bhi aige dha fhéin—*Better were it for MacDonald to have as much as would cover himself* :—N.G.P. 55

Additional examples :

1. Nouns.

Is aithne dhomh—*I know*

Is éiginn domh—*I am under the necessity*

Is eudar dhomh—*I must*

Is urrainn domh—*I can*

Is eagal leam—*I fear*

Is nàir leam—*I think it a shame*

Is tràth leam—*I think it early*

2. Adjectives

Is còir dhomh—*I ought*

Is dual dhomh—*It is natural to me*

Is ion domh—*It becomes me*

Is nàrach dhomh—*I am ashamed*

Is àrd leam—*I think it high*

Is docha leam—*I prefer*

Is fiach leam—*I value, condescend*

Is gann orm—*I can hardly*

Is lugh' orm—*I hate more*

urrainn, a noun, is used as a verb :

Seadh tuilleadh fòs, mas urrainn tuilleadh a bhi ann—*Yea still more, if more can be* :—Fois 9

mas urrainn thu—*if you can* :—ib.

and the barbarous passive form :

Nach b' urrainnear agus nach fhaodar a labhairt—*that cannot and may not be spoken* :—ib. 6

Cha b' urrainnear a bàthadh—*She could not be drowned* : Arab. I. 28

III.

§ 159. **Regular Verbs as Auxiliaries.**

Certain regular (and irregular) verbs governing an Infinitive are used as auxiliaries to express in any tense or mood the meaning of the infinitive :

1. **dean** *make, cause* :

Caismeachd bhinn, 's i bras, dian,

Ni tais' a's fiamh fhògradh—

A melodious, quick, and vigorous march

Banishes softness and fear :—S.O. 148^b

G'e b'e céile a ni do bhuannachd—*Whatever partner will win thee* :—Clarsach 25

Rinn ar n-anail a mhùchadh 's ar dàna—*It choked our breath and our songs* : S.O. 153^by

O gu'n **deanadh** an Spiorad Naomh gach amharus agus teagamh fhuadach :—*Oh that the Holy Spirit would banish all suspicion and doubt* :—L.C. 10

2. **cuir** *put* :

Cha mhòr nach **do chuir** an sealladh a ghul mi—*The sight almost made me weep* :—Cos. 8

3. **gabh** *can* :

Is gann a **ghabhas** creidsinn—*It is scarcely credible* :—C.S.

Na nithean sin a **ghabhas** crathadh—*Those things which can be shaken* :—Heb. xii. 27

Rinn mi gach ni **ghabhadh** deanamh—*I did everything that could be done* :—Arab. I. 116

Fhuair a cursadh'n sgàth gàraidh—*She got her reprimand in the shade of a garden* :—S.O. 46^a2.

4. **téid** *go* : is used passively. The grammatical nom. to this auxiliary is the Inf. ; the logical nom. is the person of the poss. pronoun accompanying the Inf. :

Théid do chur gu bàs—*You will be put to death* :—Arab. I. 53

Mur **téid** do thoirt air bòrd ann am bocsa cleas nan damh—*Unless you are brought on board in a box like the oxen* :—Cos. 127

Na'n tigeadh iad chum na cuirme, cha **rachadh** an cur air falbh—*Had they come to the feast, they would not have been sent away* :—ib. 150

Chaidh a ghlacadh droch spioraid—

He became possessed of an evil spirit:—S.O. 36^b31

If the nom. to the auxiliary is not the Inf., the Inf. with *do* follows:

Gun deach an duine **bh**reith gu bròn—

That man was made to mourn:—Clar. 55.

IV.

§ 160.

Defective Verbs.

1. faod *may*

		<i>Active.</i>		
		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Conjunct.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
		<i>Absolute.</i>		
Pass. &	faodaidh		gu'm faod	gu'm faod
Fut.	rel. (ma) dh' fhaodas			
Ipf.	dh' fhaodainn	gu'm faodainn		gu'm faodainn
Pf.	dh' fhaod	gu'n d' fhaod		gu'n d' fhaod
<i>Passive.</i>				
Pres. &	faodar	gu'm faodar		gu'm faodar
Fut.	rel. (ma) dh' fhaodar			
Ipf.	dh' fhaoidte	gu'm faoidte		gu'm faoidte
Pf.	dh' fhaodadh	gu'n d' fhaodadh		gu'n d' fhaodadh

2. feum, *must, need*

		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. &	feumaidh	gu'm feum		gu'm feum
Fut.	rel. (ma) dh' fheumas			
Ipf.	dh' fheumainn	gu'm feumainn		gu'm feumainn
Pf.	dh' fheum	gu'n d' fheum		gu'n d' fheum
<i>Passive.</i>				
Pres. &	feumar	gu'm feumar		gu'm feumar
Fut.	rel. (ma) dh' fheumas			
Ipf.	dh' fheumtadh	gu'n d' fheumtadh		gu'n d' fheumtadh
Pf.	dh' fheumadh	gu'n d' fheumadh		gu'n d' fheumadh

3. fimir *must*

		<i>Active.</i>		
Pres. &	fimiridh	gu'm fimir		gu'm fimir
Fut.				
Ipf.	dh' fhimirinn	gu'm fimirinn		gu'm fimirinn
Pf.	dh' fhimir	gu'n d' fhimir		gu'n d' fhimir
Pres. &	fimirear	gu'm fimirear		gu'm fimirear
Rel.	(ma) dh' fhimreas			
Ipf.	dh' fhimirte	gu'n d' fhimirte		gu'n d' fhimirte
Pf.	dh' fhimireadh	gu'n d' fhimireadh		gu'n d' fhimireadh

4. Theab—*came within a little of*

Perf. 3. s. Theab, Pass. theabadh, rel. theabas

Theab nach rachadh againn air fhosgladh—*We almost failed in opening it*:—Arab. I. 115Theab i 'n deò a chall leis an eagal—*She almost expired with fear*:—Am F.C. 316

5.

Ipv. 2. s. feuch *behold!* 2 pl. feuchaibhsiuthad *proceed*, siuthadaibhthallad, thalla *come along*, thallaibh *away over there!*tiugainn *come along*, tiugainnibhtromhad *come hither*, tromhadaibh. § 120

6.

Pres. 3. s. arsa, ol *says, quoth he* from O.G. ar se, ol se *says he*

7.

caithear 3. s. pres. pass. of caithim—*I must* (an adj. according to McB.)Am fear nach cathair da bhuaireadh—*He whom one must not tempt*:—Turner 77

§ 161.

THE TENSES OF THE VERB.

The Present Tense.

Indicative.

1. The synthetic 1st sing. Present in **-am** is obsolete save as a rare surviving literary form, probably dependent on the writer's familiarity with Bible language:

Comhairlicheam dhuit òr a cheannach—

I counsel thee to buy gold:—Rev. iii. 18A chompanaich, innis dhomh, **guidheam** ort—*My companion, tell me, I beseech thee*:—Arab. I. 5; F.C. 139**Cluinneam** sin ach **fuaghaim** so—**Chì** mi (also **chitheam**) sin agus **fuaghaim** so—*I hear (or see) that but I sew this*:—Folk Tales 322

2. The 2 and 3 sing., and the Relative, though generally used as Future, may be used also as Present.

The Present Absolute is rare, but the following are examples :

Saoilidh mi gu bheil cuid de'n mhodh-labhairt so—

I think there are some of this way of speaking :—

Saoilidh mi gur e bha 'm beachd a' bhàird—

I think it was the bard's opinion :—Am Fear-Ciùil 220, cf. 270, 275, 290, 291

Saoilidh mi fhéin nach urrainn e bhi . . .

I myself think that it cannot be :—Cos. 24

Chì mi sin, 's fuaighaidh mi so—

I see that, but I sew this :—Am Fear-Ciùil, 328

Chì mi Iain air uilinn—

I see John embarrassed :—MacCor. 47

Cha n' eil anns a' chulaidh-bhròin a **chì** sibh orm ach comhar-radh—*In this sorrow in which you see me is but a symptom :—Arab. I. 70*

3. Hovering between Present and Future, and resembling the old Consuetudinal Present, are proverbial sayings like :

Thig an donas ri iomradh—

Evil comes by talking of it :—N.G.P. 365

Their gach fear, Ochóin mi fhéin—

Every one says, 'alas for me' :—ib.

Théid seòltachd thar spionnadh—

Cunning beats strength :—ib.

4. The Pres. Pass. is also established :

Thug mi sùil le leathad 's **faicear** mo bhrìgis comdaichte le seangain—*I gave a glance down, and my trews are seen covered with ants :—Am Fear-Ciùil 152*

5. The Consuetudinal Pass. :

Beus an tuath far am **bitear**, is e a **nitear**—*The manners of the folk one lives among will be followed :—N.G.P. 53*

§ 162.

1. The Conjunct Present is frequent :

Nach **cluinn** thu bith-fhuaim suathain seamh ?

Do you not hear an unceasing gentle sound ?—S.O. 280^{as}.

Bha mi smaointean nach do ghabh i amhrus **gur** mi a mharbh a leannan—*I kept thinking she did not doubt but 'twas I that had killed her lover :—Arab. I. 70*

I was thinking she had no suspicion that it was I killed her lover. !

Feumaidh mi innseadh dhut **gur** mac rìgh mi—

I must tell you that I am a king's son :—ib. 109

Bha mi an dùil **gur** e bruadar a chunnaic mi—*I was under the impression that it was a dream I had seen :—ib. 111*

2. The Conjunction is frequently used as Absolute :

Gu'n dh' fhalbh mo bhean-chomuinn— *Part*
My wife is gone :—F.T. 112

3. The Conjunction Relative, and the Synthetic Relative is **-as**, are also frequently used in a Present sense :

O's ionmhuinn leam na **chi** mi thall—

O ! dear to me is all I see over there :—Ross 1

Guth an tì a **ghlaodhas** anns an fhàsach—

The voice of one crying in the wilderness :—Math. iii. 3

3. Verging on the Consuetudinal use are the following :

Is iomad rud a **chi** am fear a **bhios** am muigh anmoch—

Many a thing the man sees who is out late :—MacCormaig 45

The Periphrastic Present :

Tha siol nan sonn 'gan cur air chùl—

The scions of heroes are being set back :—Clarsach 18

aside.

For Continuous Present see §178, 2, and for the Perf. with **tha** §170, 4, (2), §188, 3

§ 163.

Subjunctive.

1. Ung do shùilean le sàbh-shùil chum **gur** léir dhuit—

Anoint thine eyes with eye-salve that thou mayest see :—
Rev. iii. 18

Gu'n tugadh an Tighearn dhuibh gu'm **faigh** sibh fois—

The Lord grant you that ye may find peace :—Ruth i. 9

Tog do shùil 'S gu **faic** thu nis am mùthadh mòr—*Lift thine eye that thou mayest now see the great change :—Là Bhr. 197*

Ma bheir sibh dàil thri latha dhomh, gheibh mi an t-iasg dhuibh—*If you give me three days' grace, I shall get the fish for you :—Arab. I. 59*

2. A wish may be expressed by the Pres. Subj. with **gu'n** :

Gu'n **gabh** a' bhochdainn thu !—

Poverty take thee ! :—N.G.P. 207

3. In wishes the verb (Pres. Subj.) is often omitted :

Dia na stiùir air an darach—

The God of the helm be aboard :—S.O. 47^a29

Saoghal sona sàmhach dhuit,

Do chridhe seirmeach slàn—

A happy peaceful life to you,

Your heart tuneful and whole :—MacCor. 52

Slàinte mhòr agadsa—*Great health to you* :—ib.

4. The place of the Pres. Subj. is taken sometimes by the Inf. preceded by **do**, which may be reduced to **a** or omitted :

Dia **a chuideachadh** leam !—*God help me* :—L.C. 64

Am Freasdal **a thoirt** maitheanais dhomh !—

Providence forgive me !—Am Fear-Ciùil 223

Am Freasdal **bhi** stiùradh nan gaothan le ciùine—

Providence guide the winds with tranquility !—Clarsach 38

Mac Muire **dhìon** t-anma—

May the Son of Mary guard thy soul :—Turner 84

5. The Pres. Subj. Passive :

Na tugaibh breth chum nach **toirear** breth oirbh—

Judge not that ye be not judged :—Matt. vii. 1

§ 164.

Future.

1. Absolute :

Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mòr—

We shall take the high road :—N.G.P. 189

Tachraidh d' fhiadh féin riut—

Your own deer will come in your way :—ib. 352

Ach co dhiùbh **gabhadh** sinn beachd—*But, at all events, we shall take note* :—MacCor. 73

“ ‘S mi **ni** sin,” ars’ athair, “ **chi** mise dh’ an sin nach fhalbh thu tuilleadh—“ *I’ll do that,*” said his father, “ *I’ll see to it that you will not go away again* ” :—Cos. 135

2. Conjunct :

Ach c’ait am **faigh** iad e ?—

But where will they find it ? :—Teachd. I. 5

Air fheobhas gu’n **coisich** e—

However well he walk :—Waifs III. 45

O nach gabh sin a bhi, mo làmh dheas duit nach **téid** currac orm gus an **till** thu—

Since that cannot be, I assure you that mutch will not be worn by me till you shall return :—MacCor. 20

3. The old 3 s. Pres. Rel. form in **-eas, -as** in Fut. Rel. clauses is very frequent and distinctive :

Och ! mo thruaighe ! Ciod a dh' éireas dhomh ?—

Oh ! woe's me ! What will happen to me ?—Arab. I. 58

Tha againn na **dh' fhòghnas** an nochd, agus na **chuireas** seachad an t-sàbaid—*We have what will suffice to-night, and tide over the Sunday :—L.C. 182*

Le còmhradh, òrain, agus duain A **chuireas** fuadach air gach gruaim—*With talk, songs and poems that will put to flight all gloom :—Clar. 50*

Gu ma h-ann mar sin a **dhealraicheas** bhur solus—

Let your light so shine :—Matt. v. 16

4. The old Pres. Rel. form is also used occasionally for the Fut. Perf. :

Cho luath 's a **chluinneas** e gu'n d'ràinig tu Bagdad, bheir e dhuit gach ni a bhios a dhìth ort—*As soon as he hears (shall have heard) that you have reached Baghdad, he will give you everything you want :—Arab. II. 80*

Mu'n **ruig** mise, théid mo mhathair a stigh—

Before I arrive (shall have arrived) my mother will go in :—Waifs III. 114

cf. the Periphrastic Fut. Perf. :

Ma **théid** agad air mise a leigheas, ni mi thu féin agus do shliochd saoi bhir—

If you succeed (shall have succeeded) in healing me, I shall make yourself and your posterity rich :—Arab. I. 40

A Jussive Future is often used as an Ipv. :

Bheir thu leat am bocsa so ionnsaidh na faidhreach—

You will take this box with you to the fair :—F. Tales 22

Gabhaidh tu aoidheachd o bheathach no bho dhuine—

Thou shalt accept hospitality from animal or man :—Waifs III. 138

Glèidhidh tu so gu cùramach—

Thou shalt keep this carefully :—ib. 129

5. From the old Fut. 2 s. **reg-a**, 3 s. **regaid**, Gk. ἔ-ρῥ-ομαί, used as a Jussive, is developed the Ipv. **rach** :

Rach agus feòraich dheth—

Go thou and ask him :—Waifs III. 136

Rachaibh-se air 'ur n-aghaidh gu furachail—

Go ye forward cautiously :—C.G. 779

faigh *get*, has two Conjunct forms in use as future :

(1) **gheibh**, 3 s. Pres. Indic. as in Irish, pronounced *iev* in Morvern and parts of Skye and Inverness.

(2) **gheabh**, **gheobh**, 3 s. Fut. Indic. as in Irish, pronounced *ioh* in most other parts of the Highlands :

Gheobh mi fhathast òigear grinn—

I shall yet get a handsome young man :—An t-Òran. 167

§ 165.

The Future Passive.

1. An tìr do'n **tigear** is i **ghabhar**—

The land that is come to will be taken :—N.G.P. 37

2. Prephrastic Fut. Pass. :

Théid do chur gu bàs—*You will be put to death* :—Arab. I. 53

An t-iasg a chriomas gach boiteag, **théid** a **ghlacadh** uair-eigin—*The fish that bites every bait will be caught some time* :—N.G.P. 37

§ 166.

The Imperative.

The 1st sing. Ipv. is rare in literature, and has almost ceased to be spoken ; but the other forms are in use—the 1st pl. occasionally, and the 2nd pl. less frequently :

- 1 sing :

Cluinneam do sgeul—*Let me hear your story* :—MacCor. 63

Cluinneam i, mata—*Well, let me hear it* :—Waifs III. 119

Na cluinneam a leithid so do chainnt—

Do not let me hear this sort of talk :—L.C. 66

Ach na faiceam-sa leithid sud a rithist—*But do not let me see the like of that again* :—Am Fear-Ciùil.

Cuiream tuath e, cuiream deas e,

Cuiream siar e, cuiream sear e—

Let me send him, N.S.W.E. :—S.O. 134*33

1 pl. :

Fanamaid r'a dheireadh—

Let us wait for the end of it :—MacCor. 74

'N uair a bhios sinn ri maorach, biomaid ri maorach—

When we are at shell-fish, let us be so :—Am Fear-Ciùil 194

2 pl. :

Cuiribh thugam e gun dàil—

Send it me without delay :—Am Fear-Ciùil 327

Gabhaibh mo leisgeul—*Excuse me :—ib. 321*

Stadaibh ! *Stop you !—O.M. 58*

O càraibh mi ri taobh nan allt—

O ! place me near the brooks :—S.O. 14^{a2}

The 2 sing. is of most frequent occurrence :

Thoir dhomh mathanas—*Pardon me :—Arab. I. 36*

Na abair ach beag 's abair gu math e—

Say but little, and say it well :—N.G.P. 322

The 3 sing. :

Deanadh do bhean féin brochan dut—

Let your own wife make gruel for you :—N.G.P. 163

§ 167.

The Imperfect Indicative.

1. The Ip^f. expresses continued or habitual incompleted action. Liable to be confused with the Preterite, the true Ip^f. is recognised when the Periphrastic Ip^f. to which it corresponds can be substituted for it :

Chunnaic e gach beathach a **bhuineadh** (= a bha buntainn)
dha ag ionaltradh far am fac' e mu dheireadh iad—

He saw every beast that belonged to him pasturing where he had last seen them :—Folk Tales 4

Sgeul a b'aite 'n uair a **thigeadh**—

The pleasantest tale when it was coming :—S.O. 41^a w. ^{was} would come

H-uile dream dhiubh mar a **thigeadh**—

Every company of them as it came :—ib. 41^{ay}.

Na'm **falbhadh** am faoileach *Ip^f. Subj. Evidently Calder mistook na'm for*

Bheirinn sgrìob thar a' mhonaidh—

When the winter was going,

I used to take a turn over the moor :—An t-Òran. 193.

Were winter to go

I should take - - -

'to am (what time)

Agus na leisgeulan a **gheibhinn** !—

And the excuses I used to get ! :—Cos. 148

Chuireadh foirm fo na macaibh

'N uair a **thachradh** iad ris—

Who put liveliness in the boys

When they foregathered with him :—S.O. 146^a7

Similarly in the passive :

Gheibhte rainn agus òrain—

Verses and songs were being sung :—ib. 10

Chluinnte cuach ann do choille—

The cuckoo would be heard in thy wood :—Stewarts 91

Na daimh gu sònraichte, cha n-obadh iad a' chùis a leigeil gu ràdh nan cabar, 'n uair **chuirteadh** a bheag 'nan aghaidh—*The stags in particular would not refuse to put the matter to the arbitrament of the horns when they were a little provoked :—Am Fear-Ciùil 293*

2. Compare the Periphrastic Ipf. Pass. :

Fhad 's a **bha** an ùrnuigh '**ga cur** suas—

Whilst the prayer was being offered :—L.C. 69

Bha an crodh '**gan leigeadh**—

The cows were a-milking :—Stewart, Gr. 90

§ 168.

The Ipf. Subjunctive.

This mood, which is occasionally confused with the Ipf. Indic., is used chiefly as a Past-Future to express :

1. A Conditional, with both Protasis and Apodosis in Ipf. Subj. :

Na'n **innseadh** e gu'n robh an t-eòlas so aige, cha **bhiodh** an tuilleadh saoghail aige—

But were he to say that he possessed this knowledge, his days would not be prolonged :—Arab. I. 1

Tha aon leabhar agam a **bhithinn** deònach fhàgail agaibh fhéin, na'n **gabhadh** sibh e—

I have one book that I should be willing to leave with yourself, if you would take it :—ib. 52

Ged a dh' **innsinn** dhuit a h-uile car, cha **deanadh** e dh'fheum dhutsa—*Though I should tell you every detail, it would be of no use to you :—ib. 26*

cf. The use of **rach**, itself an old Future, and always used in a future sense :

Cha b'urrainn duine air bith dol a dh' ionnsaidh a' Chaisteil,
mur **rachadh** e sìos leis a' chreig—

*No one could go to the Castle unless he should go (have gone)
down the rock :—Folk Tales 42*

2. A Potential expressing possibility, or supposition, thus :

Bha toil agam deuchainn a chur ort feuch am **faighinn** am
mach an robh mathas agus caoimhneas agad—

*I wished to apply to you a test to see whether I could discover
whether you were good and kind :—Arab. I. 29*

Cha robh rathad agam air a bhi sàbhailte, mur **cuirinn** mi
fhéin gu buileach as aithne—

*I had no way of being saved, unless I could render myself
quite unrecognisable :—Arab. I. 118*

Leabhraichean a **gheibheadh** mòran do dhaoineibh fòghlumta
r'an leughadh—*Books which would find many learned
men to read them :—L.C. 50, cf. §115, 1*

An **cuireadh** tu geall? **Chuireadh**—

Would you bet? Yes :—Munro 109

Cò nach **tugadh** gaol dhi?—

Who would not love her :—An t-Òran. 75

Far am **faiceadh** iad gach aon 'us nach **faiceadh** aon idir iad—

*Where they could see everyone, and no one at all could see
them :—Waifs III. 9*

Ach ged bha, cha **toireadh** Màiri a gaol do shean fhear—

*But though it was so, Mary would not fall in love with an
old man :—MacCor. 67*

cf. The Periphrastic Passive :

Rinn mi gach ni a **ghabhadh deanamh**—

I did everything that could be done :—Arab. I. 116

3. An Optative, expressing a wish :

(1) with **gu'm** :

Gu sealladh Ni Math ort—

Goodness watch over you :—Arab. I. 12

Gu ma h-ann leis a chis-mhaor a gheibhear sibhse ag gul
agus ni h-ann mar am Phairiseach uaibhreach—

*May it be with the publican that ye will be found weeping,
and not as the proud Pharisee :—L.C. 122*

(2) with **ro** : A few examples survive :

Thigeadh **nara tigeadh** e—

Let him come or not :—Munro 162

Nar leigeadh Dia—*God forbid!*—Rom. iii. 4, 6, 31

Ro is used also with a Pres. Sub. Pass :

Nar fhaicear laogh càraid

Nuas gu làr as a pòca—*May no twin calves be seen dropping from her bag* :—S.O. 46^b1.

§ 169

Uses of the Infinitive.

The Inf. is often used with the force of a Present Subjunctive :

§ 163, 4

Dia bhi maille ribh—*God be with you* :—L.C. 65

Dia g'ur beannachadh—*God bless you* :—ib. 68

Occasionally the Ipv. is expressed Periphrastically by an Inf. :

O Bhreithimh cheirt na talmhainn, dean Thu féin a thogail suas—*O righteous Judge of the earth, Lift up thyself* :—Ps. xciv. 2

2. The Inf. is often used with the force of an Ipf. Subjunctive :

The Nom. before the Inf. may express

(1) purpose :

Iad a chàradh 'na m' dhòrn-se

Na bha 'm phòca de chùineadh—

That they should put into my hand

All the coin that had been in my pocket :—Clar. 15

Thuir e rium **mi dhol** dachaidh—

He said that I should go home :—ib.

Thuir i rium **mi dheanamh** tàmh—

She told me that I should rest :—ib. 21

Ghuidh mi air gu dùrachdach le deuraibh **e leigeadh** mo bheatha leam—*I besought him earnestly with tears that he would grant me my life* :—Arab. I. 113

Dh' iarr thu air **e thighinn** an so an diugh—*You asked of him that he should come here to-day* :—Cos. 134

Luchd dheiseachan màdair

Bhi cràidht' air droch dhìol!—

That the folk of the madder dyed garments

Should be anguished by a bad requital!—S.O. 148^b24

Some examples are not strictly grammatical, the Inf. clause being unconnected with the sentence :

Thuir mi ris **e dh' itheadh** a leòir ach gun e phòcachadh mìr—*I told him to eat enough but not to pocket a piece* :—

Am Fear-Ciùil 244

Thuir e ris an ard-chomhairleach **e dhùnadh** a bheòil—

He said to the Prime Minister that he should shut his mouth :—Arab. I. 104

(2) condition:

(a) often introduced by **ach** but, provided only, only :

Nach ruig iad a leas feitheamh air son ullachaidh 'sam bith **ach** iad **a thighinn** air ball—

That they need not wait for any preparation, but that they should come at once :—Cos. 133

Bha fiughair ri réisimid Iain . . . **ach** a' ghaoth **a bhi** fàbharach—*John's regiment was expected, provided only the wind were favourable* :—MacCor. 60

Co b' urainn d'ar smàladh-**Ach** do làmhans' **bhi** leinn—*Who could extinguish us—Provided only thy hands were with us?*—S.O. 45^aq.

(b) sometimes expressed by simple Inf. clause :

Shaoil leam **thusa bhi** cho fada 'sa' bhaile-mhor gu'm b'i Bheurla bu deise leat—

I thought you had been so long in the city that English would come more readily to you :—Am Fear-Ciùil 187

Dìreach mar gu'm biodh iongantais air **iad a bhi** air a chasan —*Just as if he were astonished that they (his shoes) were (should be) on his feet* :—ib. 234

§ 170.

The Past Tense.

The same verbal form may in Gaelic express :

1. The Preterite, or narrative tense.
2. The Perfect, indicating a state attained by completed action.

3. The Pluperfect, pointing to a time anterior to the time of the other principal verb in the sentence.

All three are exemplified in the following Perfects whether they be old compounds or formed with the moveable preverb **do** :

An uair a **chunnaic** (3) mi gu'n **robh** (2) iad cho fada air falbh 's nach tugadh iad an aire dhomh, **thàinig** (1) mi 'nuas as a chraoibh, agus **chaidh** (1) mi far am **fac**a (3) mi iad ag cladhach na talmhainn—*When I had seen that they were gone away so long that they could not observe me, I came down out of the tree, and I went to the place where I had seen them digging the earth*:—Arab. II. 43

Dh' ith (1) e 'm biadh mu'n **d' rinn** (3) e altachadh—*He ate the food before he had said grace*:—N.G.P. 167

Dh' fhalbh (2) na **thàinig** (1) romhainn—*All that came before us have gone*:—L.C. 246

Thàinig (2) ialtag a steach, bidh frasan a mach air ball—*A bat has come in, it is going to rain*:—N.G.P. 364

Thàinig (2) gille gu Mac-a-leisg—*Mac-Lazy has got a servant*:—ib. 363

Dh'amais (2) thu air do thapadh—*You have lighted on your luck*:—ib. 165

4. The Periphrastic Past.

(1) Preterite :

Lagh cho chearr 's a bha 'm Breatunn

Rinn am meirleach a **sheasamh**—*As bad law as was in Britain upheld the thief*:—S.O. 38^b13

(2) Perfect :

Tha lionn-dubh **air** mo **bhualadh**—

Melancholy has struck me:—Turner, 45

A dhaoine uaisle, a **tha air ùr-thighinn** do'n bhaile—

Gentlemen, who have newly come to town:—Arab. II. 69

Saoilidh ar maighstir gu'm **bheil** thu **air a dhol** am feobhas—

Our master will think that you have improved:—ib. I. 6

5. The Periphrastic Past Passive.

Chaidh innseadh dhomh—*I have been told*:—Waifs III. 12

Fad agus leud do dhroma de'n fhearann sin a **chaidh a ghealltainn** duit—

The length and breadth of thy back of that land which has been promised thee :—Am Fear-Ciùil 139.

Bha sud là agus **chaidh** am fear a b'òige **air chall**—

One day the youngest one was lost :—Cos. 130

Is iomadh deoch-slàint mhath a **chaidh** òl—

Many is the good-health that was drunk :—Mac-Cor. 51

6. A synthetic Past Passive in-**as** (rarely-**adh**) is formed from the Perf. Act. of irregular verbs. This formation follows the analogy of O.G. Perf. Passives, e.g. **rocloss**—*it has been heard* ; **adcess**—*it has been seen*.

(a) It is chiefly used relatively :

Mar **fhuaras** Bran—*How Bran was found :—Waifs III. 16*

Is maith a **fhuaras** agad e—*Well done !—Mac Cor. 48*

Ceutaidd Nach **fhacas** leam féin fa m' chòir—

Gracefulness That had not been seen by me at close quarters :—

S.O. 285^b37.

'S e 'n ceòl bu bhinne **chualas**—

It is the sweetest music that has been heard :—D. Ban 406, 15

O dhealradh glòir nan aingeal sin a **chunnacas** air uairibh 'san t-saoghal so—

From the glorious brightness of those angels that have been seen sometimes in this world :—L.C. 166

Air gach làrach lom

Am **facas** uair mo chàirdean treun—

On every desolate site where once were seen my sturdy kin :—ib. 71

But it is also used :

(b) absolutely :

Chualas an guth so bliadhna an déidh bliadhna o'n uair sin—

This voice has been heard year after year since then :—

Arab. II. 79

Leughas litir naigheachd leinn—

A news letter was read by us :—S.O. 282^bs

Chunnacas a' seòladh o'n lear

Curach ceò agus bean ann—

One saw sailing from the expanse

A misty coracle with a lady on board :—ib. 98^a38

(c) autonomously :

Dhearcas fa leath air na h-òighean—

One looked at the maidens individually :—S.O. 285^b14

(d) In a few cases **-adh** occurs suffixed to Perf. Act. :

Chunnacadh comharradh na h-anuair a' tighinn—*The sign of bad weather was seen approaching :—Am Fear-Ciùil 265*

§ 171.

The Pluperfect.

In the sequence of tenses,

1. a Plup. correlated with an Ipf. is expressed by an Ipf., and

2. a Plup. correlated with a Perf. is expressed by a Perf. :

1 B' fhèarr nach **beirte** gu aois e—*It were better that he had not been brought to mature age :—S.O. 148^a19*

Na'm bitheadh, chuireadh e car eile 'san ràdh sin—

If he had been, he would have given another turn to that expression :—Am F.C. 334

2 Dh' fheòraich an rìgh de cheannardan am **faca** iad idir an lochan gus a sid—*The king asked of his captains whether they had hitherto seen the lochan :—Arab. I. 61*

§ 172.

The Periphrastic Pluperfect.

1. with **air** (= iar n-) :

'S maith dh' an struidhear bhochd gu'm b'e athair agus nach b'e a bhràthair a thachair ris an toiseach air neo cha **robh air dol** leis mar a chaidh—

Well for the poor prodigal that his father met him first and not his brother, otherwise it would not have gone with him as it did :—Cos. 138

Is maith a bha fios aige na'n **robh E air sin a dheanamh**, nach **bitheadh** fios agadsa co dhiùbh 's e do cheann no do chasan a bhitheadh fothad :—*He well knew that had He done that, you would not have known whether it was your head or your feet that were under you :—ib. 170*

Na'n **robh a'** cheud mhuinntir **air tighinn**, **bhatas air gabhail riu**—*Had the first people come, they would have been accepted :—ib. 150*

Bha B. air teicheadh as a' phrìosun—

B. had escaped out of prison :—MacCor. 39

The Periphrastic Plup. may with this construction be used in expressing a wish :

O ! nach **robh** mi riamh air t' **fhàgail** !—
Oh ! that I had never left thee !—L.C. 20

2. with Possessive Pronoun and Verbal Noun :

Na'n tigeadh iad chum na cuirme, cha **rachadh an cur** air falbh—*If they had come to the feast, they would not have been sent away* :—Cos. 150

3. with Inf. Passive :

Cha robh duine nach robh air a chorra-biod a chluinntinn an **deach** blàr a **thoirt**—*There was not a man but was on tip-toe to hear whether a battle had been fought* :—Mac.C. 62

§ 173. Perf. and Plup. Subjunctive.

The Conditional, expressing a Perfective sense, may affirm or deny—(1) a fact, or (2) a supposition :

(1) Protasis, Ipf. Subj. ; Apodosis, Perf. Indic. §145, 5.

Mur **deanamaid** feum le'r casan,
 Cha **tug** sinne srad le'r musgan—
*Had we not made use of our feet,
 We had never fired our guns* :—D. Ban 2, 7

Na'm **biodh** agad armuinn Mhuile,
Thug thu air na dh' fhalbh dhiubh fuireach—
*If you had had the heroes of Mull with you,
 You had compelled those that fled to stay* :—S.O. 42^a2

Mur **biomaid** treun, cha **robh** sinn beò—
Were we not brave, we had not been alive :—C.S.

Ged **chuirinn** mìle bliadhna seach . . .
 Cha d' **imich** seach de'n t-siorruidheachd mhòir

Ach mar gu'n **tòisich**eadh i 'n dé—
*Though I had put past a thousand years,
 There had not gone by of the great eternity
 Save as much as if it had begun yesterday* :—Là Bhr. 409, 11, 12

Gus am **b'** fheàrr leat na ni nach abair thu gu'n **do ghabh** e seachad air an taobh eile—

Till you would prefer to anything you can say that he had passed by on the other side :—Am Fear-Ciùil 226

Cha **b'** e leum a mach as a' bhàta agus beannachd a leigeil leatha a **rinn** iad—*It would not be leaping out of the boat and taking leave of it that they had done* :—Cos. 21

Ged do **cheilinn** sud air àm,

Bhruchd e mach 's cha mhiste leam—

Though I should have concealed that for a time,

It would have broken forth, and methinks I am none the worse :—S.O. 283^a8.

(2) Protasis, Perf. Indic. ; Apodosis, Ipf. Subj. :

Cha **robh** an Tighearna air an dà chosmhalachd a liubhairt dhuinn, mur a **biodh** atharrachadh teagaisg air chor-eigin 'na bheachd—*The Lord would not have delivered the two parables to us, had there not been, in his opinion, some difference of doctrine* :—Cos. 35

Na'n **tug** (*misspelt d'thug*) thusa dhomhsa am fàbhar a bha mi 'g iarraidh ort, **bhiodh** truas agam riut—

Had you shown me the favour I asked of you, I would have had pity upon you :—Arab. I. 54

Na'n **do leig** an rìgh Greugach leis an lighiche a bhi beò, **leigeadh** Dia dha fhéin a bhi beò—

Had the Greek king suffered the physician to live, God would have allowed himself to live :—ib.

Na'n **d' fhan** iad aig an taighean a' toirt an aire air an gnothach mar a rinn mise, gu'n **robh** iad mòran na b' fhearr dheth na bha iad—*If they had remained at their houses, attending to their business as I did, that they would have been much better off than they were* :—ib. 27

Na'n **d' fhosgail** e shùilean mu'n do labhair e, **chitheadh** e gu soilleir gu bheil an saoghal de dh' atharrach barail—

Had he opened his eyes before he spoke he would have seen clearly that the world is of a different opinion :—Am F.C. 221

§ 174.

The Infinitive.

The Inf., being a Verbal Noun, has all the constructions of a noun §3, 1, §74

The Inf. is formed regularly by adding **-adh** to a broad stem, **-eachd** to a slender stem :

Ipv. aom	<i>incline</i>	Inf. aomadh
ith	<i>eat</i>	itheadh

The first syllable of the Inf. is always stressed.

In polysyllabic cpds., when the Inf. termination is added, the post tonic syllable is sometimes syncopated :

Ipv. caomhain	<i>spare</i>	Inf. caomhnadh m.
coisin	<i>win</i>	coisneadh, cosnadh m.

§ 175.

Denominative verbs formed from O.G. Infinitives show the following variations :

(1) The Ipv. is like the Inf.

Ipv.	Inf.	O.G. Inf.
àireamh <i>number</i>	f.	áram
aithris <i>relate</i>	f.	aithris, aithrus
anacail <i>protect</i>	f.	anacul gen. anacuil
at <i>swell</i>	m.	att
bleith <i>grind</i>	f.	mlith, bleth
^t bruich <i>boil</i>	f.	bruith
buain <i>reap</i>	f.	buain
caoidh <i>lament</i>	f.	cái, M.G. cói
casaid <i>accuse</i>	f.	(L. accusatio)
dearmad <i>neglect</i>	m.	dermat
dìon <i>protect</i>	m.	dín
fàs <i>grow</i>	m.	ás
gairm <i>call</i>	f.	gairm
iomain <i>drive</i>	f.	immáin
ionndrainn <i>miss</i>	m.	
meas <i>estimate</i>	m.	mess
òl <i>drink</i>	m.	ól
reic <i>sell</i>	m.	reicc (dat.)
ruith <i>run</i>	f.	rith, riuth
seinn <i>sing</i>	f.	senim
snàmh <i>swim</i>	m.	snám
snìomh <i>twist, spin</i>	m.	sním
tarraing <i>pull</i>	f.	tarraing d.s.
triall <i>depart</i>	m.	triall
trod <i>scold</i>	m.	trod

(2) The Ipv. is palatalised, but the Inf. is formed regularly by adding **-adh** to the O.G. Inf. :

Ipv.	Inf. m.	O.G. Inf.
blais <i>taste</i>	blasadh	blas
ceannaich <i>buy</i>	ceannachadh	cennach
coisg <i>check</i>	cosgadh	cosg
naisg <i>bind</i>	nasgadh	nasc
smuainich <i>think</i>	smuaineachadh	smuain
paisg <i>wrap</i>	pasgadh	Ir. faisg, fasn <i>bundle</i> , W. ffasn, L. fasn

The following are formed by analogy to the above :

buail <i>strike</i>	bualadh	bualad
fàisg <i>wring</i>	fàsgadh	fàsgad
loisg <i>burn</i>	losgadh	loscud
luaisg <i>rock</i>	luasgadh	luascad

(3) The Ipv. is palatalised, but the Inf. remains broad as in O.G. :

Ipv.	Inf. m.	O.G. Inf.
amhairc <i>see</i>	amharc	amarc
amais <i>hit</i>	amas	amus
bleoghainn <i>milk</i>	bleoghann f.	blegon
caidil <i>sleep</i>	cadal	cotlud
caill <i>lose</i>	call	coll
coimhid <i>watch</i>	coimhead	comét
cuir <i>put</i>	cur	cor
dochainn <i>hurt</i>	dochainn	(dochonach)
falaich <i>hide</i>	falach	folach
fuirich <i>stay</i>	fuireach	furech
fulaing <i>suffer</i>	fulang	fulang
gearain <i>complain</i>	gearan	(gerán)
guil <i>weep</i>	gul	gol
iasgaich <i>fish</i>	iasgach	(iascach <i>batch of fish</i>)
leighis <i>cure</i>	leigheas	leges
marcaich <i>ride</i>	marcachd	(marc <i>horse</i>)
sguir <i>cease</i>	sgur	scor, scar
siubhail <i>walk</i>	siubhal	siubal
tachrais <i>wind up</i>	tachras	tochrus
tadhail <i>visit</i>	tadhail	tadall
tionail <i>gather</i>	tional	tinól
tiondaidh <i>turn</i>	tionndadh	tintuúth

Ipv.	Inf. m.	O.G. Inf.
tionnsgail <i>contrive</i>	tionnsgal	tinscetal
toirmisg <i>forbid</i>	toirmeasg	tairmeac §
similarly :		
ceangail <i>bind</i>	ceangal	L. cingulum

§ 176. THE INF. SUFFIXES.

The Inf. in a few instances ends in a vowel :

Ipv.	Inf.
guidh <i>pray</i>	guidhe m.
luigh <i>lie down</i>	luighe f.
rogh <i>choose</i>	rogha m., roghainn m.
suidh <i>sit</i>	suidhe m.
tuig <i>understand</i>	tuigse f., tuigsinn f.

The following are the chief consonantal Inf. Suffixes :

-achd, -eachd (-kt-) § 125.	
caisd <i>listen</i>	caisdeachd f.
coisich <i>walk</i>	coiseachd f.
éisd <i>hearken</i>	éisdeachd f.
faighnich <i>enquire</i>	faighneachd f.
fan <i>stay</i>	fanachd f.
gluais <i>move</i>	gluasachd f.
imich <i>depart</i>	imeachd f.
lean <i>follow</i>	leanachd f.
-achd, -aich <i>marcaich, ride</i>	marcachd f.
-achd -ainn <i>fairich feel</i>	faireachdainn f., faireachadh m.
<i>gàir laugh</i>	gàireachdaich f., gàireachduinn f.
-ad <i>gluais move</i>	glusad m.
old Inf. <i>cumsanad m. rest</i>	
-adh The regular form of the Inf. Suffix is -adh, -eachd § 140	
-aich, -ich (-g-, -ch-) § 128	
<i>beuc roar</i>	beucaich f.
<i>bùir bellow</i>	bùirich f.
<i>geum low</i>	geumnaich f.
<i>glaodh cry</i>	glaodhaich m.
<i>ràn roar</i>	rànaich f., rànach

-aidh	iarr <i>ask</i>		iarraidh
-ail (-g-l-)	anacail <i>protect</i> adhlaic <i>bury</i>		anacail f. § 184 adnacal m.
	with metathesis— tiodhlaic <i>present</i>		tiodhlaic m.
-ail (-glā-)	§ 128. gabh <i>take</i>		gabhail f., gen. gabhalach, earlier gabāla, gabālach
cpds. §184	cum <i>hold</i> fàg <i>leave</i> faigh <i>get</i> tog <i>raise</i>		cumail f. fàgail f. faghail f., faighinn f. togail f.
also	leag <i>lay low</i>		leagail f.
but	fuaigh <i>sew</i> beuc <i>roar</i> ràn <i>roar</i> srann <i>snore</i>		fuaigheal m. <i>seam</i> beucail f. rànail m. srannail f.
-eil	leig <i>permit</i> lean <i>follow</i> tilg <i>throw</i>		leigeil m., leigeadh m. leanail, leanailt f. tilgeil f., tilgeadh m.
-idh	old Inf. cpds. of saig- asgaidh f. <i>gift</i>	§ 127	ionnsuidh m. <i>attack</i>
	Ipv.	Inf.	O.G.
igh	éirich <i>rise</i>	éirigh f.	éirge
-m-	tuit <i>fall</i> iomair <i>row</i>	tuiteam m. iomram m.	
	Inf. of obsolete verb: greim m. <i>hold</i>		
-mh	àireamh <i>number</i> caith <i>spend</i>		àireamh m. caitheamh m.
<i>càitich</i>	<u>càraich</u> <i>mend</i> dean <i>do</i> feith <i>wait</i> iomair <i>row</i> seas <i>stand</i> tuit <i>fall</i>		càramh m., càradh m. deanamh m. feitheamh m. iomramh m. seasamh m. tàmh m.
	Inf. of obsolete verbs:		
	agallamh m. <i>conversation</i> gnìomh m. <i>deed</i>		

- n** old Inf. of
 (1) ag- § 132
 cpds. aoin f. *rush*
 iomain f. *drive*
 tàin f. *drove*
 (2) org- § 132, 2
 orcain f. *hacking*
- cpds. Ipv. teasairg *save* Inf. teasairginn f.
 easorgain f. *contrition*
 tuargan m. *discontent*
- sa, -se** Ipv. earb *trust* Inf.ⁿ earbsa f. O.G. erbud
 tairg *offer* tairgse f. taircsin
- t** The following consonantal stems add **-t** for the Inf. :
 Ipv. beir *bear* Inf. breith f. *bearing* § 138
- cpds. dìobairt m. *betrayal*
 eirbhirt f. *hint*
 iomairt f. *plying*
 tabhairt, toirt f. *giving*
 tairbeart f. *isthmus*
 tòbairt f. *flux*
 toirbheart f. *efficiency*
- cpds. of
 cuir tachairt f. *happening*
 gair agairt f. *claim*
 bagairt f. *threat*
 tògairt f. *banishment*
 fògairt f. *banishment*
 freagairt f. *answer*
 tagairt f. *pleading*
 [togairt f. *desire*]
- scor casgairt f. *slaughter*
 Inf. of simple stems § 141, § 184
 bi *be* bith f.
 labhair *speak*, labhairt f.
 lomair *shear*, lomairt f.
 màgair *crawl*, màgairt
 saltair *trample*, saltairt f.

-d tiag *go* adds **-d** (O.G. **-t**) for Inf. :

teach-d f. *going*

cpds. imeachd f. *going about*

tiuchd f. *coming*

for **-ts** after **-d** e.g. meas m. *esteem* § 138

-tinn Some monosyllabic stems form the Inf. by adding **-tinn** (**-tuinn**, **-tainn**, after a guttural, **-duinn -uinn-ainn**) § 158, § 138, 3, to a final **-n** :

bean *touch*

buin *belong to*

can *say, sing*

ceil *conceal*

cinn *grow*

cluinn *hear*

fairich *perceive*

fan *stay*

geall *promise*

gin *beget*

lean *follow*

mair *exist*

meal *enjoy*

pill *return*

seall *look*

teirig *fail*

tig *come*

beantuinn m.

buntuinn m.

cantuinn m.

ceiltinn f.

cinntinn m.

cluinntinn f.

faireachduinn f.

fantuinn f., fanailt f.

gealltainn m., gealladh m.

gintinn m., gineamhuinn m.

leantuinn m., leanmhuinn m.

maireachduinn f., maireann

mealtuinn m., mealadh m.

pilltinn f., pilleadh m.

sealltainn m., sealladh m.

teireachduinn m.

tighinn m., O.G. tichtu

After gutturals :

faigh *got*

feuch *see, try*

faighinn f.

feuchainn f.

after **-s-** the Inf. Suffix **-tinn** becomes **-sinn** by assimilation :

faic *see*

faicsinn f. § 138

This form of the Inf. Suffix spread, by analogy, to the following **g**

beir *bear*

creid *believe*

goir *crow*

mair *exist*

ruig *reach*

saoil *think*

tairg~~inn~~ *offer*

tréig *forsake*

tuig *understand*

beirsinn m.

creidsinn m.

goirsinn f.

mairsinn m.

ruigsinn f.

saolsinn f.

tairgsinn

tréigsinn m.

tuigsinn f.

The termination **-tinn** survives also in the Inf. of verbs otherwise obsolete :

eiridinn m. *nursing the sick*
faotainn f. *getting* § 138, 3

§ 177. **THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB.**

THA

Tha *is*, may be used alone to express existence :

Mu'n robh Abraham ann, Tha mise—
Before Abraham was, I am :—John viii. 58

1. but **tha** is generally used with **ann** :

(1) To express the idea of existence :

Is mise a tha ann—*I it is* :—Math. xiv. 27

(2) With the prep. **an** + the possessive pronoun, before a noun, used predicatively to express as one of a class the state or occupation of the subject :

Tha e 'na chlachair—*He is a mason*
Is ann 'nad lethsgheul féin a bhitheas tu—
You will be your own excuse :—McKay 39
Tha na fàrdaichean 'nam fàsaich—
The dwellings are wildernesses :—An t-Òran. 270.

This construction does not express complete identity, e.g.

Tha e 'na athair dhomh—*He is (as) a father to me* : but cf.
Is e as athair dhomh—*He is my father* :—C.S., McKay 40

(3) This construction is frequently used as an extension of the subject or predicate of other verbs where some part of **tha** is to be understood, probably **gu bhi** :

Thug se e féin air son 'na thabhartas agus 'na òbairt
deagh-fhàile do Dhia—*He gave Himself for us an offering and
a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling savour* :—Eph. v. 2
Dh' orduicheadh mise a ghlacadh 'nam phrìosonach—
I was ordered to be taken prisoner :—McKay 39
Chaidh a chur 'na rìgh orra—*He was put as king over them* :—ib.
Cinnidh mi 'nam bhàta—*I shall become a boat* :—ib.
Leum e 'na tharbh—*He changed rapidly into a bull* :—ib.

§ 178.

2. **Tha** is used with **ag** :—

(1) To denote possession :

Dad a tha agad—*Anything thou hast*

Am pòsadh tu Ceit na'm biodh airgid aice?—

Would you marry Kate, if she had had money?

Cha ghabhainn i, ged bhiodh beinn òir aice—*I would not have her, though she had a mountain of gold* :—Munro 108

(2) To form (in any mood, Active or Passive) with the verbal noun of a verb, a corresponding Continuous tense of that verb :

Pres. Continuous : Tha mi ag iarraidh—*I am asking*

Past „ : Bha mi ag imeachd—*I was going*

Pres. Con. Pass. : Thathas a' togail an tìghe—

The house is being built

Thathas 'gar marbhadh—

We are being killed

3. **Tha** is used with **air** to form the Periphrastic Past. § 170, 4, (2).

§ 179.

Relatively :

1. For direct statements the absolute form of **tha** is used :

Is muldach a thà mi, no a bhitheas mi—

Sad I am, or I will be

Tha mi mar a bha mi riamh—

I am as I always was :—McKay 38

2. For (a) oblique statements and (b) interrogative and negative, the conjunct is used :

(a) An t-eilean far am bheil mi—*The island where I am* :—ib. 2

An obair ris an robh mi—*The work at which I was* :—ib. 2

Am fear do an robh i 'na mnaoi—

The man whose wife she was :—ib. p. 40

(b) Am bheil e ann?—*Is he there?*

Nach 'eil?—*Is he not?*

Cha n'eil fhios am bi e—*I do not know whether he will be* :—ib. 2

Mur h'eil airgid agad, cha n-fhaigh thu am bathar—

If you have not money, you will not get the goods :—

Munro 108

THE COPULA VERB.

Is.

I. **Is** is used to bring forward part of the sentence, generally either the subject or the predicate, for emphasis.

Subject and predicate are readily distinguished by the formula :

Is + predicate

Is e + subject

If the part so brought forward be (1) the simple subject (or object), or (2) a simple adjective predicate, the main verb follows in the relative form :

(1) Is e Dia a dh'oibricheas annaibh—

God worketh in you :—Phil. ii. 13

Is mise a b' fhearr a rinn—*I did best :—Arab. I. 28*

Is mi a tha duilich—*I am sorry.*

Is mi nach 'eil gu math—*I am not well :—Munro's 130*

Is e a bhitheas dorcha an nochd—

It will be dark to-night :—ib. 128

(2) Is ann gu làidir a bhuaileas e an t-iarunn—

It is strong(ly) that he strikes the iron.

Is ann gu minic a theirear e—*It is often that it will be said :—*

McKay 26.

B' aotrom a thog e an t-eallach—

It was light(ly) that he lifted the burden.

(3) If an oblique or complex expression is brought forward as predicate, the principal subject, whether noun, pronoun, or verbal noun, follows immediately after this expression :

Is le Criosd sibhse agus is le Dia Criosd—

Ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's :—1 Cor. iii. 23

Is dual dà sin—*That is natural to him :—McKay 15*

B'fhearr leam a fhaicinn na a chluinntinn—

I had rather see than hear it :—ib.

Is luaithe deoch na sgeul—

'Tis a drink before a story :—N.G.P. 263

Is cuinge brù na biadh—

Capacity is narrower than food :—ib. 225

Is fearr sìor-obair na sàr-obair—

Steady work is better than hard work :—ib. 249

(4) If **is** be construed with **ann**, or **co**? the same construction results :

Nach ann duinn a dh' éirich?—

Is it not to us it happened?—A' Choisir 22

'S ann orra tha am bàinedh—

It is upon them is the furore :—Teachd. I. 5

or with **co** :

(Co) fhad 'sa ruitheas uillt gu cuan—

As long as streams run to ocean :—cf. Clar. 19

§ 181.

1. When the subject or object (or both) consists of a substantive group or phrase, **is** (negative **cha**) is used to introduce the predicate, the subject being,

(1) indefinite, one of the species :

Is bean tìghe i sin—*She is a housewife* :—Z.C.P. VII. 441

Is eun sgarbh a thig bèò air iasg—

A cormorant is a bird that feeds on fish :—ib.

Is duine còir e, 's na iarr a chuid—

He is a fine man, but don't ask of him :—N.G.P. 229

Cha duine tàillear, is cha duine dhà dhiubh—

A tailor is not a man, and two of them are not a man.

(2) definite, a definite person or thing, further defined or compared in (a) a definite predicate or by (b) a predicate defined by a following noun, Inf. phrase or Rel. clause.

In both cases **is** must be followed by a third personal pronoun agreeing with its noun. The definite article is often omitted when the subject is made definite by the noun, or relative clause following :

Is E do bheatha (*God is thy life*)—*welcome!*

Is i sin bean-tìghe—*She is the housewife* :—Z.C.P. VII. 441

Is mise do bhràthair—*I am thy brother* :—Z.C.P. VII. 441.

(a) Is e deireadh gach cogaidh sìth—

The end of every war is peace :—N.G.P. 232

Is e Diluain iuchar na seachdain—

Monday is the key of the week :—ib. 232

Is e mo charaid caraid na cruaidhe—

My friend is the friend in need :—ib. 233

Is i an àilleantachd maise nam ban—

Modesty is the beauty of women :—ib. 255

Is i an oidhche an oidhche, na'm b'iad na fir na fir—

The night is the night, were the men the men :—N.G.P. 257

(b) Is e am bròn as fhasa fhaotainn—

Grief is easiest to come by :—ib. 229

Is iad na h-eòin acrach as fhearr a ghleacas—

The hungry birds fight best :—ib. 257

Is e sgeul an àigh a b'àill le Pòl—

'Tis a lucky story that would please Paul :—ib. 233

Is i ghaoth tuath a ruaigeas an ceò—

'Tis the north wind drives away mist :—ib. 256

Is e ath-thilleadh na ceathairne as miosa—

The return of the rievvers is worst :—ib. 232

Is e farmad a ni treabhadh—

It is emulation that makes ploughing :—ib. 232

Is e bean fortan no mìofhortan fir—

A man's wife is his fortune or misfortune :—ib. 233

§ 182. RELATIVELY.

(1) In direct statements the relative form of **is** is used :

Dad **as** leat—*What is thine.*

Am fear **as** rìgh an Alba—*The man who is king in Scotland.*

Am fear **as** aithne dhomh—*The man whom I know.*

Is e an Tighearn **is** Dia ann—*The Lord is God* :—McKay 36

Is e Cailleán **as** mò—*Colin is the biggest* :—ib.

Mar **is** fàide chì mi—*As far as I can see* :—ib. 29

Mas breug bhuam e, is breug chugam e—

I am telling what I was told :—N.G.P. 305

§ 183.

(1) In (a) oblique Relative clauses

(b) negative clauses

(c) interrogative sentences

(d) **ge** clauses and

(e) some other instances

is (but not **bu**) is included in the rel. or interrogative particle :

- (a) Am fear **d' am** bean i, 's **d' am bu** bhean i—

The man whose wife she is, and whose wife she was.

Am fear **leis am** fuar, fuaigheadh e—

He that is cold, let him sew :—N.G.P. 19

Innis dhomh ciod e an dòigh **anns an** fhearr leat am bàs fhulang—*Tell me in what way you prefer to suffer death :—Arab. I. 37*

- (b) Cleas **nach** aithne dhomh—*A trick I know not.*

Am fear do **nach** léir a leas—

The man who does not see his own advantage.

Cha mhòr **nach** fhaic sinn—*We almost see :—Cos. 47*

Cha nàir leis bràithrean a ghairm diubh—

He is not ashamed to call them brethren :—Heb. ii. 11

Cha n-fhearr leam—*I had rather not :—Brah. Seer 29*

Is truagh **nach** bu cheàird sinn gu léir an diugh—

It is a pity we were not all tinkers to-day :—N.G.P. 293

- (c) Có i?—*Who is she ?—D. Ban 208, 32*

An n-e sin e?—*Is that he ?*

Nach spioradan frithealaidh iad uile?—

Are they not all ministering spirits ?—Heb. i. 14

In a paratactic construction with **co** the past tense is expressed by a pronoun, not **bu** :

Na'n robh fhios aige **co mi** is docha gu'n rachadh e as a chiall—

Had he known who I was, he would probably have gone out of his mind :—Arab. ii. 46

- cf. the non-paratactic construction :

Cha d' innis mi idir dha gu'm bu mhi Agib—

I did not tell him that I was Agib :—ib.

- (d) Also after **ge** :

Ge fad' a bha 'n acaid—

*Though long was their pain :—S.O. 152*17*

Ge beag an t-ubh, thig eun as—

Though small the egg, a bird will come out of it :—N.G.P. 194

Ge b'e as miosa—*Whoever is the worst :—McKay 14*

- (e) Also **ni**, **na** (*than is*), **ciod**, **ged**, **masa**, **gur**, **mur**—include the copula, and are followed by a noun, a pronoun, or a relative clause :

Nì h-e neach eile—*It is not another :—Job xix. 27*

Ciod e an duine—*What is man ?—Heb. ii. 6*

Cìod e cosmhalachd?—*What is a parable?*—Cos. 1.
 Cìod is crìoch àraid do'n duine?—*What is the chief end of man?*
 Cìod is suim do na deich àitheantaibh?—
What is the sum of the ten commandments?—Catm. 1, 42
 Gidheadh—*Though it be it, nevertheless.*
 Ged is e an tigh, cha n-e a mhuinntir—
Though it be the house, it is not its people :—N.G.P. 199
 Mur tu Criosd—*If Thou be not Christ* :—John i. 25
 Neo-air thaing mur an robh companaich gu leòir aige—
No fear but he had companions enough :—Cos. 119
 Gur muldach tha sinn—*Sorry are we* :—D. Ban 122, 1
 Masa fìor a ta an fhaistinn—
If the prophecy be true :—S.O. 45^b36, 41
 Mas e bhur toil e—*If you please* :—Arab. ii. 67

(2) Non-relative **is** is often omitted :

A phobull sinn—*We are his people* :—Metr. Ps. 100
 Sgiolta na connspuinn An tòiseachadh bhàir iad—¹
Trim heroes they At the beginning of a fray :—S.O. 152^{bq}
 Stròiceach le lannaibh iad,
 Dòrtach air falanan—
Cutting to rags with their blades are they,
Shedding streams of blood :—S.O. 152^{bw}
 So agaibh e—*Here you have it.* :—Z.C.P. VII. 447
 Coma leam e—*I don't like it* :—Z.C.P. VII. 447
 Sin i agad a nis, 's urram na h-uaisle do'n choigreach, gabh
 air t' adhart—
There you have it now. The honour of precedence to the
stranger, go forward :—L.C. 80
 Dualchas a chumadh iad—
It is hereditary disposition that they would show :—S.O. 153^a21

§ 184. EXAMPLES OF VERBAL STEMS COMPOUNDED WITH PREVERBS.

1 O.G. stem	ag- drive, L. ag-ō	Inf. áin f.
G. denom. stem		Inf. aoin f. rush
imb-	Ipv. iomain drive	Inf. iomain f.
to-		Inf. tàin f. drove
<u>im-ad-to-</u>		Inf. iomadan m. restlessness, discomfiture

Explained Attention p. 218

- 7 O.G. stem (1) **beg-** *break* ; with to-aith- *dissolve*,
 Inf. taidbech, taithmech
 G. fo-aith- Ipv. faothaich *relieve, alleviate*,
 Inf. faothach m.
 (2) **bo-n-g** *break, reap* Inf. buan
 G. stem Ipv. buain *reap* Inf. buain f.
 com- Inf. combach m. *breach*,
 cumach m.
 to- Inf. tobhach m.
 ess- *wrestling, compelling*
 abs. asbhuaín f. *stubble*
-
- 8 O.G. stem **ben-** *strike* Inf. béim, G. beum m.
 G. stem Ipv. bean *touch* Inf. beantainn m., beanail,
 beantail, beanailt m. ;
 in cps. -be, -p
 aith-com- Ipv. athchum
shape anew Inf. athchumadh m.
 to-air- Ipv. tearbain *sever* Inf. tearbhadh m.
 ad-for- Inf. oidhirp, oirpe f. *an*
attempt, endeavour
 con- Inf. (O.G. cuimbe
destruction) cuma, cumad
 m. *shape*
 to-ess- Pret. theab, L. concidit, *failed, nearly did* ;
 teab *flippant person's mouth* ;
 teabaid f. *taunt*
 teabad m. *stammerer*
 fo-di- abs. O.G. fodb. G. faobh *spoils, booty* ; hence
 denom. Ipv. faobhaich *strip, despoil*
 im-ad- Ipv. mab *vilify*
 to-fo-air-ess- abs. tuairep m. *turbulence*
 air- eirbhe f. *fence, wall*
 to-aith-bheum toibheum m. *reproach*
-
- 9 O.G. stem **ber-** *bear*, L. fer-ō Inf. breth, breith f.
 G. Ipv. beir *bear* Inf. breith f. beirsinn m.
 § 176
 air- Ipv. eirbhir *ask* Inf. eirbhir f., eirbhirt
indirectly, hint

aith-od-	Ipv. ìobair <i>sacrifice</i>	Inf. ìobairt f.
com-	Ipv. cobhair <i>help</i>	Inf. cobhair f. cobhradh m.
di-od-	Ipv. dìobair <i>desert,</i> <i>betray</i>	Inf. dìobairt m., dìobradh m.
di-	Ipv. dìobhair <i>vomit</i>	Inf. dìobhairt f., dìobhradh m.
ess-(later ad-)		
	Ipv. abair <i>say</i>	Inf. (ràdh) m.
frith-	Ipv. frithbheart <i>contradict, object</i>	
imb-	Ipv. iomair <i>play, ply</i>	Inf. iomairt f.
fo-imb-	Ipv. fimir <i>must</i>	
to-	Ipv. tabhair <i>give</i>	Inf. tabhairt f.
in-		Inf. eibir f. <i>report, calumny</i>
com-di-fo-		Inf. cunnart m. <i>doubt,</i> <i>danger</i>
com-	abs. conbhair <i>brow</i> <i>antlers of stag</i>	
fo-od-		Inf. fobair f. <i>undertaking,</i> <i>advancemant, rencontre</i>
fo-air-		Inf. foirbheart f. <i>help</i>
for-		Inf. forbairt f. <i>increase,</i> <i>profit, emolument</i>
ind-		Inf. inbhar, ionbhar m. <i>confluence</i>
to-od-		Inf. tobairt f. <i>flux</i>
to-air-		Inf. toirbheart, tairbheart f. <i>efficiency, bounty</i>
tarm-		Inf. tairbeart f. <i>isthmus,</i> <i>peninsula</i>
ti-		Inf. tiort m. <i>accident</i>
mì-ess-		Inf. mì-abairt f. <i>mis-saying</i>

10 O.G. stem **bert-** *prepare*

G. air-	Ipv. eirbheirt <i>move, carry</i>	Inf. eirbheirt f.
ess-ro-	Ipv. arbhartaich <i>dispossess</i>	
to-air	Ipv. teirbheirt <i>harass</i>	

11 O.G. stem **bidg-** *start*

G.	Ipv. bìog <i>grìpe, start</i>	Inf. bidgud Inf. bìog, bìog m.
----	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

di-

Inf. dibhirce f. *endeavour*
adj. dibhirceach *diligent,*
*violent*Inf. dibhfhearg f. *vengeance,*
*wrath*12 O.G. stem **bo-n-d** (1) *proclaim* (2) *deny* Gk. πρὸν-θάνομαι

Inf. apad, abad

G. stem od- Ipv. ob *refuse* Inf. obadh m. *utterance*ad- Inf. abadh m. *syllable*ro- Inf. rabhadh m. *warning*13 O.G. stem **brenn-** *well out,* L. ferveō

G. to-ess-

Inf. tiobarsan m. *springing*
tiobart *well*

to-od-

abstr. tobar m. *well*14 O.G. stem **bronn** *spoil, give, spend* hence cognateG. Ipv. brùth *bruise* Inf. brùthadh m.con- Ipv. comhbhruth
bruise Inf. comhbhruthadh m.15 O.G. stem **can** *sing,* L. canōInf. céol n., cétal n.,
cantain f.G. Ipv. can *sing, say* Inf. cantuinn m.for- Ipv. foircheadal *teach* Inf. foircheadal m.
instruction

to-air-ro-

Inf. taircheadal m.
*prophecy*16 O.G. stem **car** Ipv. *love*

Inf. (sercc) f.

ad- abstr. acras m., ocras m. *hunger,* adj. an-acrach *sick*17 **cel-**, **cell-**, here two, if not three, roots are almost inextricably
confused :1. cel- *hide* < kel, L. cēloIpv. ceil *conceal* Inf. cleith f. *secrecy*co- Ipv. coigil *spare* Inf. coigleadh m.for- abstr. faircill m. *a cask-lid,*
pot-lid

25 O.G. stem cuir- <i>put (invite)</i>	Inf. cor m.
G. stem Ipv. cuir- <i>put</i>	Inf. cur m., cuireadh m. <i>invitation</i>
air-	Inf. urchair f. <i>cast, shot</i>
ath-	Inf. athchur m. <i>banishment,</i> <i>wear-resisting property</i>
di-	Inf. deachair f. <i>separation</i>
frith-	Inf. freacar, freacur m. <i>use,</i> <i>practice</i>
imb-air-	Inf. iomarchur m. <i>tumbling,</i> <i>straying, errand</i>
to-ad-	Inf. tadar m. <i>provision,</i> <i>plenty</i>
to-aith-	‡ Inf. tàchchur m. <i>refuse,</i> <i>overflow</i>
to-ind-ad-	tionnacair m. <i>tongs</i>
com- Ipv. comh-chuir	Inf. comh-chur m.
	<i>apply, compose, arrange</i>
di-od- Ipv. diocuir <i>drive</i>	Inf. diocuireadh m. <i>expulsion</i>
eadar- Ipv. eadar-chuir	Inf. eadar-chur f.
	<i>interpose</i> <i>interjection</i>
imb- Ipv. iomchair <i>bear,</i>	Inf. iomchair m.
	<i>behave</i>
in- Ipv. eagair <i>set in</i>	Inf. eagar m. <i>order, row</i>
	<i>order</i>
to-in- Ipv. teagair <i>collect,</i>	Inf. teagar
	<i>provide, shelter</i>
to- Ipv. (1) tachair <i>meet,</i>	Inf. tachairt f.
	<i>happen</i>
	(2) tochair <i>invite</i>

26 O.G. stem dàil- <i>apportion</i>	cf. W. gwn ^a -ddol <i>dowry</i>
G. stem	Inf. dàil
air-com-	Inf. dàil f. <i>share</i>
to-for-ess-	Inf. earnail f. <i>share</i>
ess-	Inf. tuarasdal m. <i>wages</i>
	Inf. eudail f. <i>press; profit</i>

[With fo-, foidhaidinn p. 197]

- 27 O.G. stem **dam-** suffer Inf. deitiu
 G. denom. stem Inf. deid f. *obedience, care*
 ad- Ipv. aidich Inf. aidmeach m., aidmheil
 (=aidmhich) confess f. *confession*
 denom. of aidm-each :
 abs. oidheam m. *secret meeting*
 de-ad- deatam m. *anxiety*; adj. deatamach
 fo- foidheam f. *inference, rumour*
 frith- frideam m. *attention, sufficiency*
 to- taidheam m. *import*
-
- 28 O.G. stem **di-n-g-** press down, cf. L. fingō, Inf. dinge
 G. com-od- Inf. cōmhdach m. *covering, dress*
-
- 29 O.G. stem **do-** singe, burn, Gk. δαίω
 G. stem Ipv. dòth singe Inf. dothadh, m.
 ad- Inf. f-adadh m. *kindling*
-
- 30 O.G. stem **ell-, la-** go, set in motion, Gk. ἐλαύνω
 G. com. Ipv. comhail join Inf. comhal m.
 together
 frith- Ipv. fritheil attend Inf. frithealadh m.
 ind- Ipv. innil prepare Inf. innileadh m.
 cf. inneal m. *instrument*
 to-ad- Ipv. tadhail visit Inf. tadhail m.
 to-in-od- Ipv. tionail gather Inf. tional m.
 com- (to-
 in-od) Ipv. comh-thionail Inf. comh-thional m.
 assemble congregation
 tre- Ipv. triall proceed Inf. triall m. *journey*
 fo-ind- Inf. fainneal m. *ignorance,*
being astray
 to-fo-ind- Inf. tuaineal m. *stupor*
 imb-ad- Inf. iomadhall m. *sin,*
iniquity
 imb-ro- Inf. iomrall m. *error,*
wandering
 o far- Inf. farail, forail f. *visit,*
enquiry for health

sechm-	Inf. seachmhal m. <i>passing over, forgetfulness</i>
to-	Inf. (1) tall m. <i>theft</i> (2) talladh m. <i>lopping</i>
to-ess-od-	Inf. taisdeal m. <i>journey</i>

31 O.G. **fiad-**, **ad-fiad-** *narrate*, cf. **find-**, **finn-**, *know*, M. W. gwinn ;
Pf. with pres. or pf. meaning, 1 & 2 s. fetar, 3 s. fitir.

Inf. fius, g. fessa ; G. fios, g. fiosa m.

G. from 3 s. pf. Ipv. fidir *know, consider*

Inf. fidreadh m.

abstr. fideadh m. *suggestion*

Denominatives from fius, a **-u-** stem :

aith -aith -air- Ipv. atharrais *mimic*, Inf. atharrais f.

air-, ir- abstr. iris f. *description*

aith- aithis f. *reproach*

aith-ro- aithris f. *relating*

co-co- coguis f. *conscience*

com-aith-air- caithris f. *watching*

fo- ro- foras, forfhas f. *research*

ro-fo- ruais *rhapsody*

ro-fo-imb- ruapais *rigmarole*

Denominatives from a related **-n-** stem :

ind-, inn- Ipv. innis *relate* Inf. innseadh m.

fo-ess-ind- Ipv. faisneis *detect* Inf. fàisneis f. *speaking, whispering*

ess-ind- abstr. aisneis f. *rehearsing, tattle*

32 O.G. stem **em-** *protect*, cf. L. emō (comō, demō, sumō ; emptiō, sumptus)

G. com- Ipv. coimhead *watch* Inf. coimhead m.

frith-com- freiceadan m. *watch,*

f. dubh *Black Watch*

di- Inf. dìdean f. *protection, fort*

imb-di- Inf. imdhidean m. *protection*

fo- Inf. faotainn f. *keeping, getting*

air-fo- Inf. eiridinn m. *nursing, attendance on sick*

- 33 O.G. **fáisc**; Ipv. *squeeze* (fo-osaicc, L. obsequium P.H.)
 G. Ipv. fáisg *squeeze* Inf. fàsgadh m.
 to- Ipv. taoisg, taosg *drain, overflow*
-
- 34 O.G. **fich-, fech-** *fight*, L. vi-n-co Inf. cpd. with gal *valour*,
 Gk. χολή
 G. denom. air- Inf. iargall f. *skirmish*,
battle
 di- Ipv. dìoghail, diol, Inf. diol m. dìoghaltas m.
revenge, avenge dìoghailt f.
 fo- Ipv. foghail *raid* Inf. foghail f.
 ess- Inf. easgall m. *storm, wave*
-
- 35 O.G. **fuin-** *going down (of sun)* Gk. véομαι
 Inf. fuined, G. fuin f. *end*
 G. fuinne m. *setting of the sun*, *the West*
 to- Inf. toineadh m. *thaw*,
thawing
 to-air- Ipv. teirinn, teàrn Inf. toirneadh m. *respect*,
deference
-
- 36 O.G. stem **gaib-** *take, sing* L. cap-io, habeo
 Inf. gabál f.
 G. stem Ipv. gabh *take, sing* Inf. gabhail f.
 air-ro- Ipv. earghabh Inf. earghabhail
arrest f. *miserable captivity*
 con- Ipv. cum *hold* Inf. cumail f.
 di-in- Ipv. dìongh Inf. dìonghbhail f. *repel, be*
match for, effect
 fo- Ipv. faigh *get* Inf. faghail f. faighinn
 fo-ad- Ipv. fàg *leave* Inf. fàgail f.
 to-od- Ipv. tog *raise* Inf. togail f.
 to-ro-od- Ipv. trog *raise* Inf. trogail f., but cf. § 64
 ath- Inf. aichbheil f. *reprisal*,
revenge
 di- Inf. dìoghbhail, dìobhail m.
taking away, loss
 frith-in- Inf. freasgabhail f. *ascension*
to heaven

imb-im-	Inf. iomghabhail f. <i>shunning, reducing, conquering</i>
inn-	Inf. ionghabhail f. <i>managing, reputation</i>
see icc- [in-	Inf. eugmhail f. <i>harm, evil</i>
p 274. [to-in-	Inf. teagmhail f. <i>occurrence, disease, danger, strife</i>
to-for-	Inf. turghabhail f. <i>course, journey (esp. of sun)</i>
to-for-ess-	Inf. tuairisgeul m. <i>description</i>
di-ess-	Inf. deasghabhail f. <i>ascension (day)</i>

- 37 O.G. stem **gain-** *be born*, L. *gignō*, Gk. *γίγνομαι*
 Inf. *gein*, G. *gin* f. *anyone*
 G. stem Ipv. *gein*, *gin beget*, Inf. *gintinn*, *gineadh*,
produce *gineamhuinn* m.
 O.G. Pf. s. 1. *ro-genar*, 2. *ro-genar*, 3. *ro-genair*, pl. 1. *ro-gennamar*, 3. *ro-gennatar*. With **mad (ma, mo)** *well*; **mo-genar** *well am I born*; Ir. *moighéanar* hence abstr. (mo ge)near-acht, **nèarachd** *luck*, **nèarach** *happy, prosperous* § 143

- 38 O.G. stem **gair**—*call*, L. *garrulus*, Gk. *γῆρυς*, Inf. *gairm* n.
 G. Ipv. *gair call* Inf. *gairm* f.
 ad- Ipv. *agair claim* Inf. *agairt* f.
 air- Ipv. *earghair forbid*, Inf. *earghair* f.
prohibit
 fo- Ipv. *foghair make a* Inf. *foghair* f. *tone*
noise
 fo-od- Ipv. *fògair denounce*, Inf. *fògairt* f., *fògradh* m.
banish
 for- Ipv. *forghairm provoke* Inf. *forghairm* f.
 frith- Ipv. *freagair answer* Inf. *freagairt* f.
 imb-ad- Ipv. *bagair threaten* Inf. *bagairt* f. § 8, III.
 to-ad- Ipv. *tagair plead* Inf. *tagairt* f.
 to-imb- Ipv. *tiomghair ask* Inf. *tiomghaire* f.
 to-od- Ipv. *togair desire* Inf. *togairt* f., *togradh* m.

- com. Inf. conghair f. *uproar*, comhghairm f. *convocation*
- etar- Inf. eadar-ghaire f. *divorce, separation*
- for-com- Inf. fornair m. *command, offer*
- to- Inf. taghairm f. *echo, divination*
- to-air-com- Inf. tairngaire f. *promise*, hence denom. from tairgneachd
- Ipv. targair *foretell, prophecy* Inf. targradh m.
-
- 39 O.G. stem **gat-** *steal* Inf. gait
- G. Ipv. goid *steal* Inf. goid f.
- tre- Inf. treagaid f. *darting pain, stitch*
-
- 40 O.G. stem **gel-** *graze*, L. gula Inf. gleith, geilt
- abs. fo- fòghlach, fòlach m. *manured grass*
- inn- ingilt f., inilt f. *pasture*
-
- 41 O.G. stem **gell-, gill-** *pledge, promise* Inf. gellad
- G. Ipv. geall *promise, wager* Inf. gealladh m., gealltainn m.
- for- Inf. foirgheall m. *pledge for protection, proof*
-
- 42 O.G. stem **glaid-**, with ad-, *address* Inf. accaldam f.
- G. Ipv. glaoth Inf. glaothach, glaothaich
- G. ad- Inf. agallamh, agalladh m. *conversation*
- imb-ad- Inf. iomagallaimh f. *counsel, advice*
- for- Inf. forglad m. *commotion caused by person coming in unexpectedly*
-
- 43 O.G. stem **gleann-** *glean*
- G. di- Ipv. dìoghluim *glean* Inf. dìoghlum m. *gleanings*
- fo- Ipv. fòghluim *learn* Inf. fòghlum m.
- ess- Inf. eaglam *discussion*
-
- 44 O.G. stem **gni-** *do*, L. gignō, Gk. γίγνομαι
- Inf. gnīm *deed*, G. gnìomh m.

G. di-	Ipv. dean <i>do</i>	Inf. deanamh m.
di-ro-	Ipv. deàrn <i>do</i>	
fo-	Ipv. foghain <i>suffice</i>	Inf. fògnadh m.
air-		Inf. eàrgnadh m. <i>quickness of apprehension</i>
com-		Inf. còngnadh, còmhnadh m. <i>aid</i>
in-		Inf. eanghnamh m. <i>prowess, liberality</i> §142
irith-		Inf. friochnadh m. <i>care, diligence</i>
mi- (late)		Inf. mi-ghnìomh m. <i>evil deed</i>
ad- abstr.	aighe f., aigheadh m.	<i>nature, mind, temper</i> §146, 1

45 O.G. stem **gni-n-** *know*, L. noscō, Gr. γινώσκω

O.G. etar-		Inf. etargne, etarcne n.
G. eadar-	Ipv. eadraig <i>interpose</i>	Inf. eadraiginn f.
	Ipv. eadar-ghnàth <i>know, distinguish</i>	Inf. eadar-ghnàth m. <i>ingenuity</i>
fo-aith-	Ipv. faighnich, foighnich <i>ask</i>	Inf. faighneachd f.
aith-		Inf. aithne f. <i>knowledge</i>
ess-		Inf. eigne, eagna, <i>knowledge, wisdom</i>
in-		Inf. eanghnàth m. §142 <i>prudence, cleverness</i> , L. ingenium

46 O.G. stem **gon-** *wound, kill*, Gk. φόνος *murder*

G.	Ipv. gon <i>wound</i>	Inf. gonadh m., guin m. <i>pain</i>
imb-	Ipv. iomghon <i>wound severely</i>	Inf. iomghonadh m.
iar-	Ipv. iarguin <i>deplore</i>	Inf. iarguin f. <i>sorrow, pain</i>
aith-	abstr. ath-ghointe <i>wounded again, severely wounded</i>	
com-	comh-ghuin f. <i>compunction</i>	
for-	forghuin f. <i>sharp pain</i>	
imb-	iomaguin m. <i>anxiety, distress</i>	

47 O.G. stem **greinn-**, L. gradior,

G.	greim m. <i>grasp, morsel</i>	Inf. greim <i>authority, power</i>
con-	congraim f. <i>cunning, clothing</i>	
inn-	inghream m. <i>persecution, clutching</i>	

- 48 O.G. stem **gu-**, **go-** *choose*, Gk. γένομαι, L. *gustus*
 G. di- (dí-gu) *diugha*, diùbhaidh m. *refuse, the worst*
 ro- (ro-gu) *roghadh* m., roghainn m. *choice, the best*
 to- Ipv. tagh *choose*. Inf. taghadh m.
-
- 49 O.G. stem **guid-** *ask, pray*, Gk. ποθέω *wish* θέσσασθα *pray for*
 Inf. *guide* f.
 G. di- Inf. (O.G. dígde *urgent prayer for pardon*), dighe f. *help*
 fo- Inf. faighdhe, faoighe f. *begging for aid*
in kind, thigging
 air-ni- Inf. ùrnuigh f. *prayer*
-
- 50 O.G. stem **icc-** *come* cf. anag-, L. *nanciscor I reach*, Gk. ἐνεγκον
I brought
 to-air- (O.G. *come*, Ipv. tair, G. tàir, tàrr mar a thàrradh
 H.B.)
 Ipv. tairg *offer* Inf. tairge, tairgse f.
 to-in-com- O.G. tecmaing *occurrence*, G. teagamh m. *doubt*
 ro- Ipv. ruig *reach* Inf. ruigheachd f.
 com-ro- Inf. còmhrag f. *combat*
 Inf. comh-riachdain f. *en-*
gendering (v. ro-saig-)
 to- Ipv. tig *come* Inf. tighinn m.
-
- 51 O.G. stem **làim-** *dare* Inf. folmaise *attempting,*
coming near doing
 G. Ipv. làmh *dare* Inf. folmhaise f. *advan-*
tage, opportunity
-
- 52 O.G. stem **leg-** *melt*, E. *leak*, Inf. legad
 N. leka *drip*
 G. Ipv. leagh *melt* Inf. leaghadh m.
 di- Inf. dilgheann m. *des-*
truction
-
- 53 O.G. stem **léig-** *leave, let go, allow*, L. *linquo*, Inf. leciud
 G. Ipv. leig *let, let go* Inf. leigeil, leigeadh m.
 to-ad- *yield to, caress, hush* Inf. tailciud, talgud

air-	Ipv. airleag, <i>lend, borrow</i>	Inf. airleagadh m.
de-air-	abs. dearlaic f. <i>gift</i>	
od-ess-	(and ess-od-) O.G.	Inf. oslucud <i>opening</i>
	Ipv. f-osgail <i>open</i>	Inf. fosgladh m.
to-fo-inn-	Ipv. tuanlaig, tualraig, tuanag, tònag <i>loose</i>	
to-od-ess-	Ipv. tuasgail, fuas- gail <i>loose</i>	Inf. fuasgladh m.
iom-fo-od-ess-	Ipv. iomfhuas- gail <i>relieve</i>	Inf. iomfhuasgladh m.
to-	Ipv. tilg <i>throw</i>	Inf. tilgeil f., tilgeadh m.
to-od-	Ipv. tulg <i>rock</i>	

54 O.G. stem **len-**, ess-len *defile*, L. ob-linō, Inf. aéllned
do-for- (?) O.G. druailned *corruption*
G. denom. Ipv. truail *pollute* Inf. truailleadh m.

55 O.G. **li-n-**, abstr. lie a *flood* Sk. pr-nā-ti *fills*, * plē-nā-mi
G. Ipv. liòn *fill*, Inf. lìonadh
abs. fo- fuilleadh m. *reward*
to-fo- tuilleadh m. *addition, more*
lia, lighe f. *flood*
to-od- tola *superfluity*
to- tuil f. *flood*
also fo-ro-od- forail *excess*
di-ro-od- dèarail *poor, mean*

56 O.G. **ling-**, **leng-** *spring, leap* Sk. lañghati *springs off*,
Inf. léim n.
G. Inf. leum m. *leap*
to-air- Inf. tairleum m. *leaping*
on, *overwhelming*
ath- Ipv. athleum *rebound* Inf. athleum m. *second*
leap
to-ar-fo- Ipv. tuirling *descend*, Inf. tuirling f.
alight
do-air-fo- abstr. doirling f. *promontory, beach*

57 O.G. **lo-n-g-**, fo- *support, sustain* Inf. folog, fulach, fulang
G. Ipv. fulaing *suffer*, Inf. fulang m.
endure

com-fo-in-	Inf. cuallach m. <i>tending cattle</i>
imb-fo-	Inf. iom-fhulang m. <i>patience, long-suffering</i>
in-	eallach f.m. <i>burden, cattle, furniture</i>
in-to-fo-	eatualaing f. <i>injury</i>

58 O.G. losc-	<i>burn</i> , L. <i>lūcēre</i> , Sk. <i>locana</i>	Inf. <i>loscud</i>
G.	Ipv. <i>loisg burn</i>	Inf. <i>losgadh</i>
ess-	(O.G. abstr. <i>aelscud</i> , <i>aeilscud</i> <i>longing</i>)	
G. aolais	f. <i>indolence, sluggishness</i>	
fo-	falaisg f. <i>moor-burning</i>	
in-	eallsg f. <i>scold, shrew</i>	

59 O.G. lothraig-	<i>wallow in mud</i> , G. <i>loth</i> , L. <i>lutum</i> ,	Inf. <i>lothrugud</i>
G. denom	Ipv. <i>loirc wallow</i>	Inf. <i>loirceadh</i> , cf. <i>lodraigeadh</i> m. <i>sousing</i>

60 O.G. lú-	<i>move</i> , Gk. $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ <i>I sail</i> ,	Inf. <i>lúud driving</i> , fo- <i>lúamain</i> <i>flying</i>
G. lùth	m. <i>strength, agility</i>	
ess-	Ipv. <i>èalaidh creep, watch,</i> <i>stalk</i>	Inf. <i>èalaidh, èaladh</i> m.
fo-	Ipv. <i>falbh go, depart</i>	Inf. <i>falbh</i> m.
im-		<i>iomlaid</i> f. <i>exchange</i>

61 O.G. luaid-	<i>move, mention, express, sing of,</i>	Inf. <i>luad</i>
G.	Ipv. <i>luaidh mention</i>	Inf. <i>luaidh</i> m.
imb-	Ipv. <i>iomluadh speak often,</i> <i>or too much</i>	Inf. <i>iomluadh</i> m.
com-	<i>colluadar</i> m. <i>party, conversation</i>	

62 O.G. luig- ,	fo-ad-	Inf. <i>falgud cut down,</i> <i>causat. of laig</i>
G. di-	Ipv. <i>diolg dismiss, forgive</i>	Inf. <i>diolgad</i> m.
fo-	Ipv. <i>falaich hide</i>	Inf. <i>falach</i> m.

63 O.G. mag- ,	to-for-, <i>tòrmach</i> m. <i>increase</i>
G. Ipv.	<i>tormaich magnify</i> ; <i>tàrmaich produce, originate, dwell</i>

64 O.G.	maid- <i>break, burst</i>	Gk. μαδάω, Sk. madati	Inf. maidm n.
G.			Inf. maoinm f. <i>eruption, panic</i>
	ind-	O.G.	Inf. indmat <i>wash hands,</i> also indlat
	Ipv. ionnlaid <i>wash,</i> <i>bathe</i>		Inf. ionnlad m.
	to- -od-	tum <i>dip, bathe</i>	Inf. tumadh m.

65 O.G.	maith- <i>pardon</i>	denom. maith <i>good</i>	Inf. maithem
G.	maith <i>pardon</i>		Inf. maitheadh m.
	to-	Ipv. tomh <i>offer, threaten</i>	Inf. tomhadh m.

66 O.G.	mel- <i>grind</i> , L. molō, Gk. μύλλω,	Inf. mlith, bleth
G.	Ipv. bleith <i>grind</i>	Inf. bleith f.
	to-	Ipv. tomhailt <i>eat</i>
	com-	abstr. cuimhealta <i>bruising</i>
	fo- -in-	abstr. foimeal m. <i>consumption</i>
	to-ad-	tàmailt f. <i>disparagement</i>

67 O.G.	mesc- <i>mix, confuse</i> , L. misceō, Gk. μίσγω,	Inf. mescad	
G.	misg, f. <i>drunkenness</i>		
	com-	cumasg f. <i>tumult</i>	
	to-ro-	Ipv. toirmisg <i>hinder,</i> <i>forbid</i>	Inf. toirmeasg m.

68 O.G.	mid- <i>judge</i> , L. medeor, Gk. μέδομαι,	Inf. mess	
G.	ess-	Ipv. aom <i>incline, decline</i>	Inf. aomadh m.
	fo-ess-	Ipv. feum <i>need, must</i>	Inf. feum m.

Denominatives :

	Ipv. meas <i>consider, judge</i>	Inf. measadh m.
ad-	Ipv. amais <i>aim, hit</i>	Inf. amas, amasadh m.
air-	Ipv. eirmis <i>find, out</i>	Inf. eirmeas m.
to-	Ipv. tomhais <i>measure,</i> <i>compute</i>	Inf. tomhas m.
com-	abstr. comas m. <i>power</i>	
com-	„ cuimse f. <i>aim, mark</i> (denom. from p. part. pass)	
in-com-ad-	„ eugmhais (<i>absence</i>), as eugais <i>without</i>	
to-in-com-ad-	teagmhais f. <i>accident, guess</i>	

di-od-	abstr. diomas m.	<i>pride</i>
imb-ro-	„ iomarbhas m.	<i>sin, punishment</i>
to-air-	„ tàrmus m.	<i>dislike of food</i>
to-ro-	„ tarmas m.	<i>affront</i>

69 O.G. moin- , muin-	<i>think</i> , Sk. manjate, L. reminiscor
G. air-	Inf. airmid f. <i>honour, worship</i> ; oirmhid f. <i>decency, credit</i>
con-	abs. cuimhne f. <i>memory</i>
for-	abs. farmad m. <i>envy</i>
di-ro-	Ipv. dearmad, Inf. dearmad m., dearmaid <i>neglect</i>

70 O.G. ness- , ad-ness-	<i>reproach</i> , Gk. ὀνειδος, Inf. áinsem
G. abs. ainnis f.	<i>poverty</i>
di-	dinnseadh m. <i>contempt</i>
to-	tuinnse, tuimbreadh m. <i>blow</i> h ₅
aith-com-	achmhasan m. <i>reprimand</i>
to-air-com-	tarcuis f. <i>contempt</i> : O.G. tarcuisne, tarcusul

71 O.G. neth- , with air-	<i>await, expect</i> Inf. irnaide
G. to-	abstr. tuineadh m. <i>abode, possession</i>

72 O.G. nig- neg-	<i>wash</i> , Gk. νίξω, Inf. nige
G. Ipv. nigh	<i>wash</i> Inf. nigheadh m.
di-	abstr. dineach m. <i>salutary draught</i>
to-	tonach m. <i>bath</i>

73 O.G. no- , with ad-, n.p. anai	<i>riches</i> L. ad-nuō
G. ana	<i>riches</i>
to-imb-ad-	Ipv. tiomain Inf. tiomnadh m. <i>will,</i> <i>bequeathe testament</i>
aith-	Ipv. àithn <i>command</i> Inf. àithneadh m., àithne, f. <i>command</i>

74 O.G. org-	<i>kill, destroy</i> Inf. orcun
G. Ipv. orc	<i>kill</i> Inf. orcain f., orcadh m., f-airgneadh m. <i>hacking</i>
di-	Ipv. tiorc <i>save</i> Inf. tiorcadh m.
to-ess-	Ipv. teasaing <i>save</i> Inf. teasainginn f.

to-imb-	Ipv. tiomairg <i>gather</i>	Inf. tiomargadh m.
ess-		Inf. easorgain f. <i>contrition</i>
to-fo-		Inf. tuargan m. <i>discontent</i> , tuargnadh m.
to-		Inf. turguin m. <i>destruction</i>

75 O.G.	rá- <i>row</i> , L. <i>rē-mus</i> , Gk. <i>ῥετμός</i>	
imb-	Ipv. iomair <i>row</i>	Inf. iomram(h) m.
	abstr. iorram m. <i>boat song</i>	

76 O.G.	rād- <i>speak</i> , Got. <i>rodjan speak</i> ,	Inf. rád
G.		Inf. ràdh m.
imb-	Ipv. iomraidh <i>mention, report</i>	Inf. iomradh m.

77 O.G.	reg- , rig- <i>bind</i> , L. <i>rigēre, rigidus, corrigia</i>	
G. ad-	Inf. àrach m. <i>tie, bond, stall-collar</i>	
com-	Ipv. cuibhrich <i>fetter</i>	Inf. cuibhreach m.
fo-	Ipv. fuirich <i>stay, delay</i>	Inf. fuireach m.
com-fo-	Ipv. comh-fhuirich <i>wait together</i>	Inf. comh-fhuireach m.
	adj. righinn <i>tough</i>	

78 O.G.	reg- , rig- <i>stretch</i> , L. <i>regō, pergō, ērigō, surgō</i>	Inf. hi rigi
air-	abstr. uirigh f. <i>couch</i>	
G. aith-air-	(O.G. aithirrech n. <i>repetition, amendment</i> , aithirge f. <i>repentance</i>)	
	abstr. aithreachas m. <i>repentance</i>	
ess-	Ipv. éirich <i>arise</i>	Inf. éirigh f.
ess-ess-		Inf. eiseirghe, aiseirgh f. <i>resurrection</i>
imb-ess-	O.G. immirge, immirce	
G. Ipv. imrich	" <i>flit</i> "	Inf. imrich f.
to-ess-	Ipv. teirig <i>fail, be spent</i>	Inf. teireachduinn m.
di-	adj. díreach <i>straight</i>	
di-di-fo-	tuirginn f. <i>flood</i>	
to-di-fo-	adj. tudraig <i>vigorous</i>	H.B.

79 O.G.	re-n- <i>sell</i> , Gk. <i>πέρνημι</i> ,	Inf. reic, reicc
G. Ipv. reic	<i>sell</i>	Inf. reic m.
di-		Inf. dire f. <i>tax, tribute</i>
ess-		Inf. éirig f. <i>ransom</i>

- 80 O.G. **reth-** *run*, Lit. ritù *I roll*, L. rota, Inf. riuth, rith
 G. Ipv. ruith *run* Inf. ruith f.
 fo- Ipv. fòir *help* Inf. fòir f., fòirinn f., foirich-
 inn f.
 ind- Ipv. ionndruinn *miss* Inf. ionndruinn m.
 t-air- Ipv. tàrr *overtake*
 to-od- abstr. tòir f. *rout*
 for- forradh m. *helping one's self, foraging*
 to-iarm- abstr. tairmrith, tailmrìch f. *bustle noise*
 for- Inf. foiridinn f. *pursuit*
 di- abstr. deireadh m. *end*
 fo-ind- abstr. faondradh m. *wandering*
 to- toradh m. *fruit*
 to-air-od- turus m. *journey*
-
- 81 O.G. **riad-** *ride, travel*, Gall. rēda *waggon*, G. réidh *smooth*
 Inf. réimm
 G. réim f. *course, power*
 imb- denom. Ipv. imréimnich *go about*
 to-ro- abstr. torradh m. *burial*, O.G. torruma
-
- 82 O.G. rim-, with fo-, *set place*, Gk. ἡρέμα *still, gentle*,
 Inf. fuirmed
 G. fuirmheadh m. *seat, foundation*
-
- 83 O.G. **rím-** *count*, denom. of rím *number* Inf. rím
 G. ad- Ipv. àireamh *number* Inf. àireamh f.
 di- dirim *innumerable, numerous, plentiful*
 to- air- Inf. tuaiream f. *guess*
 to-ind- Inf. tionnriomh
conclusion
-
- 84 O.G. **said-** *sit*, L. sedeō, Gk. ἕζομαι, Inf. suide
 G. suidhe m. *seat*
 O.G. imb-suide *obsession*
 G. imb- impidh f. *intercession, prayer*, L. ob-sess-io
 ni- nead *nest, ni-down*, cf. air-ni-guide, ùrnuigh f. Ped.
-
- 85 O.G. **sāid-** *thrust causat. of said-* Inf. sáthud
 G. Ipv. sáth *thrust* Inf. sáthadh m.

- 86 O.G. **saig-** *make for*, L. *sagiō*, Gk. ἡγεομαι *lead*, Inf. *saigid*
 G. Ipv. *saighead dart forward* Inf. *saigheadh m.*
 com- Ipv. *connsaich, comhsaich, cothaich, dispute*
 Inf. *connsachadh m., comhsachadh m.*
 iarm-fo- Ipv. *feòraich (fiafraigh)* Inf. *feòraich f.,*
enquire *feòrachadh m.*
 to-ad- Ipv. *taisg deposit, hoard* Inf. *taisgeadh,*
tasgadh m.
 to-od- *hardly different from to-ad-*
 abstr. *toisg f. opportunity*
 ad- „ *asgaidh f. gift, boon, present*
 di- „ O.G. *i ndegaid*, G. *an deoghaidh after*
 com-di- „ *cuinge f. solicitation, entreaty*
 aith-com-di- „ *athchuinge f. prayer, petition*
 ind- „ *ionnsuidh m. attempt, attack, prep. a*
dh'ionnsuidh to, towards, hence denom.
 Ipv. *ionnsaich learn* Inf. *ionnsachadh m.*
 fo-con- abstr. *fochaide f. disease, disorder*
 ro- „ *rochduin f. reaching, arriving at, assent*
 to- „ *toichead f. arrest*

- 87 O.G. **samal-** *liken*, L. *simulō*, Inf. *samail*
 G. *samhuil f. likeness*
 di- O.G. *diamhlad*, G. *diamhladh m. place of retreat*
or refuge
 denom. Ipv. *diamhlaich make dark*
 in- abstr. *eisimeil f. imitation, dependence, obligation*
 ind- „ *ionnsamhuil f. similitude; adj. comparable*
 to-ind- „ *tionnail f. likeness of person or thing*

- 88 O.G. **sc-** *cut*, L. *secō*, G. *sgian*
 to-in- (to-ess?) Ipv. *teasg cut, cut off*, Inf. *teasgadh m.*

- 89 O.G. **scann-**, with fo- *toss, winnow*
 G. *fascannadh, fasnadh m. winnowing, fasnag f. corn-fan*
 ind- abstr. *innsgin f. mind, courage, vigour*
 to-ind- „ *tionnsgainn f. beginning, tionnsgal m.*
ingenuity; hence denom.
 Ipv. *tionnsgail invent, devise.* From *sgail* as a
 new base:
 mos-sgail Ipv. *mosgail (early-toss) awake, arouse*, Inf.
mosgladh m.

- 90 O.G. **scar-** *sever, separate, cast down*, Ger. *scheren*, E. *shear*
 G. Ipv. *sgar separate* Inf. *sgaradh, sgarachduinn m.*
 con- Ipv. *casgair slay, butcher* Inf. *casgairt f.*
 eadar- Ipv. *eadarsgar separate, divorce*
 Inf. *eadarsgaradh, eadarsgarachdainn m.*
 imb- Ipv. *iomsgair separate*
 Inf. *iomsgaradh m. excommunication*
 to- + epenthetic -r- Ipv. *trasgair overwhelm*
 Inf. *trasgradh m. abrogating*
 ess- abstr. *eascar m. fall, easgar m. plague*
 di- „ *diosgar m. mob, rabble*
 od- „ *oscar m. leap, bound*
-
- 91 O.G. **scart-** *cleanse*, cf. *cart-*
 G. air- *ursgartadh m. sweeping clean*
-
- 92 O.G. **scel-**, with to- *reveal*, denom. of *scél*, Inf. *toscélad*
 G. *taisgealadh m. report, news, prognostication*
taisgeal m. finding of anything lost
taisgealach m. spy, betrayer, discoverer, reporter
-
- 93 O.G. **scuich-** *depart, come to an end, remove, change* Inf. *scucht*
 G. Ipv. *sguch move, stir; sprain* Inf. *sguchadh m. sprain*
 di-ro-od- Ipv. *deàrrsg polish, burnish*
 Inf. denom. *deàrrsgnachadh m.*
deàrrsadh m. splendour, deàrrsgnaidh polished
-
- 94 O.G. **sech-**, L. *in-seque say thou*, Gk. $\epsilon\nu\upsilon\epsilon\pi\epsilon$, with to-ad-
 abstr. *tasg announcement*
 G. *tàsg m. report, news, character*
 com- Ipv. *coisg, caisg, check, stop*
 Inf. *cosg, casg m.*
 ar-com Inf. *archuisg f. experiment*
 to-in-com- Ipv. *teagaisg teach* Inf. *teagasg m.*
 di-od- Ipv. *dùisg awaken* Inf. *dùsgadh m.*
 abstr. *sg-eul m. story*
 in-com- „ *aogasg, aogas f. face, appearance*
 ind-com- „ *ionchosg m. impediment, desire, in-*
struction

air-in-	abstr.	aireasg f.	<i>apple of the eye, vision</i>
aith-in-	,,	aitheasg f.	<i>admonition, advice</i>
to-aith-in-	,,	taitheasg m.	<i>repartee</i>
ro-	,,	ros g m.	<i>eye, eyelid</i>
aithi-	,,	aithisg, f.	<i>report, intelligence</i>
im-	,,	imisg f.	<i>sarcasm, scandal</i>
in-	,,	inisg f.	<i>reproach, bad name</i>
inn-	,,	insgne f.	<i>gender, speech</i>
to-in-	,,	toinisg f.	<i>understanding</i>
to-ind-com-	,,	tionchosg m.	<i>instruction</i>
for-to-in-com-	,,	foirtheagasg m.	<i>rudiments, introduction to a branch of knowledge</i>

- 95 O.G. **sech-** *follow*, L. sequor, Gk. ἐπομαι, Inf. sechem
 G. prep. seach *by, past*, adv. seachad *past*, O.G. sechut *past thee* § 120
 Ipv. seachain *avoid* Inf. seachnadh m.
 fo-aith- Ipv. faisg *pick off vermin*

- 96 O.G. **sel-**, with com-, *go (away)*, cf. sil- *drop*, siubhal *walking*
 G. to-fo-com- abstr. toichiosdal, tòstal m. *arrogance*
 to-do- Ipv. tuisill, tuislich *fall, stumble*
 Inf. tuisleadh adj. tuisleach *stumbling*

- 97 O.G. **selb-** denom. from selb^f. *possession* with ad-
 Inf. asseilbiud
 G. to-ad- Ipv. taisealbh *personate*, Inf. taisealbh m.

- 98 O.G. **sem-**, with to-ess- *pour out*, Lit. semiu *I create*, Inf. teistiu
 G. to- Ipv. taom *pour out, empty*, abstr. taoim f. *bilge-water*
 to-od- abstr. tuisdeach m. *parent*

- 99 O.G. **senn-** *play*, L. sonāre, abstr. senim
 G. Ipv. seinn *sing* Inf. seinn f.
 to- Ipv. tabhainn *bay, bark* Inf. tabhann m.
 imb-frith- abstr. imreasan m. *dispute, controversy*

- 100 O.G. **ser-** n- *spread*, L. sternō Inf. sreth
 G. abstr. sreath m. *series, row*
 com- „ cosair m. *feast, bed*; hence caisil-chrò
 bier (bed of gore) L.C. 52
 ess- „ easrad m. *ferns or heather to litter cattle*
 fo- „ fosradh m. *grazing of cattle when*
 tethered
 inn- „ innsreadh m. *effects, furniture, plenish-*
 ing:—Arab. ii. 76
- 101 O.G. **sét-** *blow* sweizd, Cym. chwythu
 G. Ipv. séid *blow* Inf. séideadh m.
 air- Inf. oirfeid m. *music, melody*
 to- taifeid m. *a bow-string* hence
 fead f. *whistle*
-
- 102 O.G. **seth-**, with to-ind- *blow*, L. spī-r-āre, Inf. tinfed *aspiration*
 G. abstr. fèath m. *calm, gentle breeze*
 „ onfhadh, anfadh m. *blast, raging of the sea.* Adj.
 ainbhteach, *stormy*
 „ seathan m. *panting, hard breathing*
 fo- „ fafann m. *gentle breeze*
-
- 103 O.G. **sir-** *seek* G. Ipv. sir *seek, ask* Inf. sireadh m.
 G. to-fo- Ipv. tùr *devise, invent*
 abstr. tùr m. *understanding*
-
- 104 O.G. **sis-** *stand*, L. sisto, persistō, subsistō, Gk. ἵστομαι,
 ἰφίσταμαι, Inf. sessam
 G. abstr. seasamh m. *standing*
 air- „ iris f. *handle of basket or shield, hen roost*
 or *perch*
 to-air- „ tairis! *dairymaid's call to cow at milking,*
 “*stay!*” “*bide!*”
 fo- „ (1) faoisid, faosaid f. *confession*
 (2) faosadh, faoiseadh m. *protecting, relief*
 imb- impis, an impis *almost, about to*
 fo-ro-imb- farpuis f. *strife*
-
- 105 O.G. **slí-**, with fo- abstr. fuillem *usury*, Gk. ἐλεῖν *take*, cf. sealbh
 G. fo- abstr. fuileadh m. *increase, profit, gain*
 to- Ipv. toill *deserve, merit* Inf. toiltinn m.

106 O.G. **slig-** *strike, stroke*, E. *sleek*, Inf. *slige* f.

G. ad- Ipv. *aslaich* *request, persuade*
 Inf. *aslach, aslachadh* m.

air- Ipv. *airlich, fairtlich* *baffle*
 Inf. *fairtleachadh* m.

fo-air- Ipv. *fùirlich* *overcome* Inf. *fùirleachadh* m.

107 O.G. **sluind-** *designate*, O. Cym. *istlunnit* = *profatur*,
 Inf. *slondod, slond*

G. Ipv. *sloinn* *surname, trace pedigree*
 Inf. *sloinneadh* m.

di- Ipv. *diùlt* *refuse, deny* Inf. *diùltadh* m.

ad- Inf. *aslonnadh* m. *discovery, telling*; adj. *as-
 lonnach* *tattling*

108 O.G. **sní-** *spin, turn, fatigue one's self*, L. *neō*, Gk. *νέω*
 Inf. *sním* *spinning, trouble*

G. denom. Ipv. *sníomh* *twist, twine, spin*, Inf. *sníomh* m.
spinning, sadness

com- Ipv. *coisinn* *win, earn, gain* Inf. *cosnadh* m.

com-im- Ipv. *caomhain* *spare, save* Inf. *caomhnadh*

ad-com- Ipv. *asgain* (*ascnaim*) *I go, enter, ascend*
 Inf. *asgnadh* m. *climbing*

fo-ar- *fàrsan* m. *travelling for gain*, S.O. 279^b22

to-ess-ro- Ipv. *tèaruinn* *escape* Inf. *tèarnadh* m.

to-fo- *tuainig* *unloose*

to-air-ess- *tarsuinn, tàirsinn* *obtaining, getting off safe
 home*, S.O. 151^b6; P.H. 6462

to- Ipv. *toinn* *twist* Inf. *toinneamh* m. *twisting,
 multure, the miller's share of meal for grinding
 it.*

com-to- Ipv. *comh-thoinn* *convolve*

109 O.G. **snig-** *it.* *drop, rain*, L. *ningit, nix*, Gk. *νίφα*, Sk. *snihjati*,
 Inf. ac. *snigi*

G. Ipv. *snigh-* *fall in drops, ooze in drops*

Inf. *snighe, snigheadh* m.

to- abstr. *tòineag* f. *little drop of spirits*

- 110 O.G. **so-** *turn* Sk. *sávati drives on* Inf. *soud*
 G. Ipv. *sobhaidh turn, prevent*
 ess-ro- Ipv. *eur refuse, deny* Inf. *euradh m.*
 ess-od-ro- Ipv. *sòr hesitate, grudge, shun* Inf. *sòradh m.*
 § 8 III.
 G. denom. imb- Ipv. *iompaidh (iompaich) turn, convert*
 to-ind- Ipv. *tionndaidh turn, alter* Inf. *tionndadh m.*
-
- 111 O.G. **sreng-** *draw, drag*: denom. from *sreang f. string, cord*
 G. to- Ipv. *tarruing draw, pull* Inf. *tarruing f.*
-
- 112 O.G. **suid-** with ad- *hold fast*, from *said sit*, Inf. *astad*
 G. Inf. *fastadh m. stopping, hiring, binding as a servant for a stated term*
-
- 113 O.G. **ta-** *is, exists* from *sta stand*: -bí and -ben *be*, from √ *bheu*
 to-ess- Ipv. *teasd die* Inf. *teasd*
 in (ad)- com- O.G. pres. 3 s. ad- *cota obtains*; with loss of unaccented first syllable, *cothachadh m. earning, support*
-
- 114 O.G. **-bí, -ben**
 cét- *ceudfadh f. sense* § 143 Inf. *buid f.*
 ess- abstr. *easbhuidh f. want, defect*
 fris- *freapadh m. medicine*
 for- (with part.) *foirfe perfect*
 ess-pe, es-bae, eas-ba m. *want, defect*
 to-r-be to-r-bae, *tairbhe f. profit*
-
- 115 O.G. **tech-** *flee*, Sk. *takti shoot*, Inf. *teicheadh m.*
 ad- Ipv. *ataich entreat, request* Inf. *atach m.*
 com-ad- Ipv. *coitich press to take something*
 Inf. *coiteach, coiteachadh m.*
-
- 116 O.G. **tiag-** *go*, Gk. *στέλλω*, Inf. *techt f., also messenger*
 G. *téid shall go, goes* Inf. *(dol) m.*
 for- Ipv. *furtaich help* Inf. *furtachadh m., furtachd f.*
comfort
 imb- Ipv. *ímich go* Inf. *imeachd f., imtheachd f.*
depart

to-air-	Ipv. tuir <i>go over</i> , <i>relate</i>	Inf. tuireadh (O.G. tuirthecht)
ess-		Inf. eisteachd f. <i>death</i>
frith-		Inf. fritheachd f. <i>coming and going, returning</i>
com-in-		Inf. cuideachd f. <i>company</i>
com-imb-		Inf. coimh-imeachd f. <i>marching, walking together</i>
to-	denom. Ipv. tìochd, diùc, <i>come, be continued in</i> , Inf. tidheachd, tigheachd f. <i>coming</i> , t.Chriosd S.O. 177 ^b 38	
inn-	abstr. innteach m. <i>way, road, gate</i>	
rem-	„ reimheachd f. <i>arrogance, forwardness</i>	

117 O.G. **tib-** *laugh*

G. fo-ad-	abstr. faite f. <i>smile</i>
fo-com-	abstr. fochaid f. <i>scoffing, mocking</i>

118 O.G. **tluch-** with ad- *thank*, L. loquor, Inf. attlugud
G. Ipv. altaich, *salute, thank, say grace*, Inf. altachadh m.119 O.G. **tóis-**, tuais-, with air-, *hears*, cf. *tó silent*, Inf. erthuasacht

G. abstr. tosd m. <i>silence</i> (-sd ² for-ts-)	
G. com-	Ipv. caisd <i>listen</i> , Inf. caisdeachd f.
in-	Ipv. éisd <i>hear</i> Inf. éisdeachd f.
com-in-	Inf. f. còisdeachd f. <i>hearkening, listening</i>
fo-in-	abstr. foisdin, foistinn f. <i>taciturnity, government of the tongue</i>
to-	„ todhas m. <i>silence</i>

120 O.G. **to-n-g-** *swear*

G.	Ipv. lugh <i>swear, blaspheme</i> , Got. liugan <i>wed</i> , Inf. lughadh m.	Inf. luge ; -tech
com-	Ipv. comhdaich <i>allege, prove</i> Inf. comhdachadh m. comhdach m.	
ess- εἴη	Ipv. eitich <i>abjure, forswear, deny, lie</i> Inf. eitheach m.	
frith-	Ipv. freitich <i>forswear, vow to keep from</i> Inf. freiteach m.	

- 121 O.G. **tracc-** With di-fo- *wish* Inf. dúthracht
 G. abstr. dùthrachd f. *earnestness, goodwill*
-
- 122 O.G. **tuig-** *cover* Inf. tuige
 G. Ipv. tugh *thatch* Inf. tughadh m., tughadh f. *thatch*
 in- Ipv. aodaich *clothe* Inf. aodachadh m. aodach m. *clothes*
 denom. Ipv. éid *dress, accoutre* Inf. éideadh m. *garb*
 aith-in- Inf. atach m. *worn-out clothes*
-
- 123 O.G. **tuil-** *sleep*, phps. Goth. þulan, Gk. τληναι, Sc. thole
 G. com- Ipv. caidil *sleep* Inf. cadal, m.
-
- 124 O.G. **tuit-** *fall*, cf. L. tundō Inf. tothim, tuitimm; tatham, tám *sleep, death*
 G. támh m. *rest, sleep*; aith- aiteamh m. *thaw*
 com- abstr. cudam m. *scar on head, fault in the hair*
 to-ar-ro- ,, torrthaim, toirchim f. *accident, fit*

§ 185.

PREPOSITIONS.

I.—SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions governing the dative are :

a, as <i>out of</i>	(gu <i>with</i>)
aig, ag <i>at</i>	le <i>with</i>
air <i>on</i>	mu <i>about</i>
an, ann <i>in</i>	o <i>from</i>
de <i>of</i>	os <i>above</i>
do <i>to</i>	ri <i>against, towards</i>
fo <i>under</i>	roimh <i>before</i>

2. Prepositions governing the accusative are :

eadar <i>between</i>	gun <i>without</i>
seach <i>past</i>	

3. Prepositions governing the dative without the article, and the accusative with the article, are :

gu <i>unto</i>	mar <i>as</i>
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4. Prepositions governing the genitive are :

thar *over* tre, trid, troimh *through*

5. A preposition usually causes no change in a noun which itself governs the gen. :

aig bean Bhaldi—*with B's wife* :—MacCor. 75

gu bean a' bhaile—*to the goodwife* :—ib. 77

aig crìoch an sgeòil—*at the end of the story* :—F.C. 254

air son saoghal as fheàrr—*for a better world* :—ib. 211

§ 186.

a, as *out of, from* : with dat. : L. *ex*, ; the final **-s**, even when dropped, prevents aspiration. **S** is retained before the art., and the personal and possessive pronouns, and **gach** :

a baile—*out of town*

as an tigh—*out of the house*

as a chèill—*out of his senses* :—H.B. but cf.

cha mhòr nach robh e as a chiall—*He was almost out of his senses* :—Arab. I. 33

as leth Dhia (as a leth)—*for God's sake* :—Cuairt. 27, 66x

The prepositional pronoun 3 s., §120, is used adverbially to express extinction or removal—*out, off, away* :

Chaidh as dà—*He is gone*

Leig as sin—*Let that go*

Mas tu tha ann, is tu chaidh as—

If it be you, you are sadly changed :—N.G.P. 313

§ 187.

1. **aig, ag** (1) *at* ; (2) *near, with* ; (3) *by* ; with dat. : G. **ag-us**, L. *anguste* :

(1) aig an tigh—*at the house, at home*

aig a chois—*at his foot*

The form **ag** is used only (a) with verbal nouns and (b) in prepositional pronouns :

(a) B'ionmhuinn leam ag éirigh, 'san òg-mhaduinn—

Me thought it joyful, arising

In early morn :—D. Ban 168, 121

ag before verbal nouns has the following variations in form, §5, 1 :

between two vowels, 'g, e.g. Tha mi 'g imeachd—*I am going*
 between two consonants, a', e.g. Tha sinn a' falbh—*We are off*
 between a consonant and a vowel, ag, e.g. Tha sinn ag imeachd
 —*We are going*

between a vowel and a consonant **ag** is omitted, e.g. Tha mi falbh—*I am off*

(b) Théid agad air thu fhéin a chumail suas—*You will succeed in supporting yourself* :—Arab. II. 5

(2) Dh' fhàg e beannachd aig an duine fharmadach—*He left a blessing with the envious man* :—ib. 21

Thu bhì aig na Gaill 'gad chàradh—*That thou shouldst be with the Lowlanders refreshing thyself* :—S.O. 59^a16

(3) 'S bàrr mo shròin' air a lùbadh

Aig garrach glas—

And the bridge of my nose bent

By a pale starveling :—Clarsach 12

2. Also with **tha** to denote possession § 178 :

(a) compounded with pronoun :

O nach robh mac aige—*Since he had no son* :—Arab. II. 20

'S e na 'revivals' a bhitheas aca orra, mur bi na 's miosa—

It is revivals they will (have upon, i.e.) dub them, if not worse :—

Cos. 138

(b) with the art., a construction increasingly used for the possessive pronoun :

As a' bhad gheal a bh' air an earball aige—*From the white tuft that was on his tail* :—Arab. ii. 19

Air an aghaidh aige—*On his face* :—ib. i. 64

(c) with a poss. pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, a verbal noun is passive : [This rule is general]

'S an cridh' 'ga fhàsgadh asd' le bròn,

And the heart wrung out of them with sorrow :—Là Bhr. 378

3. In idiomatic uses :

Nach fhaca a h-aon aca riamh roimhe—*That not one of them had ever seen before* :—Arab. I. 61

Aig na rinn thu thrusadh á crainig—*Notwithstanding (what you gathered from a hedgehog, i.e.) your hedgehog's gathering*:—S.O. 46^{aw}

Thug an ceòl agus an t-òran toileachadh anabarrach mòr do'n rìgh **aig** cho math 's cho dùrachdach 's a chluich 's a sheinn i—*The music and the song gave the King extraordinary pleasure, such was the excellence and expression with which she played and sang*:—Arab. I. 101

§ 188.

air 1. *on, upon*; 2. *for, over*; 3. *behind, after*: with dat.: a fusion of **ar, for, iar, n-** § 148.

1. **air**, Lat. *prae*, E. *fore*: aspirates a following consonant § 142.

air thùs dhiubh—*in the van of them*:—S.O. 287^{a24}

turus **air** choigrich—*a journey abroad*:—Cos. 165

Gu'm b'anns' a bhi **air** chosg an tràth—*I had rather spend the time*:—Clarsach 22

Tha iad toirt am bóidean air gach dùil—*They swear by every element*:—ib. 18

Thuit mi ann an gaol **air**—*I fell in love with him*:—Arab. II. 78

With idiomatic usage:

air chinnt' ged tha thu bòidheach—*Notwithstanding the certainty that thou art beautiful*:—S.O. 286^{bb}

Ach **air** cho grad 's gu'n tug an taillear a chasan leis—

But how quickly soever the tailor fled:—Am Fear-Ciùil 330

2. L. *s-uper*, Gk. ὑ-πέρ, E. *for*: does not aspirate, § 142.

Sgeul air Calum, sgeul air Donnan, sgeul air Pàdruig—

A tale of St. Columba, a tale of St. Donnan, a tale of St. Patrick:—Guth na Bliadhna X. 4, 430

Air na pìobairean uile

B'e MacCruimein an rìgh—

Over all the pipers

MacCrimmon was King:—S.O. 148^{ay}

O! guma buan **air** t' aiteam thu! O! *may thou be long over thy people*:—ib. 279^{au}.

air mo theangaidh—*on my tongue, by heart*:—Arab. II. 1

air leith shuil—*one eyed* :—ib. 53 w :

air an là, **air** an oidhche—*by day and by night* :—ib. 52, 3
mach **air** aon de na h-uinneagaibh—*out of one of the windows*
—Waifs III. 128

Thàinig e a stigh **air** an luidheir—*It came in at the chimney* :
—ib. 12

Chaidh e steach **air** a' gheata—*He went in at the gate* :—
Arab. I. 63

3. **iar n-**, * eperon, compar. of Gk. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$: does not aspirate
a following consonant, § 142

Tachaireadh math-ghamhuin, **air** call a cuilean, air duine—
Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man :—Prov. xvii. 12
O ! nach robh mi riamh **air** t' fhàgail—*O ! that I had never*
left thee :—L.C. 20

Ach laidh thu sìos **air** cùl a' chuain—*But thou hast set*
behind the ocean :—Clarsach 82

A leanadh ruaig **air** Cataich fhuara—*Who would follow a*
rout after the cold Sutherlandmen :—S.O. 286^a15

Cha robh sinn ach **air** ruighinn—*We had only arrived* :—
Arab. I. 110

Gu'm bheil an t-aont' a bh' aic' **air** ruith—*That her lease*
is run :—Clarsach 18

Bha ghealach ag éirigh (air) cùl na beinne—*The moon was*
rising behind the peak :—L.C. 14

- (1) **air on**, referring to a date, a day, etc., is often to be under-
stood :

Ma mharbhas tu beathach Di-haoine bi ruith na h-Aoine
ort am feasda—*If you kill a beast on a Friday, the*
Friday fate will follow you for ever :—N.G.P. 305

Feasgar Luain—*On a Monday evening* :—S.O. 285^b2

Bheirinn m' fhalt a mach Dior-daoin,

'S dheanainn m' ìnean maol Di-luain—

I would cut my hair on a Thursday,

And pare my nails on a Monday :—N.G.P. 59

An obair a thòisicheas Di-luain—*The work that begins on a*
Monday :—ib. 33

- In instances like the following, the preposition is not used :

Ris na dhealaich mi 'n dé moch la Càisge—*From whom I*
parted yesterday morning, Easterday :—S.O. 47^a27

Rinn thu mhoch-eirigh Di-dòmhaich— *You rose early on Sunday* :—ib. 39^{b5}

- (2) But if the date be **emphasised**, the preposition is expressed :
 Ach chaidh an t-saighead am chridhe **air** an oidhche sin—
But the arrow entered my heart that night :—L.C. 14
Air Di-dòmhaich 's còmhlan leam—*On (a certain) Sunday, company being with me* :—S.O. 282^{br}
 Chrìochnaicheadh a' choinneamh **air** an ath Dhi-luan—
The Assembly was closed on the following Monday :—
 Cuairt. 40, 92
Air Di-luain so chaidh—*On Monday last* :—C.G. 24

(3) Idiomatic uses :

- Air** cho faoin 's gu'm meas sinne an t-aobhar—*However slight we deem the cause* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 168
Air cho fuar 's gu'm biodh an oidhch'—*However cold the night might be* :—An t-Oran. 167, § 97, 3
 Ged bu rìgh mi **air** a' chrùn—*Though I were a crowned King* :—Clarsach 66, 96
 Toimhseachan nach b' urrainn di fhuasgladh **air** a geurad
 —*Riddles she could not rede for all her sharpness* :—
 Mac Cormaig 89
 Ach **air** sinead an sgeòil 's **air** cho tric 'sa chluinnear e—
But however old the tale, and however often one hears it :
 —F.C. 262
Air ghlainead an tobair bidh salachar ann—*However clean the well, dirt is in it* :—N.G.P. 7
Air mheud nam beus a bhios 'na chorp—*However great the virtues that are in his person* :—ib. 19

§ 189.

an, **ann an in**, L. *in*, E. *in* ; with dat :

anns, before the art. **an**, before the rel. **an**, and before **gach**.

In the simple preposition the **-n-** becomes **-m-** before labials :

am measg—*among* ; a's mi 'm péin—*and I in pain* :—Ross 48, 9 :

Ma tha e **an** dàn domh dol gu mòd eile—*If I am fated to go to another Mod* :—F.C. 326

'S trom leam m'osnaich **anns gach là**—*Heavy methinks are my sighs every day* :—S.O. 283^{a1}

Mar bha an fhaoinéis an dàn dhomh—*As the foolishness was fated me* :—Clar 12

gu'n éirighinn 'nam sheasamh a chur fàilte ort—*I should rise to my feet to welcome you* :—Arab. I. 65

cf. Thuit mi as mo sheasamh—*I fell off my feet* :—C.S.

Ach bàs 'na naoidheachan beag—*But (his) death as a little child* :—S.O. 148^a20

Bu mhise agus Sacar 'nar n-ònar an dithis nach b'fhiach—*Sacar and I were the only two that did not deign* :—Arab. I. 35

Compounded with the art. the unstressed preposition is dropped in current phrases, and the art. alone remains, § 87 :

Anns an toiseach, 'San toiseach—*In the beginning*

an cor anns am bheil e, an cor 'sa' bheil e—*The condition in which he is.*

Idiomatic use with subst. verb, § 177 fol. :

Cha n'èil annad ach an dearg shlaoightire—*You are but an arrant knave* :—Arab. I. 39

B'e aon de na mnathan-sithe a bha anns a' mhnaoi agam—*My wife was one of the fairy women* :—ib. 28

Na bi 'nad dhuine na's mò ach bi 'nad mhoncaidh—*Be a man no longer, but be a monkey* :—ib. II. 22

An m(o)—*in my*, gives **am**, and **an d(o)**—*in thy*, gives **ad**.

To these forms an -n- is sometimes prefixed 'nam, 'nad, e.g.

Dhiuchd an comas sin nam' chàil—*That power has come to my life* :—Stewarts 480, 3

Hence the erroneous forms, § 114 :

Cupid ga nar tàladh—*Cupid alluring us* :—Stewarts 121, 5

Chaill sinn nar càil agus nar treòir—*We lost our appetite and our vigour* :—R.C. 34, 157

Thoirleum nar n-inntinn—*overwhelming our mind* :—S.O. 151^{as}

§ 190.

de of, off, from : with dat. : O.G. de, di, L. dē, di(s) : often confused with do, § 4 II. 2 :

de is used

(1) with nouns to express a partitive genitive :

Rinn e dà leith dhith—*He made two halves of her* :—Arab. I. 81

Geàrr sgonn dheth so dhomh—*Cut a slice of this for me*:—
Munro 157

Thoir pìos dheth sin do Niall—*Give a piece of that to Neil*:
—ib.

(2) with the adjj. gann *scarce*, falamh *empty*, lom *bare*, beag *small*—e.g. gann **de** bhiadh—*scarce of food*.

Also with the adjj. làn *full*, buidheach *thankful*, sgìth *tired*; and with the nouns mòran m. *much*, beagan m. *little*, tuilleadh m. *more*, when they govern a genitive with the article.

2. Idiomatic uses :

Ach air mo shon-sa **dheth**—*But for my own part of it*:—Arab.
I. 28

Gu'n robh iad mòran na b' fheàrr **dheth** na bha iad—*That they would have been much better off than they were*:—ib. 27

Rinn i eilid **de** m' mhnaoi—*She turned my wife into a hind*:—
ib. 24

Tha de dhaoine 's de dh' eich ann,
Tha de bhreislich 's de smùid ann—
*There are so many horses and men there,
So much racket and smoke there*:—Clarsach 12

Na tha dhaoine 's de dh' eachaibh
Air fastadh Rìgh Deòrsa—

*All the horses and men
In the service of King George*:—D. Ban 178, 271

Dean **de dh'** fhàbhar gu'n éisd thu rium—
Show so much favour as listen to me:—Arab. I. 18 (31)

Ma ghabhas sibh **de** dhragh—*If you will take so much trouble*:—
ib. 52

Chunnaic mi nach d' rinn mo chomhairle **de dh'** fheum dhi
ach a fàgail na bu raige na bha i riamh—*I saw that my
advice did her no service but to make her more headstrong
than she was before*:—ib. 72

Cha robh **de** lùths ann na chairicheadh as an ionad an robh e—
*There was not strength enough in him to move out of the place
where he was*:—ib. 34

§ 191.

do *to, for, by* : with dat. : Eng. *to*, Ger. *zu*

Gur cobhartach **do'n** bhàs gach feòil—*That all flesh is a prey to death* :—Ross 18

'S bìdh mise a' teàrnadh sìos **do'n** ghleann—*And I shall be descending to the glen* :—Clarsach 82

Chrìosda dh' fhuiling am bàs **duinn**—*O Christ, who hast suffered death for us* :—S.O. 50^a1

'Us b' fheàrr **dhomh** fhéin nach robh i ann—*And better were it for myself that it had not been* :—Clarsach 83

Ged nach d' fhuair me e **dhomh** fhéin—*Though I have not got him for myself* :—An t-Oran. 167

Is peathraichean **dhomhsa** an dà ghalla dhubh—*The two black bitches are my sisters* :—Arab. II. 71

§ 192.

eadar : with acc. (1) *between*, generally non-aspirating ;
(2) *both*, aspirating without the art.

(1) So na tha de dhealachadh **eadar** thusa agus do bhean—*This is the extent of the difference between you and your wife* :—Cos. 128

Eadar mo làmh 's mo thaobh—*Between my hand and my side* :—F.C.

Eadar a' chlach 's an sgrath—*Twixt the stone and the turf* :—N.G.P. 171

Eadar a' chraobh 's a rùsg—*Between the tree and its bark* :—ib.

Eadar an long nodha 's an seann rudha—*Between the new ship and the old headland* :—ib.

'S bochd an sgeul **eadar** bhràithrean—*It is a miserable tale among brethren* :—Turner 44

(2) Bha iad an so **eadar** bheag agus mhór—*They were here both small and great* :—L.C. 62

§ 193.

fo (1) *under*, (2) *along, amidst* : with dat. : aspirates : O.W. guo, W. gwa-, go- ; Gk. ὑπό ; Sk. úpa, cf. L. s-ub

(1) **fo** chomain *under obligation* :—Arab. II.

gu dhol **fo** chis—*to go under tribute* :—S.O. 286^a24

fo chaol mhala—*under a slender eyebrow* :—ib. 285^b22

(2) **fa**, originally only before slender consonants, has spread :
fa leth severally, fa làr on the ground, fa dheireadh at last
 In O.G. *fo*, *fa* with numerals were used as multiplicatives :
fo dí, fa dí twice ; fo thrí, fa thrí thrice. Hence *fo*, *fa*
 are in G. inextricably confused with *mu*, *ma* :

Chuartich e mu h-aon agus chuairtich e mu dhà e—*He went
 round it once and he went round it twice* :—Waifs II. 98

fa'm chòir—in my presence :—S.O. 285^{b37}

'S i 'n tìr fo thuath dha mòr mo luaidh-sa—*'Tis the land
 in the North which I love much* :—ib. ^{b5}. In this sentence
 the original phrase *an tuath from the north* was written
 successively *o thuath, bho thuath, fo thuath, mu thuath.*

Chuireadh fonn **fo** na creagan—*Which would send a tune
 along (or among) the rocks* :—S.O. 148^{bu} ;

fo fheasgar—*before evening*, H.B.

§ 194

gu *with* : with dat. : O.G. *co n-* : L. *cum*. Its uses being met
 by *gu to, unto*, and *le with*, it is now obsolete except in the
 phrases *gu leth—with a half, and a half* ; *mu thuaiream dà
 mhìle gu leth a dh' astar—about two miles and a half
 distant* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 294 ; and **gu** *mac ic Alasdair's
 Lochial* :—H.B. ; A' Choisir 25

§ 195

gu *to, up to* : with dat. : with the art. **gus**, accus. : O.G.
co, cu, § 48

O thigh **gu** tigh—*From house to house*

A chuireas leam gach cùis **gu** crìch—*Who by me will bring
 every affair to an end* :—Met. Ps. lvii. 2 ; a' teannadh
gu crìch—drawing to an end :—Am Fear-Ciùil 265

Gus a' chrìoch—*to the end* :—Dan. vi. 26, Matt. x. 22, 1 Cor.
 i. 8, Heb. iii. 6, 14 ; vi. 11 ; Rev. ii. 26

but also dat. :—**Gus** a' chrìch, John xiii. 1

Both forms are used in governing a clause :

Gu mis' ùmhachadh air ball—*To humble me immediately* :—
 S.O. 286^{a30}

Gu esan a bhrath—*to betray him* :—Cos. 15

Gus coinneachadh ris—*To meet him* :—Cos. 132

Gus an talamh a chladhach—*To dig the earth* :—Arab. II. 43

§ 196.

gun *without* : with acc. : aspirates §20, 4 : O.G. cen, cf. L. *cis on this side*

Gun phiuthar, **gun** bhràthair—*With no sister or brother* :—L.C. 15

Duine **gun** chiall—*A madman* :—D. Ban 432, 84

Gun tuar, **gun** chiall—*Without merit or sense* :—Clarsach 59

A bhoirionnaich **gun** chiall—*Senseless woman!*—Arab. I. 72

A shluaigh **gun** chiall thug miann do'n òr—*Ye senseless folk who set affection on gold!*—Là Bhr. 181

But, metri causâ, **gun** chéill is used : e.g. D. Ban 168, 126 ; 326, 24 ; Metr. Ps. 49, 20 ; Clarsach 59

With clauses :

Tha mi guidhe ort **gun** smaoineachadh tuilleadh air—*I pray you not to think of it further* :—Arab. I. 7

'S **gun** againn ach sinn fhéin—*With none but ourselves* :—ib. 105

Agus **gun** a stigh ach mi fhein—*With no one at home but myself* :—ib. II. 84

This preposition is repeated instead of a conjunction :

Gun stiùir, **gun** ràmh, **gun** phort—*Without rudder, oar, or port* :—S.O. 50^b12, 16

los see under **os**

§ 197

le (1) *with*, (2) *by*, (3) *down*, (4) *belonging to* : with dat. : from leth *side*, *let, L. lat-us

le coinneil—*with a candle* :—Arab. II. 76

(1) Fann **le** bròn 's **le** bristeadh cridhe—*Weak with sorrow and heart-break* :—ib. 50

B' fheàrr dhomh teicheadh **le** m' bheatha na fuireach ri m' mharbhadh—*It were better for me to fly with my life than stay to be killed* :—ib. 41

Slàn **le** Albainn (eadar) ghleann is chnoc—*Farewell to Scotland, both glen and hill* :—L.C. 75

(2) Na meallar thu an so **le** bréig—*Be not thou deceived here by a lie* :—Clarsach 9

Mo rùn cha n-fhaicear **leam**—*My love is not seen by me* :—
ib. 113

'S do dhùthaich fein 'ga mort **le** nàmhaid—*And thine own
country massacred by an enemy* :—S.O. 59^a18

- (3) Ach thriall na laithean air falbh mar shruth **le** gleann—
But those days have passed away like a stream down a glen :—
Clar. 111

Thuit e car ma char sìos **leis** a' bheinn—*It fell bounding down
the mountain* :—Arab. II. 41

Thilg iad **leis** a' chliathaich sinn—*They threw us over the
ship's side* :—ib. II. 82

- (4) Thaisbein e gu'm bu duine **le** Dia e—*He showed that he
was a man of God* :—L.C. 49

Bu **leam** gach ni—*Everything was mine* :—Arab. II. 84

Is **leat** MacPharlain nan cliar,

Bha aig fir t' àite riamh—

Thine is MacPharlain of the poets,

Who was with the men of thy place hitherto :—S.O. 48^b13

Leis cho glic, gleusda 's a bha e—*Owing to his being so wise
and clever as he was* :—Arab. II. 44

§ 198.

mar, dat. : but with art. or possessive pronoun, acc. : aspirates :

- (1) *as* : M.W. mal, O.G. amal, L. similis—unaspirated -**m**- and
final -**r**- derived from (2) by analogy

- (2) *about, as, within*, M.G. immar, im-mar

- (1) Cha n-ann gus thu bhith agam **mar** mo shearbhanta ach
mar mo bhean—*Not that thou shouldst be with me as my
servant but as my wife* :—Arab. II. 82

Cha robh sin aige **mar** a chuid féin—*He had not that as his
own portion* :—F.C. 309

Mar an dearcag—*As the berry* :—Clar. 13

Thug i mise **mar** mhnaoi do dhuine—*She gave me as wife
to a person* :—Arab. II. 84

Mar mhnaoi ri saothair—*As a woman in travail* :—Rom.
viii. 22

- (2) 'S nach ruigeadh **mar** réis an glùn—*And that would not reach within a span of the knee* :—D. Ban 284, 72
- A chaochail beatha **mar** sheachduinn da chéile—*Who died within a week of each other* :—Turner 377
- mar** bheagan mhiltean do bhaile-mòr Pheairt—*within a few miles of the city of Perth* :—Cuairt. 27, 68
- Na's mó **mar** àird' a' chinn—*Higher by a head* :—H.B.
- Mar** cheud—*A hundred times* :—S.O. 37^a26, 281^a1
- Cha robh e **mar** mhìle dhomh—*He was not within a mile of me* :—H.B.
- Mar** bheagan cheudan slat do thir—*within a few hundred yards of land* :—MacCor. 98
- Mar** là 'us bliadhna do dh'aois chàich—*within a year and a day of the age of the rest* :—Waifs III. 122
- Is e a's fhaisce **mar** dhà mhìle—*It is nearer by two miles* :—H.B.
- Ged nach biodh tigh na duine **mar** mhìle dh' astar dhaibh—*Though there was no house or living soul within a mile of them* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 317

As conjunction—*as, how* : in comparison—the . . . the :

- Mar** thà—as it is, already :—Arab. I. 25
- Dh' innis mi dhi **mar** a fhuair mi a mach far an robh i—*I told her how I had discovered where she was* :—II. 7
- Cha tuig thu **mar** a dh' fhàsas càrn—*You cannot understand how a cairn rises* :—Clar. 9
- Mar** is dlùithe a leugh e, 's ann is dìriche a ghluais e—*The closer he read, the straighter he walked* :—Cuairt. 27, 62
- Mar** bu mhò a bheirtheadh de chomhairle oirre, is ann bu mhò a bha i cur roimpe gu'm faigheadh i a toil féin—*The more advice was urged upon her, the more was she resolved to get her own way* :—Arab. I. 116
- 'S ann **mar** as fhaide a chaidh neach 'sam bith anns an olc, 's ann is mò gàirdeachas a bhitheas air gu'n deachaidh a leithid a theàrnadh—*The further one has gone in evil, the greater his joy that such as he should have been saved* :—Cos. 139
- Bha i **mar** uidhe thrì no ceithir do mhiltibh o Ghrianaig—*She was within a voyage of 3 or 4 miles from Greenock* :—L.C. 149

§ 199

mu *about*: with dat.: aspirates: O.G. imb, imm, Gaul. ambi, W. am, ym-, A.S. ymbe, Sk. abhi
cf. Gk. ἀμφί, L. amb-

Mu ar piuthair eile—*About our other sister*:—Arab. II. 73

Mu ar deidhinn—*About us*:—ib. 54

Sùil **mu**'n t-sròin—*Eye to nose* (i.e. a straight talk, blurt out): N.G.P. 350

Cha truagh leam cù 's marag **m**'a amhaich—*I don't pity a dog with a pudding round his neck*:—ib. 133

Bhiodh òran an sin aig fear **mu** seach—

There would be a song there by each in turn:—Mac Cor. 52

In the following, cf. the use of fo §193:

Mu mo choinneamh—*To meet me*:—S.O. 285^b18

Mu d' chòir—*In thy presence*:—286^a2, fa m' chòir:—Ross 28

§ 200.

o *from, by*: with dat.: aspirates: O.G. ó, ua: 3 s. **uad**—rests on **od, ud**

O cheann gu ceann—*From end to end*

O bhaile gu baile—*From town to town*

Clann a bha aig m'athair **o** mhnaoi eile—*Children my father had by another wife*:—Arab. II. 72

O'n mhnaoi chòir a bha 'san Arthar—*From the good wife that lived in Narrachan*:—D. Ban 228, 66

'S an té **o** 'n d' fhuair mi i 'n toiseach—*And the woman from whom I got her at first*:—ib. 234, 155

§ 201.

O'n is used as a conjunction: *since, after*

O'n a bha fios aige—*Since he knew*:—Arab. II. 4

O'n a dh' fhalbh mi—*Since I went away*:—I. 26

§ 202.

os *above*: with dat.: O.G. ós, uas, W. uch, *up § 139 uachdar m. *surface*, s-uas *upwards*

os bàrr *on top*

os cionn *overhead, above*

'S na beanntan gruamach os an cinn—

And the gloomy peaks above them :—Clar. 153

cf. ios O.G. is, W. is, isel *low*, iochdar m. *bottom*, s-ìos *downwards*

os àrd—*openly*

os ìosal—*secretly*, with the alternative forms

os n-ard, os n-ìosal, which seem corruptions of the rel. as *which is*, with the rel. eclipse retained § 13, I.

§ 203

ri : with art., **ris** : with dat., sometimes with acc. without art. : v. fris, frith §142

1. *to, against*

Is tinne e anns an t-slabhraidh a tha ceangal aobhar **ri** buil—

It is a link in the chain that joins cause to effect :—Am Fear-Ciùil 168

Bha dà chòmhlaidh **ris** a' gheata—*There were two leaves to the gate :—Arab. I. 63*

'S bidh tuilleadh **ris** an àireamh—*And there will be an addition to the number :—Clar. 135*

Thiormaich mi m' aodach **ris** a' ghréin—*I dried my garments in the sun :—Arab. II. 82*

Bha thu gu glé chaoimhneil **rium**—*You were very kind to me :—ib. I. 29*

Ri là gaoith', is uisg', is dìle—*Against a day of wind, rain, and flood :—D. Ban 64, 30*

Ach tha corruich mhòr orm **ri** do bhràithrean—*But I am very angry with your brothers :—Arab. I. 29*

A dol **ri** bruthach—*Going against (i.e. ascending) a bank :—Munro 158*

Mar shruth nach till air ais **ri** sliabh—*Like a stream that will not turn back up a hill :—Clar. 121*

Cha dubhairt mi gu'm b' olc **riutha**—*I did not say it was wicked of them :—Arab. I. 27*

Tha e ghnàth aghaidh **ri** aghaidh **ris** an dorus ghlaiste sin air son nach d' fhuair e an iuchair—*He is always face to face with (up against) that shut door for which he had not got the key :—Am Fear-Ciùil, 209*

Aig an robh mac **ris** gach té d'a mhnaibh—

Who had a son by each of his wives :—Waifs III. 112

Tha 'n là dlùthachadh r'a chrìch—*The day groweth to an end* :—Judges xix. 9

Thoir an aire co ris a tha thu bruidhinn—*Mind who you are speaking to* :—Arab. I. 43

Gach cliù a' fàs riut—*Every reputation being added to you* : S.O. 285^b38, w

'S an tric a shuidh thu ri mo ghlùin—*In which thou didst often sit against my knees* :—Clarsach 83

Bha e là a' bruidhinn ri bean-uasal—*He was one day talking to a lady* :—Cos. 125

2. exposed

A dh' fhàg ris an cinne daonna—*Which left mankind exposed* :—D. Ban 432, 104

B' éiginn di a bràighe a leigeadh ris—*She had to expose her neck* :—Arab. I. 101

Leig mi ris dha—*I showed him* :—116

Thàinig a' ghrian ris gu briagha—*The sun came out beautifully* :—II. 37

Bha sealladh déistinneach air a leigeil ris da nis—*An awful sight now presented itself to him* :—F.T. 232

3. at, engaged in, occupied with :

Bha sinn ri òl, 's ri ceòl, 's ri dannsa—*We were occupied with drinking, music, and dancing* :—Arab. II. 68

Tha e ri brògan—*He is engaged in making shoes* :—Munro 158

Bha e ri h-ùrnaigh—*He was engaged in prayer* :—ib.

Car son a bha iad ris an obair ud—*Why they were engaged in that work* :—Arab. II. 54

A dhuine gun chiall ! Ciod a tha thu ris ?—*Senseless man ! what are you at ?*—Am Fear-Ciùil 159, 219

Chait e earrann eile d'a ùine ri speuradaireachd—*He spent another portion of his time at astronomy* :—ib. 202

Mo mhàthair bhochd 's i ris a' bhàs—*My poor mother at death's door* :—Clar. 57

Thòisich sinn ri marsantachd—*We began trading* :—Arab. I. 25

A tha ri bròn—*Who are in sorrow* :—Math. v. 4

Gu tosdach balbh mar neach ri bròn—*Silent and dumb like one in sorrow* :—L.C. 71

'S mi **ri** uallach nam bó—*And I tending the kine* :—Clar. 116
 Bha Alastair **ri** farchluais aig cùl an doruis—*A. was listening
 at the back of the door* :—Waifs III. 113

4. *with*

Mu'n do dhealaich i **rium**—*Before she parted with me* :—Arab.
 II. 83

A' sùgradh 's a' beadradh

Ri rianadair feadan nan gleus—

Sporting and flirting

With the tuner of drones :—Ross 49

Confused with **le** :

Ri leathad bruaich—*Down the slope* :—F.T. 232; § 9, 3

5. *during, while*

'S mi 'ga dìth **ri** m' bheò—*And I without her while I live* :—
 S.O. 286^a8

C'àit am faigh i **ri** beò do leithid-sa ?—*Where, while she lives,
 will she find the like of thee* :—Stewarts 302, 12

Gu'm bitheadh tu deònach

A rithist mo phòsadh **ri** ùin'—

That thou wouldst be willing

Again to marry me in course of time :—Ross 48

Bidh mi cuimhneachadh **ri** m' mhaireann—*I shall remember
 as long as I live* :—Clar. 80

6. *to be* (with Inf., as gerundive)

Gu mór **ri** mholadh—*Greatly to be commended* :—Arab. I. 54

Bha **ri** fhaotainn 'san Roinn-Eòrp—*That was to be found in
 Europe* :—S.O. 285^b34

7. *as* (co-relative of cho, aon, § 95, 4)

Cho caoimhneil **ris** na faoileagan—*As kind as the seagulls* :—
 C.S.

Aig an aon bhord **ris** fhéin—*At the same table as himself* :—
 Arab. I. 42

§ 204.

roimh *before* : with dat. : aspirates : O.G. re n-, rem-, remi-
 hence riam *(p)ri(s)ami, L. primus (prismus)

Le eagal **roimh** theine—*With fear before fire* :—D. Ban 164, 55

A prepositional pronoun formed from this preposition and of the same person as the subject of the verb, follows verbs of motion :

Choisich mi **romham** re iomadh latha—*I walked on for many a day* :—Arab. II. 3

Gabh **romhad**—*Proceed* :—C.S.

Lean **romhad** mar a tha thu—*Continue as you are* :—Arab. I. 71

Na'n leanadh e **roimhe** air an obair a bha aige—*If he should continue in his present conduct* :—Arab. I. 116

Is ann bu mhò a bha i cur **roimpe** gu'm faigheadh i a toil fhéin—*The more was she determined to get her own way* :—Arab. I. 116

§ 205

seach *past, in comparison with* : with acc :

Seach a' chlach—*past the stone* :—Gillies, Gr. 134

Is sean Anna **seach** Mòr—*Anna is old in comparison with Sarah* :—Munro 156

Gun fhathamas do dhuine **seach** duine—*Without partiality to one man more than another* :—H.B.

Is trom a' chlach **seach** a' chlàimhneag—*The stone is heavy compared with the down* :—Stewart, Gr. 132

Nis tha oibre Dhé mòr **seach** oibre dhaoine—

Now God's works are great compared with men's works :—Cos. 57

§ 206

thar *over, beyond* : with gen. : aspirates :

Ciod a tha sibh a deanamh **thar chàich**?—*What do ye more than others?*—Math. v. 47

Thar na còrach—*Beyond what is right* :—H.B.

Bha thu maiseach **thar** nan ceud—*You were fair beyond hundreds* :—A' Choisir 9

A' shnàmmas **thar** a' chaolais—*Who swims ^{across} through the Kyles* :—ib. 11.

Cha deach Caluinn **thar** mo chinn—*A New Year (Hogmanay) has not gone over my head* :—Mac Cor. 17

Stuadhan na sean eaglais a bha tilgeil a faileis **thar** nan uaignean—*The walls of the old Church which threw its shadow over the graves* :—ib. 92

Thar nan cluas ann an ainbheach—*Over the ears in debt* :—
Am Fear-Ciùil 199

Na muillionan **thar** chunntais—*The millions beyond counting* :
—ib. 213

Am Fàmhair mòr a chuireas drochaid **thar** na h-aibhne
ann an aon oidhche—*The big giant that puts a bridge over
the river in one night* :—ib. 281

§ 207.

tre through : with gen. : aspirates :

tre mo chléith—*through my casement* :—H.B.

tre uisge is tre theine—*through fire and water* :—Stewart,
Gr. 132

ach **tre** nan aitribh (*read aitreabh*) 'san robh mise—*But
through the abodes where I was* :—L.C. 4

§ 208

trid through (*through him or it*, old prep. pronoun 3 s. of tria, tre) :
with gen :

trid Fir-saoiridh—*through a Redeemer* :—Catm. 20

trid na fìrinn—*through the truth* :—Cuairt. 40, 97

Seadh ge do shiubhail mi **trid** ghlinn sgàile a' bhàis—*Yea,
though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death* :—
Ps. xxiii. 4, ed. 1807

§ 209.

troimh through : with gen. : aspirates :

'S a dh'ion **troimh** 'n ghaillinn iad beò—*And which guarded
them alive through the storm* :—Clar. 98

troimh m' chnuaic—*through my costard* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 286 ;

but also with dat. : *or acc. after verbs of motion.*

ré a thuruis **troimh** an t-saoghal—*during his journey through
the world* :—Am Fear-Ciùil 285

Bhrist e **troimh** an dorus—*He broke through the door* :—ib. 300

'Us rachainn féin **troimh** thonnaibh breun—*And I myself
would go through rank waves* :—A' Choisir 11

A' coiseachd troimh 'n mhuir—*walking through the sea* :—
Waifs III. 15

tromh thuill, tromh na h-uillt—*through bogholes, through
water-courses* :—ib. 123

§ 210.

II.—COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

1. Compound Preposition are phrases containing a noun, and hence govern the genitive :

a bhàrr <i>down from</i>	an caraibh <i>in grips of, near</i>
a chòir <i>near to</i>	an ceann <i>at end of, within</i>
a chum <i>in order to</i>	an còmhdhail
a dh' easbhuidh <i>in want of</i>	an coinneamh } <i>to meet</i>
a dh' fhios <i>to the knowledge of,</i> <i>to, for</i>	an cois <i>at foot</i>
a dh' ionnsaidh <i>towards</i>	a chois <i>hard by</i>
a dhith <i>for want of, without</i>	an dàil
a los <i>in order to</i>	an déidh } <i>to meet,</i>
a réir <i>according to</i>	an deaghaidh } <i>after,</i>
a thaobh <i>regarding, as to</i>	an éiric <i>in requital</i>
air bheulaibh <i>in front of, before</i>	an lorg <i>in track of, in conse-</i> <i>quence of</i>
air cheann <i>against (a certain</i> <i>time)</i>	an taice <i>in support of, beside</i>
air chùlaibh <i>behind</i>	as eugmhais <i>without</i>
air fad } <i>throughout,</i>	as leth <i>in behalf of, for</i>
air feadh } <i>among, through</i>	cleas <i>a trick, like; cleas nan</i> <i>damh like the oxen:—Cos.</i>
air ghaol } <i>for love of</i>	127; cleas na binne nach
air ghràdh } <i>for love of</i>	maireann <i>like the late judg-</i> <i>ment:—S.O. 38^b9</i>
air muin <i>on back of</i>	fa chomhair <i>opposite to</i>
air sgàth <i>for sake of</i>	fa chùis <i>by reason of</i>
air son <i>for the cause of, for</i>	mu choinneamh <i>opposite</i>
air tòir <i>in pursuit of, after</i>	mu dheidhinn <i>regarding</i>
am bun } <i>at foot of,</i>	mu thimchioll <i>about</i>
an cois } <i>near</i>	mu thuairream <i>about (as a guess)</i>
am fianuis } <i>before,</i>	o bhàrr <i>from top of</i>
am fochair } <i>in presence of</i>	os cionn <i>overhead, above</i>
an làthair } <i>in presence of</i>	ré (O.G. fri ré) <i>during, for</i>
am measg <i>among</i>	tar éis <i>over track of, after</i>
an aghaidh } <i>in face of,</i>	trid <i>through, by means of</i>
an aodann } <i>against</i>	thun <i>to, unto: M.G. chu-ind</i> <i>chu-inn to vertex or end, § 13</i>
an àite <i>instead of</i>	

2. But gu ruig, gu ruige (O.G. corrici, with acc.) *till thou reach, to,* is a conjunction containing a verb and governs acc. :

Gléidhidh mi do shlighe gu ruig a' chrìoch—*I shall keep thy way unto the end:—Ps. cxix. 33, 112, Catm. No. 36*

Gu ruige Bagdad—to Bagdad:—Arab. i. 119, ii. 68, 102

XVI.

§ 211.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, and are of three classes—adverbs of

I.—Manner.

II.—Time.

III.—Place.

I. An adverb of manner is formed by prefixing **gu** (before vowels **gu h-**, § 48, 2) to almost any adjective, except pronominal and possessive adjectives.

cinnteach certain ; gu cinnteach certainly

Do chreagan **gu h-**uaibhreach

Mar challaid mu'n cuairt dhut—

Thy crags proudly

Like a fence round thee :—Clarsach 26

The adverbial particles **glé**, **ro-**, and monosyllabic adjectives qualifying an adjective of manner are placed between **gu** and the adjective :

gu glé mhath—*quite well* ; **gu ro** dhàna—*extremely bold*

gu fìor ghlan—*very purely* ; **gu h-anabarrach** gasda—

exceedingly nice

But **gu** is frequently omitted.

In a series of adverbs of manner, the conjunction is omitted, and **gu** is placed before the first word of the series only :

Gu binne, boidheach, seòcail, ceudach,

Ceòlmhor, eutrom, éibhinn, àluinn—

Sweetly bonny, stately, prime,

Tuneful, joyous, light, and splendid :—D. Ban 342, 31, 2

§ 212. **ro**—*very, too* : aspirates :

I. ADJJ. ; II. NOUNS.

1. Ach cha bhi 'n àilleachd

No 'm blàth **ro-**mhaireannach—

But neither their beauty nor their bloom

Will be very lasting :—Clarsach 114

'S mo chridhe fann air fàs **ro-** thròm—

And my faint heart has become very heavy :—L.C. 70

Chuir sin am bàrd bu ghlaine beus

Ro thràth fodh 'n lic—

That put the bard of purest life

Too early under the stone :—Clarsach 130

Ach a nis fhuair e ministreileachd as **ro** fhearr—

But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry :—

Heb. viii. 6

2. As a pre-noun **ro**—sometimes takes the stress, and conveys either of two shades of meaning. § 142.

(1) *good*

Air mheangain ard nan **rò**-chrannaibh—

On the high boughs of the stately trees :—S.O. 280^b6

Bha Safi ag éisdeachd le **ro**-aire—

Safi was listening with keen attention :—Arab I. 96 ;

Lk. xix. 48

Am barraibh **rò**-chrannaibh shuas—

In the foliage of the stately trees above :—Ross 14

(2) *untoward*

Ro-chùram an t-saoghail so—*The cares of this world :—Mk. iv. 19 ; Lk. xii. 11.*

A ghearradh goirid a **rò**-sgeul—*To cut short his exaggerated tale :—Am Fear-Ciùil 218, 250, 289*

Cha **rà**-sgeul bréig' e—*'Tis no romantic lying tale :—S.O. 51^a31*

Cha n-e an **ro**-chabhag as fhearr—*Great haste is not best :—N.G.P. 107*

Cha n-iad na **ro**-chléirich as fhearr—*The very learned are not the best :—ib. 119*

'S e sgar mi o m' chiall **ro**-mheud do cheanail—*It deprived me of my wits—too much of thy kindness :—A' Choisir 15*

Lab

§ 213.

I.—ADVERBS OF MANNER.

ach beag—*save a little*

ach neo-ni—*almost*

a dh'aindeoin—dh'aindeòin—
in spite of :—Am Fear-Ciùil
294

a dh'aon obair—*purposely*

a dh'aon fheum—*at one stroke*

an aon fheachd—*in one time*

a dheòin, do dheòin—*willingly*

a dh'ith, do dh'ith—*a-wanting*

a nheud—*inasmuch*

a n-asgaidh—*freely, gratis*

- a rìreadh, do rìreadh—*really*
 a rìribh, do rìribh—*truly*
 aill air n-àill } *willingly or*
 aill n'air n-àill } *unwillingly*
 air alt } *so that, in order that,*
 air acht } *in such a way that*
 air aineol—*among strangers,*
abroad
 air aird—*in order, in trim*
 air ais—*backwards*
 air bhìorsadh m.—*keenly*
impatient
 air a chuthach m. } *in a fury,*
 air bàinidh f. } *mad*
 air bhoile f. }
 air a h-uile cor, } *at all events*
 air gach cor }
 air a bheul fodha m.—*face*
downwards, upside down
 air a cois bhig f.—*peat set on*
small end, footed, to dry
 air a lionadh m.—*filling, flowing*
(tide)
 air a lethstuic f.—*inclined,*
leaning
 air a tharsuinn—*obliquely, get-*
ting off by skin of teeth (S.O.
 151^b6)
 air a thraoghadh m.—*ebbing*
 air an dallanaich f.—*blind*
drunk
 air an neo-chomraich f.—*free*
from protection, heedless, care-
less
 air allaban m.—*wandering*
 air fàrsan m.—*roving, journey :*
—S.O. 279^b 22
 air fhiaradh m.—*transversely*
 air bhanaltromas m. } *engage-*
 air bhanaltrachd f. } *ment at*
nursing
 air bhogadan m.—*wagging,*
bobbing D. Ban, 194, 524
 air bhogadaich f.—*shaking,*
waving
 air bhrath m. } *to the fore,*
 air sgeul m. } *to be heard of*
 air bhuil } *(for use)*
 air fhaotainn } *to be found,*
 air ghléidheadh } *safe*
 air chàs m.—*on condition*
 air chumha f.—*provided that*
 air cheatharnas m.—*acting the*
freebooter
 air choilltearachd f.—*acting the*
wood-wanderer, i.e. outlawed
 air cheart m.—*all right, in or-*
inary health
 air chòir f.—*in a proper ar-*
rangement
 air choltas m. } *like to,*
 air choslas } *likely to*
 air chall—*lost*
 air chonfhadh m.—*raging*
 air chor-eigin—*somehow :—*
 MacCor. 89
 air chor 'sam bith—*anyhow*
 air chosnadh m. } *on a foray,*
 air fòghnadh m. } *outlawed*
 air chumadh m.—*shaped like,*
like
 air chuairt f.—*on a circuit, so-*
journing
 air chuimhne f.—*in remem-*
brance
 air clab a' chraois m.—*(the*
door) wide open
 air deargan a chuthaich m.—
stark mad
 air dhìth céille m.—*out of his*
wits
 air dhìobhail céille m.—*mad*

- air dìchuimhne f.—out of remembrance
- air éiginn f.—with difficulty, hardly
- air éis f.—backwards, behind
- air eutromas céille—light-headed
- air fad—altogether
- air faoighe f.—thigging
- air faondradh m.—wandering, adrift, left to shifts
- air fhorradh féin m.—helping himself, foraging, left to shifts
- air fògradh m. } in exile,
- air fuadach m. } in elopement, abduction
- air gleus m.—in trim, in order
- air iomadan m. } adrift,
- air siadan m. } rocking, swinging
- air iomradh m.—in report, in memory
- 'san iomradh—spoken of, to the fore
- air ionndruinn m.—a-missing, lost
- air lagh m.—in order, trimmed, ready for action
- air leth m.—apart, one by one, separately
- air lodragan m.—waddling, cf. loirc, lothrugud § 184
- air luaircagan m.—sitting in embers or ashes
- air luasgan m.—rocked, moving about
- air iomrall m. } in error,
- air seachran m. } astray
- air mhàgaran m.—on all fours
- air mhaireann m.—alive, to the fore
- air mhearaichinn f.—in madness, delirium
- air mhi-chéill f.—in madness
- air mhire-chatha f.—in battle frenzy
- air mhi-alt m. } ill-
- air mhi-dhealbh m. } accommodated, not
- air mhi-dhreach m. } comfortably situated, in disorder
- air saod m. } on a journey,
- air siubhal m. } in order, in health
- air sunnd m.—in glee
- air seòl m., air dòigh f., air rian m.—in order, arranged, pleased
- air sgròban m.—on providing
- air thapadh m.—on one's luck, outlawed
- air thuarasdal m.—on one's wages, hired, engaged
- air tulgadh m.—rocking
- air udal m.—tossed to and fro
- a mhàin—only
- amhuil } as, like as, even
- amhluidh }
- am bitheantas, bithdheantas m.—habitually, generally
- am feabhas m.—in a better condition
- am fealla-dhà, in jest, for fun; eadar fheala-dhà 's da-rì-eadh—between jest and earnest:—Am Fear-Ciùil 283; feala-dhà, cf. feala-trì f. earnest:—H.B.; fala-dhà—feud of two, cf. Accall. Index

am malairt f. } *in barter,*
exchange
 an suaip f. } *in swop*
 am miadh m. } *in respect*
 am prìs f. } *in estimation*
 an car, an caraibh } *near,*
about,
 an gar } *in grips*
with
 an comhair } *well nigh,*
almost,
 an coinneamh } *nearly*
 an coinneamh a chinn—*head-*
long, precipitately
 an comhair a chùil—*backward*
 an déidh air, } *enamoured of,*
 an geall air } *excessively*
fond of
 an iarraidh—*middling well ;*
also gun iarraidh
 an imbis, an impis, an imis—
almost, nearly § 184, 104
 an làthair f.—*present, truly,*
verily
 an tòir—*in pursuit ; hence Tory*
 araon } *as one,*
 faraon } *together,*
 maraon } *both together*
 as a chéile—*asunder, disjointed*
 as an aghaidh } *outright*
 as an aodann } *outright*
 as ùr—*anew, afresh*
 as 'us as—*out and out*
 caoin air ascaoin—*inside out*
 car a turn is used to qualify
 adjj. :
 car obann *somewhat suddenly* :—
 Am Fear-Ciùil 206
 car blàth leis an deoch—*some-*
what warm with drink : ib. 223

car air char—*rolling, tumbling*
over and over
 car mu char—*round and round,*
over and over
 car mu chnoc—*hide and seek*
 car mu seach—*heads and throws,*
topsy-turvy
 car son—*why, wherefore*
 casa-gobhlach—*astride*
 cha—*not (ní co-n) § 7 III.*
 cha mhor (it is not much i.e.)
 —*almost*
 cheana—*indeed, truly § 121, 9*
 còmhla, mar chòmhla—*together ;*
 Ir. còmhlámh, *hand to hand*
 cuide ri—*together, along with,*
 cuitir with gen, Wb. 3^d6
 cf. W. gyd a *together with,*
 tir cyd *land held in common*
 cuideachd—*in company*
 dìreach—*just so, exactly*
 do rìreadh—*really, actually,*
indeed
 eadar-dhà-lionn—*between sink-*
ing and swimming
 fa leth—*severally*
 feadh a chéile—*mingled together*
 fo chàrn, } *put to the horn,*
 } *outlawed,*
 air chàrn } *on a cairn*
 glé—*clearly, very*
 gu beachd—*evidently, clearly,*
 Ir. beacht, adj., *perfect*
 gu dearbh—*certainly*
 gu deimhinn—*surely, verily*
 gu diachadaich—*especially*
 gu h-inbhe—*to size, maturity*
 gu léir—*altogether, wholly, en-*
tirely
 gu leòir—*enough, sufficiently*

gun amharus }
 gun ag } *without doubt*
 gun teagamh }
 gun chàird—(a) *without partiality*, (b) *quickly*
 le chéile—*together*
 leth mar leth—*half and half*
 mad—*well*, W. mad § 143
 mar an ceudna—*likewise*
 mar sin—*in that manner*
 mar so—*thus*
 mar sud—*in yon manner*
 mu làimh—*indifferently*
 mu réir—*free*
 mu seach—*in turn, alternately*,
 O.G. ima sech § 199

mu sgaoil, fa sgaoil—*dispersed*
 os aird ; os n-aird—*openly* § 202
 os iseal, os n-iosal—*secretly* § 202
 os làimh—*in hand*
 os barr—*besides*
 ro—(L. pro)—*very, excessively*
 roimh a chéile—*too hastily*
 seachad—*past* § 120
 thar a chéile—*mingled together*
 trasd—*across*
 troimh a chéile—*in confusion*
 theagamh—*perhaps*
 uidh air n-uidh—*gradually* :—
 Am Fear-Ciùil 316

2. A few short sentences are used practically as adverbs :

cha—*not*
 cha mhò—*it is not much, almost*
 ni h-e } *it is not*
 ni h-eadh }
 'S e } *it is, 'tis (so)*
 'S eadh }
 ma dh' fhaoite—*it might well be,*
perhaps § 143
 ma ta—*it is well, well !*

3. A few adverbs are used loosely (1) as prepositions with gen.,

Mu'n àm 'san robh Mànus a' tarruing a luinge **trasd** an fhearainn aig an Tairbeart Cheinntich—
About the time when Magnus was dragging his ship across the land at Tarbert, Kintyre :—Am Fear-Ciùil 200

(2) with verbs of motion governing a cognate acc. : § 154

Shnàmh i **trasd** an Caolas Diùrach—
She swam across the Sound of Jura :—ib. 298
 a' dol **seachad** an t-sràid—*going past the street* :—Arab. II. 68
 dol seachad an uinneag—*going past the window* :—MacCor 17
 Theirinn i sios am bruthach—*She went down the bank* :—ib. 113
 Na'm faodainn fuireach shìos an gleann—*If I might stay down the glen* :—Clarsach 133

§ 214.

II.—ADVERBS OF TIME.

1.—PRESENT.

a nis, a nise, nis (O.G. ind-ór-sa
—*this hour*, indosa, Ir. anois)
now
air a' mhionaid—*at this moment*
air an àm—*meantime*
air an uair—*just now, directly*
air ball—*on the spot*
an ceart uair (angeartair)—*just
now, presently*
an diugh—*to-day*
an nochd—*to-night*
an tràth so, an dràsta—*this
time, the present, just now*

2.—PAST.

a chianabh—*a little while ago* :
—Waifs II. 222
air tùs—*at the beginning, at first*
an dé—*yesterday*
an earar (compar. of air *before*,
O.G. airther east, Ir. am an
oirthear, um an oirthear
Din.)—*the day after to-morrow*
air an là-na-n-earar :—Am
Fear-Ciùil 325
an eararais, an earardhris, an
treastar—*the second day after
to-morrow*
an raoir, a raoir—*last night*
an toiseach—*at first*
an t-seachdain so chaidh—*last
week*
an uiridh (O.G. on nurid, Sk.
parut, Gk. πέρυσι, πέρυσι)—
last year
fòs—*still* (O.G. teos)
mar thà } *already,*
mu thràth } *so soon*

moch thra—*at dawn*
o chian—*of old, long ago*
o chain nan cian—*ages ago*
o chionn aimsir—*long ago*
o chionn grathain } *a short*
o chionn ghoirid } *time ago*

3.—FUTURE.

a chlisge (from a start)
—*suddenly*
a chaoidh (O.G. caidche, coidche
co aidche, G. gu oidhche *till
night*)—*ever, for ever*
a rìs, a rithist (a fhriith + éisse,
his track)—*back again, again*
a so suas—*henceforward*
air chionn—*by the time, to meet it*
am feasda (O.G. am feachd-sa)
—*for ever*
am màireach—*to-morrow*
an aithghear } *in a short time,*
an athghoirid } *soon*
an caise, } *precipitately,*
an gradaig } *quickly, soon*
an tiotan } *in a moment*
an tiota beag } *in a little while*
do shìor—*ever, for ever*
fo dhéidh } *after,*
fo dheoidh } *at length,*
fa dheireadh } *at last*
fathast (fo ?-fecht-sa)—*yet*
gu bràth—*for ever*
gu dìlinn (*till the deluge*)—*for
ever*
gu là bhratha—*till the judgment
day*
gu là luain (*till Monday, the
Celtic world ends on a Sun-
day*)—*for ever*

gu minic } often,
 gu tric } frequently
 gu sìor }
 gu slòrruith } for ever
 gu so }
 chuige so (thuige } thus far
 so) }
 ri h-ùine—in time, bye and bye

4.—INDEFINITE.

a h-uile uair—every time, always
 am feadh—whilst
 an còmhnuidh—always
 an tràth—when
 an ùine—whilst
 aon uair—once
 aon uair 's—when once
 car ùine—for a time
 cath—continually
 cia liuthad uair } how many a
 } time,
 cia lìon uair } how oft
 }
 cia minic } how often
 }
 cia tric }
 }
 comh luath agus—as soon as,
 whenever

dé an uair—what time, when?
 do là, a là—by day
 do dh'oidhche, a dh'oidhche—
 by night
 do ghnàth—customarily, always
 fo dhéidh } after,
 fa dheòigh } at length,
 fo dheireadh } at last
 fo fheasgar—before evening
 gach bliadhna—every year
 idir—at all
 mu dheireadh—eventually, at
 last
 'na thràth—in its proper time
 'na uaireannan } at times,
 air uairibh } sometimes
 ré seal—for a time
 ré tamaill—for a while
 'sa' bhliadhna—a year, L. per
 annum
 'san là—in the day time, a-day
 tràth—early, when
 uair eigin—sometime
 uair air chor-eigin } some time
 uair no uair-eigin } or other
 —Mac Cormaig 60.

§ 215.

III.—ADVERBS OF PLACE.

1.	Where?	Whither?	Whence?
	(rest in)	(motion to)	(motion from)
air E. fore, ear f. East	ear	s-oir	a n-ear
	in the East	eastward	from the east
all (over)	th-all	a n-ull	
		(O.G. inn-onn)	a n-all
		(inn-unnn)	
		(ind-shund)	
iar after; f. West	iar	s-iar	a n-iar
los down	sh-ìos	s-ìos	a n-ìos
os, uas, above	sh-uas	s-uas	a n-uas

	<i>Where ?</i>	<i>Whither ?</i>	<i>Whence ?</i>
deas f. <i>south</i>	'sa deas	deas, gu deas	an deas, a deas
tuath <i>north</i>	'sa tuath tuath	gu tuath	a tuath, bho 'n tuath bho thuath S.O. 300 ^{av} §193 (2)

aird-an-ear f. *the direction from the East, the East*

aird-an-iar f. *the direction from the West, the West*

A sabaid ris a' chuan-an-iar—*fighting with the western ocean* :—
Clarsach 32

le gaoith a tuath—*with the wind from the North* :—Clarsach 57
'S an déidh do chuairt bho 'n ear gu 'n iar—*And after thy course
from East to West* :—ib. 81

Dol uair gu deas 'us uair gu tuath—*Going sometimes South and
sometimes North* :—ib. 81

Gu'n dùisg thu 'm màireach anns an ear—*That thou wilt wake
to-morrow in the East* :—ib. 82

2. *Where ?*

bhos—*on this side*
cian—*far, afar*
fagus—*near*
faisg—*near*
far (O.G. bale)—*where, rel.*
ioras (air-ìos)—*down below*
sin, an sin—*there*
so, an so—*here*
sud, an sud—*yonder*
tarsuinn—*across*
uthard (O.G. for ard)—
on high

4. *Where ?*

a thaobh—*aside, past*

a stigh—*inside, within*
a muigh—*outside, without*
air déidh—*last, behind*

3. *Whither ?*

The 3 s.m. of the prepositional
pronouns · §120

ann—*in*
as—*out*
deth—*away*
fodha—*under*
chuige, thuige—*to, towards*
leis—*with, down*
uaidh—*away*
ris—*against, up*
roimhe—*forward*
thairis—*across*
troimhe—*through*

5. *Whither ?*

a leth taobh—*to one side, aside*
a mhàin—*downward*
a steach—*inwards, within*
a mach—*outwards, without*
air aghaidh—*forward*

Where?

air deireadh—*last*
 air dheireadh—*behind*
 air fasgadh—*to leeward*
 air fuaradh—*to windward*
 air thoiseach—*foremost*
 an céin—*far*
 an còir—*near to*
 an cois—*along with*
 am fad—*far*
 an gar—*close to*
 an làimh—*in hand*
 an sàs—*in custody*
 an taice—*in support*

càit? càite?—*where*
 chuig' agus uaith—*to and fro*
 mu'n cuairt—*around*
 mu thimchioll—*around*
 ri port—*wind bound*
 ri taobh—*alongside*
 ris—*in an exposed state,*
uncovered
 shios-ud—*down yonder*
 shuas-ud—*up yonder*
 thall-ud—*over yonder*
 urad-ud—*up, above yonder*

Whither?

air adhart (O.G. ar-airt, L.
 prorsum)—*forward*
 air ais—*backward*

fad as—*afar off*
 fad air astar—*far away*
 fhad—*lengthwise*

ceana—*whither?*
 cia an taobh—*whither?*
 c'ionad—*whither*
 le lethad—*downward*
 ri h-aghaidh } *against*
 ri h-aodainn }
 ri bruthach—*upwards*
 ris 'us leis—*up and down*
 seachad—*past*

§ 216.

CONJUNCTIONS.

I. Simple Conjunctions :

1. ach—*but, except only*, Gk. ἐκτός *without*
 agus, 'us, is—*and, also, as, but*, L. angustē
 an, am—*whether*, L. an, Goth. an § 144
 co, cho—*so, as*, L. cum
 far am, far an—*where*, O.G. bale am, baile an § 215, 2
 gar—*though not* (ged nach)
 ge—*though*, O.G. ce
 gu'm, gu'n—*in order that, that*, O.G. co n-

gus nach—*until . . . not*
 ma—*if*, O.G. má, ma § 145, 3
 mar, as—*like as*, O.G. amal, W. mal
 mu'n—*before*, independent form of
 mus—*before*, G. moch, much, L. mox § 145, 4
 mur—*unless* § 145, 4, mu'n—*lest* :—Is. vi. 10
 na—*not*, O.G. na, L. ne § 144, 2
 na—*or*; *neve, *newe, W. neu, O.G. no, Ipv. at-noi *entrust*,
 W. ad-neu *deposit*, *pledge*, L. nū-men, ad-nuo
 nach—*that not* § 116, 4
 na'm, na'n—*if* (with Ipf. subj. and false supposition)
 § 145, 4
 nara—*or not* (neo nach)
 neo—*otherwise, else*
 o, o'n, bho—*since, seeing that* § 145, 6
 oir—*for, since*, Ir. óir, the ó of which tends to shorten;
 O.G. hóre, gen. of uair, L. hōra

2. with **is** :

ged—*though* (it be) *that*, O.G. ce-ed
 ged nach—*though . . . not*
 ge h-e—*though* (it be) *he*, O.G. cia, ce, ci
 giodh e—*though it be he*, O.G. cid, 3 s. pres. (or past) subj.
 of is
 gidheadh—*though it be* (or *were*) *that, nevertheless*, O.G. cid ed
 gur—*that it is, that it may be*, pres. subj. of is with *ro*
 guma—*that it might be, oh that!* O.G. co mbad
 mas e 's—*if so be that, if*
 nach—*that* (it is) *not*
 'seadh—*it is that, yes!* O.G. is ed

3. with **ta** :

ged tha, ge ta—*nevertheless*
 ma tà, *well*

§ 217.

AGUS.

with co-ordinate words or clauses :

1. Eadar mi fhéin, 's e fhéin—*between myself and him* :—Arab. I. 116.

Thig Dia ré airc 's cha n-airc an uair a thig e—*God comes in distress, and distress goes when he comes* :—N.G.P. 366

2. When the second clause is not stronger than a relative clause :

Tha cuid ann agus tha iad ealamh a ràdh—

There are some who are ready to say :—Cos. 107

Tha Famhair Mòr agus dà cheann air—

There is a big Giant with two heads :—Waifs III. 129

Bha cuid, 's cha mhòr nach robh iad 'nan tosd—

There were some who were almost silent :—Cuairt. 27, 63

Bha mise uair 's gu'm faca mi—

I have seen the time :—S.O. 150^{av}

adding a strong adj. clause :

An fhuil àrd 's i gun truailleadh—

The lofty blood (which is uncontaminated) :—S.O. 49^{bp}.

adding a co-ordinate adj. clause with emphasis :

Ars an t-iasgair 's e dol air aghaidh leis an naigheachd—

Quoth the fisherman, while he went on with the news :—

Arab. I. 51.

Thuirt Sobaide agus i mar gu'm biodh gruaim oirre—

Said Sobaide, she being, as it were, in displeasure :—I. 87

Bha Sobaide 'na suidhe . . . agus i glé sgith—

Sobaide was seated . . . being very tired :—I. 100

“ Ni mise sin glé thoileach,” ars Aimini, agus i breith air

an inneal-chiùil—“ *I shall do that very willingly,*” said

Aimini, taking hold of the instrument :—ib. 101

“ Oh! fhathaich,” ars an t-iasgair! ” 's e freagairt—

“ Oh Giant ” said the fisherman in answer :—ib. 39

Chunnaic mi ise 's i coiseachd comhladh ri firionnach—

I saw her while she was walking with a man :—ib. 69

Agus mi cho aoibhneach—*I being so glad :—ib. 24*

Móran sgalann 's beagan ollainn, mu'n dubhairt Muisean,

's e lomairt na muice—*Great cry and little wool, as the*

Devil said when he sheared the sow :—N.G.P. 319

Bha na beannta arda Mòrchuanach, 's iad uaine gu'm

mullach—*The high hills of Ardnamurchan stood green*

to the summit :—L.C. 61

3. As an adversative or arrestive conjunction :

Taing do Dhia a dh' òrdaich pailteas do m' mhanaich,

agus mi 'gam fàgail—*Thanks be to God who has provided*

plenty for my monks, though I am leaving them :—L.C. 51

Nach tioram an talamh agus na rinn e dh' uisge?—
Is not the ground dry, considering how much it has rained?

Munro 74

Is math a dh'fhimireadh an dàn a dheanamh, 's a liuthad
 fear-millidh a tha aige—*The poem would need to be
 well made, since it has so many spoilers:—N.G.P. 271*

Ghabh e t' oighreachd at antoil,

Thar do cheann, a's thu d' bheò-shlaint—

*He seized thine inheritance against thy will, over thy head,
 notwithstanding that thou art alive and well:—S.O. 46^a21.*

Is duine còir e, 's na iarr a chuid—*He is a fine man, but
 do not ask anything of his:—N.G.P. 229*

Na bi mear, no marbh 's tu òg—

Be not reckless or dead while thou art young:—L.C. 295

'S trom m' aigne 'S nach éighear mi'n caidreamh nam
 bràithrean—*Heavy is my heart since I am not called
 into the fellowship of the brethren:—S.O. 47^a23*

Fìor chruaidh gun bhogachadh

'S obair air làrach—*Very hard, with no softening, while
 there is work to do on a battle-field:—S.O. 153^a11*

Ciamar a b'urrainn domhsa t' aithneachadh 's tu cho
 truagh coltas 's a tha thu?—

*How could I recognise you, since you are so wretched in
 appearance as you are?:—Arab. I. 25*

4.

AGUS—as

used as co-relative of cho, ionann, aon, cuidhte, corr, a mheud:

Na bi cho diombach dhiom agus m' fhàgail mar sin—

Do not be so angry with me as to leave me like that:—

McKay 32

B'ionann éirigh do m'aigne

'S leum a' bhradain am bùrn—*The rise of my spirit was
 like the leap of the salmon in fresh water:—S.O. 42^b23*

Cho beag 's gu'n dean sinn air son sìth—

However little we do for peace sake:—Clasrach 58

Ach ged a fhuair mi cuidhte 's an dul a bha mu'm mhuineal—

*But though I got quit of the noose that was round my
 neck:—Am Fear-Ciùil 229*

'S mise taingeil faotainn cuidhte 's i—

I thankful to get quit of her:—ib. 324

Ach fhuair sinn cuidhte 's na trioblaidean sin uidh air n-uidh—

But we got quit of these troubles gradually :—ib. 198

Cheannaich i còrr is fichead seòrsa—

She bought more than twenty kinds :—Arab. I. 85

5. Closely associated words and ideas are conjoined by 's, is e.g. tusa 's mise—*you and I*.

Gu inbhe fhear is bhan—

to men and women's estate :—Am Fear-Ciùil 257

But when a distinction is drawn, or emphasis is desired, **agus** is used :

Firionn agus boirionn bithidh iad—

They shall be male and female :—Gen. vi. 19

Am firionn agus am boirionn—

The male and his female :—ib. vii. 2, 3

Chruthaich Dia an duine fear agus bean—

God created man male and female :—Catm. No. 10.

6. **Agus** is omitted :

- (1) in a series of adjj. or adverbs :

'S bachlach, duallach, cas-bhuidh, cuachach,

Càradh suaimhneis gruag do chinn

Gu h-aluinn bòidheach fainneach òr-bhuidh—

'Tis crook-shaped, folded, yellow-curling, cupshaped

Heaping up pleasure, the hair of thy head

Beautiful, pretty, ringletted, golden-yellow :—S.O. 285^{bs}

- (2) between pairs of epithets :

Tha mais' a's féile, tlachd a's ceutaich—*There is beauty and grace, charm and gracefulness* :—S.O. 285^{b36}

§ 218.

gar—*though . . . not* for **ged nach**, corrupted into **gad nach**, **ga nach**, **gara** e.g. **gara mi**, **gara bheil** for **ged nach mi**, **ged nach 'eil** :—Munro 129

For the disappearance of **-ch-** in **nach** cf. **neo** § 150, 7 ; and for **-n-** becoming **-r-** cf. **mur** § 145, 4

The relative sense being lost with the disappearance of the -ch- a pleonastic rel. pronoun was evolved to express the sense :

Is ioma marcaiche stàteil
 Gar an àir' mi ach cuid diubh—
*There's many a stately rider,
 Though I shall (not) mention but a few of them :—S.O. 42^{br}*
 Gar an téid mi g'a innseadh
 Tha mi cinnteach a' m' sgeul—
*Though I shall not go on to mention it,
 I am certain of my tale :—ib. 37^a 27.*
 Mo thogair **ged nach** till—
I care not if he come not back :—N.G.P. 52
 Mo thogair **gar an** till :—C.S.

§ 219

mu'n before, ere ; **mu** is the independent form of the O.G. preverb mos- (now **mus**, L. mox, G. much, moch) soon, O.G. mos-riccub-sa—*I shall soon come :—Wb. 28^{c9}*

Both forms are still in use :

Mus tàinig an dìle o nèamh—

Before the flood came from heaven :—Stewarts 481

So agad trusgan as fheàrr na trusgan Adhaimh mus do thuit e—*Here you have better raiment than that of Adam before he fell :—Cos. 160*

Mus robh e 'na mhinistear—

Before he was a minister :—ib. 33, 42

Chaidh e air seachran an cridhe **ma's** d' thug (=tug) e aon cheum follaiseach air falbh—*He went astray in heart before he had made a single overt step away :—ib. 116*

Fada **mus** d' fhuair iad rìoghachd Dhé ann an Crìosd—*Long before they found the Kingdom of God in Christ :—ib. 42*

Bha mi glé sgìth **mu'n** d'ràinig mi talamh tioram—

I was very tired before I reached dry land :—Arab. II. 50

Agus e 'na chruthachd nàdarra mar a bha e **mu'n** do chuireadh fo na geasan e—

He being in his natural shape, as he had been before he was put under the spells :—ib. I. 79

Ach 's cian **mu'n** lionar ris na glinn—

But it will be long ere the glens be filled again :—L.C. 74

Mu'm fuirich i sàmhach—

Before she stay quiet :—D. Ban 326, 48

Ach **mu'n** robh bheag de sheanachas eatorra—

But before there was much conversation between them :—

Am Fear-Ciùil 265

Na's lugha na—*less than (unless)* is used erroneously for mu'n :

Na's lugha na tha aon de na daoine glice sin a làthair—

Unless one of those wise men is present :—Am Fear-

Ciùil 240

§ 220.

Nara—*or not* (neo nach)

Thigeadh nara tigeadh e—*Let him come or not :—Munro*
162 n.

§ 221.

Neo, air neo—*otherwise, else, quite*, O.G. ciarniu, ciarneo—*for what, wherefore?*

niu, neo, more usually neoch, d.s. of ni n. *thing* :

Cia ar neoch dorrignis?—

*For what hast thou done it?—Sg. 217*5.*

Gabh am mach as a' chaisteal agus na tig air ais gu bràth

tuilleadh, **air neo** ma thig, cha bhi 'n tuilleadh saoghail

agad—*Begone from the castle, and return no more for*

ever, otherwise if you do, you will not have length of days :

—Arab. I. 79

Cha bhi 'n sean fhacal claoite

Air neo 's claoon théid a thogail—*The proverb will not be*
*falsified, else it will be wrongly construed :—S.O. 46*3.*

Is e mo chomhairle dhut gun an còrr cheisdean a chur

oirnn, **air neo** ma chuireas, caillidh tu do shùil dheas

air a shàillibh—*My advice to you is not to put more*

questions to us, else if you do, you will lose your right

eye on the heels of it :—Arab. II. 54

Cha n-e Iain bàn a th' ann co dhuibh, **neo** bheireadh e cheud aghaidh air tigh athar—*It is not Ian Bàn that is present at all events, otherwise he would direct his first gaze to his father's house*:—MacCormaig 104

Contaminated with **nior**, § 144 II. 2, **air neo** suffers metathesis and becomes **neo-air-**, retaining the meaning of **nior**:

Bha so 'na bhuille glé throm do dh' Omar, 's bha e air a leantainn le buill' eile, **neo-air**-thaing cho trom—*This was a very heavy blow to Omar, and it was followed by another blow quite as heavy*:—Am Fear-Ciùil 206

§ 222.

II. Conjunctive Phrases.

1. A number of phrases are used to connect either words or sentences:

A bharr, os barr—*moreover*

a bharrachd—*besides*

a chionn gu—*because that*

a chum 's gu—*in order that*

a chum 's nach—*in order that . . . not*

a dh'aon chuid—*anyway, nevertheless*:—L.C. 14

a dh' aon chuid . . . no—*either . . . or*

ach co dhiubh—*however*

ach coma—*nevertheless*

ach coma co dhiubh—*well then*

air a shon sin—*for all that, nevertheless*

air an aobhar sin—*therefore*

air chor agus—*so that*

air chor 's—*in such a way that*

air chùl—*besides*

air chùl 's—*over and above*

air eagal gu—*for fear that*, d' eagal gu, eagal 's gu—*lest*

air neo—*otherwise, else*

air son gu—*because that*

an dà chuid . . . agus—*both . . . and*:—Mac Cormaig 40

do bhrìgh gu—*by reason that*

gun fhios an, am—*not knowing but*

gun fhios nach—*in case that, as perhaps*

ionnas gu—*insomuch that*

ionann 's gu—*so that*

mar gu—as if, like as if
 mar nach—as if...not
 mar sid agus—so also, so
 mar sin agus—likewise
 mar sud agus—and also
 sol mu'n, sul mu'n—before, ere
 tuilleadh eile—another addition, moreover
 uime sin—therefore

2. In some cases the conjunction is omitted, and by parataxis the sentences are placed side by side, leaving the Relative connection to be inferred

Cò a tha daoine ag ràdh **is mise** ?—

Whom do men say that I am ?—Mk. viii. 27, §27

cf. Tha sibhse ag ràdh gur mi—

Ye say that I am :—Lk. xxii. 70.

Ciod **bu** mhiann leam a ràdh—

What I wished to say :—Arab. I. 101

Tha uirid agus uirid eile is a ta iad ag ràdh, **thiuntaidh**
 Mac a Phersoin—

There is as much and as much again as they say
MacPherson translated :—H.S. Report p. 39

The Interrogatives become conjunctive adverbs : § 144

An sin dh' fheòraich Fionn deth **cia** as a thàinig e—

Then Fionn enquired of him whence he had come :—
Waifs. III. 9.

Mas aithne dhuit **co** iad—

If you know who they are :—Teachd. I. 5

In the case of **is**, the Sequence of Tenses may be departed from, e.g. a Past is followed by a Present cf. § 161, 4:

Cha d'innis e dhomh **co** i—

He did not tell me who she was :—Arab. I. 110.

Dh' innis mi dha gu saoir soilleir **co** mi—

I told him freely and frankly who I was :—ib. II. 4, 5.

§ 224.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are of two kinds :

1. Words exclusively so used, generally either monosyllables, or monosyllables reduplicated or compounded.

a—*ah ! oh !*
 a hath—*aha !*
 abab—*fy*
 abù!—*war-cry of the Gael*
 ach, ach—*ach ! alas !*
 adad, atat—*hold, take care !*
 bo, bo bo—*strange ! wonderful !*
 cuist, uist—*hush !*
 faire faire—*ay, ay ?*
 faireagan faireagan—*bravo !—MacCormaig 75*
 fich, fuigh—*fy*
 fise faise
 ha, ha, hà-à-à, ib. 53, 75 ; ho, hó, ib. 74
 haoi orra, ho ro!—*ha hà !*
 ho, ré-é-é, ib. 52 ; ho-ré, ib. 27—*hurrah !*
 o—*oh !*
 obh, òbh—*dear me :—Teachd. I. 5 ; MacCormaig 45, 94*
 och, och och—*alas*
 ochan, ochan, ochan, ò—*alas ! oh !—ib. 93 ; Arab. II. 7*
 ochòin, ochòin—*alas !—MacCormaig, 59*
 thalla, thalla—*well, well !—Mac Cor. 33, 73*
 thisd—*hist, hush*
 thud, thud—*tut, tut !—ib. 58 ; tud, tud !—ib. 48*
 u ! hi-hi-ì—*hee, hee, :—ib. 48*
 ud ! ud !—*tut, tut !—Am Fear-Ciùil 131, 261*

2. Phrases are used in considerable numbers as interjections,
 e.g.

a chiall!—*oh dear !*
 a dhuine!—*dear man !*
 a dhuine chridhe!—*dear me !—MacInnes, Còmh. 28, § 21*
 a rìgh, rìgh!—*O King, strange !*
 air nàile!—*for shame !*
 air t' ais!—*stand back !*
 air t' athais!—*avast !—Teachd. I. 5*
 an eadh!—*would you !*
 an gille!—*the hero !*
 bo thugad!—*take care !—Am Fear-Ciùil 162*
 da rìreadh—*verily !*
 deis dé—*halt ! barley !*

eudail—*dear !*

faic, feuch, seall!—*behold !*

fhir mo chridhe!—*my dear sir !*

Firein, firein, obh! obh!—*Hush, hush, little man ! :—*

F.T. 104

ma seadh!—*verily !*

matà!—*well !*

Mhoire's buidheach, a Dhia, ort—*Marry ! I am thankful,*

O God, for thee :—S.O. 39^b9.

mo chràdh! *my anguish !*

mo chreach!—*my destruction ! alas !*

mo chreach léir!—*My utter ruin ! :—MacCormaig 84, 98*

mo mhasladh!—*my disgrace !*

mo nàire!—*my shame !—L.C. 67*

mo thruaighe!—*my sorrow ! alas ! :—MacCormaig 97*

O! cia mòr a mhaitheas!—*Oh ! how great is His goodness :*

—L.C. 18

och! mo chreach!—*Oh my destruction :—ib. 71*

seadh!—*yes !*

so, so!—*here here ! :—MacCormaig 55*

suas i!—*up with it ! :—ib. 52*

suas i rithisd : suas i!—*Up with it again ! up with it ! :—*

ib. 56

thugad!—*Take care of yourself !*

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

1 *his cow*; 5 *solais làn*; MacCor.; 6 a *his*; a *her*; a *who* (relative); 8 *àirde*; *bhàrr*; a *her*; a *who* (relative); A. K. McCallum, Laoidh 292; 9 W. *chwedl*; W. *deigr*; cf.; 10 G. *cat*; shifted; 11 a **bhos**; 14 *tòrr*; Glen Urquhart; -*rubha*, Tobar-; 18 *éces*; *fàitsine*; *préisg E.*; 19 often-used; an *t-sùil*; 24 **an in**; *dell*; cf. MacCor.; *tàillear*; 25 *brugh*; 28 *r'a chuid*; **bu**, §27;

• 32 **Bu** aspirates all consonants except dentals, and (occasionally) **s**: Bu **sinn**, bu **sibh**—*'twas we, 'twas ye*:—Stewart 100. The consonant group in **sinn**, **sibh** resists aspiration §19, 2, §121, 3. Otherwise aspiration of **s** is almost universal:

A *mhac a bu shine*—*his elder son*:—Lk. xv. 25.

Bu *shearbh a' dol sìos*—*It were bitter going to battle*:—S.O. 148b32,

Bu *searbh*, is still heard in C.S.

33 71, §20; *ceannfhionn*; *eilthir* §100, *aliter* §139; 34 **gach iomadh liuthad**; 36 *caochladh m.*; *flath*; *òlte*; 37 *fasnag*; *fiùthaidh*; Am Fear-Ciùil; 38 *spluig*; E. *store*; 39 *fann weak*; 40 *diphthongised*; 41 *brèagh*, *èaladh*; 42 *cnead*; 44 *ceàrd*; *ceàrr*; *deàrrsadh*; *geàrr*; 45 *seabhag*; 46 *ciont*; *tiugh* is short like *fliuch*; 47 *fàisg* = *fashg*; *ìomhaigh*; 48 *aigeantach*; *aillse*; *gaire f. nearness*; *tànaiste*; *meidh*; 50 *tuagh*; 51 *suipeir*; **eò**; 52 *spluig*; 53 *age*; *birds*; *to, against*; *gàbhaidh*; *ri h-ùrnaigh*; 54 *growth*; *πέπα*; *fresh, new*; *epero-n*; cf.; 55 W. *celwrn*; *seàrr*; 57 *Schwester*; E. *peacock*; 58 *fairis*; *ionraic*; 60 *bantrach*; 61 *sùitheach sooty*; -**I**; 62 *com m.*; *Eigg*; *linn m. age*; 63 a *linn*; *diphthongised*; *nèamh*; Aspirated, like Eng. -**n**- in *net, nit*; *tàillear*, *dàillear*; 64 an *t-snàtha*; *cluinn-idh*; *léithne*; 65 2 before or after -*th*:; *pronnasg*; *fòs*; 67 *fairsinn*, better *fairsing*, for-*ess-ang over-un-narrow*; 68 *spoil*; 70 *Sandhi*; Arab I. 66y; 71 *l. ùbairaid*; 73 *rank, condition*; 74 (m.) (m.); 75 *reath, reithe*; **coileach**; *earb f. roe*; 76 *giuthas*; 77 *nèamh*; *dat. taigh*; 78 *ἵππου*, Thess. *ἵπποι*; *àrann*; •79 2 a meaningless termination -**a** is also used:

n.s. a' *chuideachda phiceach*—

the antlered band:—S.O. 221b41.

Gur e sgeula na creiche—

It is a tale of woe:—ib. 24b41.

d.s (uirsgheil) *air cuideachda cheir-ghil*—

A romance of the white-tailed (§ 106) band:—ib. 24b3.

82 *càrnaibh*; *splinter*; 83 (pl. *spuing* and *spògan*); 84 O.G. *cinél*; **ia** into **eò**; 85 *mas. -io-*; 87 **a** into **oi**; 89 Bocot. *βανά*; *mas. -a-* stems; (pl. & *clobhan*); 90 *còrsan*; 91 *tràgha*; (O.G. *g.s. fádha*); *fiacaill*, older *fiacail*; 92 *èarr*; *fairy bull*; 95 D. Ban 4, 1; *aireach*; 97 *tràgha*; 99 **Di-beatha**; **car-a' mhuiltein**; **eadar-dhà-shian**; **taigh-fo-thalamh**; **fheala-dhà 's da-rìreadh**; 101 written also *dòrn*; 102 *spùtan*; 107 *l. Màrt*; 110:—Is. lix. 10; 111 as **cumhachdaiche a tha ann**; 112 *Cha robh*; 113 (& *moich*); 120 *Gillies Gr. 71*; (m.); (f.); 123 *Waifs III. 10*; 124 *These little three*; *Those big four*; 126 *l. troighean*; an *t-sèathamh*; 128 **cheathrar**; 129 **Ochdnar**; 130 *bó-choinneal*; 131 (*barr*); (*mullach*); 132 m., O.G.; *Svarabhakti*:; (*sporran*); 133 (*fàileadh*); *fem.*; *maid-servant*; 134 (*ceann*); *black martin*.

• 136 *Ciod e a' ghnè dhuine so*:—Math. viii. 27, ed. 1902; cf. Lk. viii. 25; *Ciod a' ghnè leinibh*:—Lk. i. 66; *Ciod an coslas duine*:—Jas. i. 24; *Ciod a'*

ghnè dhaoine :—I. Thes. i. 5, 2 Pet. iii. 11—These examples are Adj. Cpds. Ciod a' ghnè bàis :—John xxi. 19; Ciod a' ghnè gràidh :—1 John iii. 1, ed. 1902, are Descriptive Cpds. § 114, 3:

cf. Dh' fhalbh thu féin 's do chuid mac—

Thou art gone, thyself and thy sons :—S.O. 52b17.

l. creithleagan daoine.

137 innt'; ghaoith; *wet feet*; 138 nighean (contracted to ni); 139 *Sally, the Dairymaid*; Ri linn; In this example, for an athar; 141 *farmer of*; *Strathmashie*; 142 —*To life everlasting*; 146 *MacAlister*; 147 *Conacher*; (*a black Gaul*); *MacKerras, Kellas*; God-, N. **d** with stroke across stem; 148 -björn *bear*, or -ólfr; (Ogham TOVISACI); Askell, *As-Ketill; 149 Mac Cerdaí, Mac Cearda (*v. K. Meyer, Macgnímartha Finn §7*) is the regular genitive sing. The forms in the text are folk-etymologies; or Gutt-ormr; Mac buidhe; 150 riabhach (*brindled*); Mac Guaire; Ijótr; 'Ivarr; 151 gen. Duibhne; 152 Sumar-lidi, Thor-módr, N. **d**, with a stroke across the stem; 155 S. *Tennent's*; 156 Cainnech, L. Canicus; 157 Eigg; 158 (Wigtown-shire); now *Ecclefechan*; 159 (*red*); *i.e. Cill-ma-ghlais*; 160 Mac Eòghann; *Kilmalemnoc*; Mungo; 162 (*Patrician*); (*well-born*); (*Warrior*); **Teamfull Ronaig*; *Lewis; 163 Sts., I. Sometimes; 166 shaoil mi; 61 z; Possessive Pronoun; 170 **ad-**; *171 §116, 2, (*add*) Far am bheil ar dilleán—*Where our kindred are* :—ib. 78, Far am = O.G. baile, bale i, with rel.; 172 as fheàrr, b'fheàrr 230, 246, 247, 295, 296, 309; 174 pàirt; 176 Indo-European; comparative; 177 7. 3 pl. m. : Indo-European; 178 rìghre, O.G. rig-rad; 179 **Diminutives**; *manikin*; 180 *nun*; tòiseach m.; Ogham; *2. -i- **klo-**; 182 better, caoibhneas; 183 nèamhaidh *heavenly*; nèamh; Ml. 33c2; 184 càrnal, càrn; fràg; W. gafl; 185 delete Loth R.C. xiv. xv.; 186 -**ad**; *crepitus ventris*; 187 duómi; edn.; -**a-no-** leathann; 188 Samhuinn; Br. kroc'hen; O.G. rígan; 189 fàistine; enuein; dùileamh m; 190 aimsireil; Br. glac'har; triuir, O.G. triar; 191 Ir. cilornn, W. celwrn; fàistinn; 192 Sk sùtu-; *194 but otherwise cf; eu-cinn-teach; 200 treamh-laidh H.B.; 202 § 143 (*add*) glaoth do mhna muinntir—*the wail of thy wife* :—S.O. 25b15; 225 do-gní, do-nf; 228 Perf. **t-uc**; 229 The stems tha-, bi-, bha- are long, but are seldom written with the accent; 233 *away over there!*; 237 dh' éireas; woe's; 238 3 s. Fut. Indic.; An t-Oran (with accented O). 239, 241, 255; *2. Periphrastic; AmFear-Ciùil 232; 240 Similarly in the Passive; 243 (2) condition.; —**Ach**; 246 *his father met him and not his brother first*; 247 MacC.; 249 bruith; 251 tairmesc; 252, 253 Ipv. Inf. O.G.; càirich, càradh; 253 delete tògairt; *speak*; *crawl*; 254 -duinn -uinn -ainn; following; tairg offer; 257 Munro; 259 better, Mar is fhaide; 261 An tòiseachadh blàir; 263 toibheum m. *reproach*; 264 inbhear; tòbairt; 266 ad-con-dairc; *perish*; 267 tàthchur; iomchar; *meet*; W. gwaddol; 268, 27 **dam-** with fo-, foidhidinn p. 197; for-; 269 **finn know**; G. from 3 s. pf.; 270 **fàisc-**; **fich-**, **fech-**; **fuin-**; 271 eugmhail, teagmhail trs. to **icc-** 274; 272 tairngire; treaghaid; 273 fòghnadh; eadar-ghnàth; 274 θέσσαρθαι; 275 G. denom.; *descend*; *suffer*; 276 *patience*; 277 μύλλω; misg f.; *find out*; 278 tuimhseadh; tiorcadh; 281 saighead; samhail; **sc-** cut; 282 **scel**; 283 selb f. *possession*; **sem-** G. to-; 285 **snig-** drop, rain; 287 diuc; altaich *salute*; (-sd- for -ts-); ἐπί is postulated by Ped. as preverb in ei-tich; 289 L. ex; 290 §187, 2 (c) This rule is general; 291 (*What you have gathered from a hedgehog*, *i.e.*) **iar n-**; 300 better, Is e as fhaigse; is ann bu mhó; 303 Chaidh; 305 *across the Kyles*; 306 troimh but also with dat. (*add*) or acc. after verbs of motion; *water-courses*; 307 *overhead, above*; 309 *prenoun ro-*; 310 *to dry*; 318 ge h-e—*though (it be)*; ma tà *well*.

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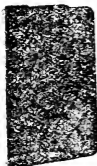
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But she by mirage led astray,
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And when he came to claim her hand,
Was to another wed.

Third Canto.

To Mammon then this pearl he sold,
But while as Lord he fared
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Fourth Canto.

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"The volume contains in all twenty-six pieces, the majority of which now appear in print for the first time. There are many songs in the collection which deserve to find favour with Gaelic vocalists."—"Oban Times."

SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S AND RURAL CHOIRS.

Coisir Na Cloinne: Mod Music for Children's Choirs. The booklet contains forty melodies, some arranged for two and three-part harmony and some for unison singing, 6d. net. (13 cents), postage 2d.

COISIR NA CLOINNE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SONGS:—

A chur nan gobhar as a' chreig.	Hug O Iathill O horo.
Am Muileann dubh.	Iorram cuain.
An cu ban.	Linn an aigh.
An t-alltan.	Mac og an Iarla Ruaidh.
Caidil gu lo.	Maol-Ruanaidh.
Cairistiona Chaimbeul.	Mo Chubhrachan.
Caol Muile.	Moch Di-luain ghabh i'n cuan.
Chi mi na Mor-bheanna.	Mo Nionag.
Chluinn mi na h-eoin.	Na Tri Eoin.
Colunn gun cheann.	Och nan och.
Creag Ghuanach.	Oran Ch'oinn Lachluinn.
Cronan.	Oran Seilge.
Cruinnichibh cruinn.	Puirt-a-beul: B'fhearr leam fhin.
Dean ba ba mo leanabh.	Seinn o Churadail O.
Dheirich mi moch maduinn cheothar.	Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig.
Domh'ull Bàna nan gobhar.	Tha mo bhreacan fliuch fo 'n dìle.
Do. 'n chuthaig.	Thog 'rainn falbh.
Faillte do 'n Rìgh.	Till an crodh Dhonnachadh.
Faillte na Morthir.	Tir nam Beann Ard.
Foghnan na h-Alba.	Una Ghil-Bhàn.
Gur trom. trom a ta mi.	

This is the biggest value ever offered to Highlanders in Gaelic song books. It contains forty songs with melodies and many choral arrangements in sol-fa music. The harmonies are by the well-known composers: J. W. H. Nesbitt, W. S. Roddie, W. H. Murray, G. Ferguson, J. N. MacConochie, Frank Sharp, etc., and all are specially arranged in proper compass for juvenile voices. Here is an admirable selection of songs for Provincial Mods and Festivals and also for the many rural choirs which are now practising throughout the Highlands.

CHORAL SONGS OF THE 1928 INVERNESS MOD.

Thirty-second Mod: Songs for Choral Competition. This booklet contains the new and specially harmonised songs for this Mod. There are two booklets this year; Sol-fa, 6d. net. (12 cents); Staff, 6d. net. (12 cents); postage, 2d.

Thogainn fonn mo leannain: Harmonised by Norman Macdonald.
 Nuair thig oirnn an samhradh: Harmonised by Hugh Hunter, Mus. Bac.
 Dòmhnall an Dannsair (Coisir fhear): Harmonised by Norman Macdonald.

It is necessary to state whether you wish Staff or Sol-fa Booklet.

Thirty-first Mod Music: Competition Songs. This booklet contains the choral songs, all specially harmonised for this Mod. Music is given in both sol-fa and staff notations, 1/- net (25 cents); postage 2d.

Mao Griogair o Ruadh-Shruth—Arranged by Norman Macdonald.
 Thaing an gille dubh.—Arranged by Norman Macdonald.
 Tha 'n Samhradh air tighinn.—Arranged by Hugh Hunter, Mus.B.
 An t-Eilean Muileach—Arranged by M. G. MacCallum.
 An Ataireachd Ard—Arranged by Robert MacLeod, Mus.B.
 Air Feasgair na Calluinn.—Arranged by T. S. Drummond.

French. The Long Gaelic Psalm Tune from Ross-shire, with Precentor's Musical Recitative. It is set for Choral Singing. This special edition is printed for Church Choirs. Sol-fa music, 3d.; staff music, 4d.; postage 1d.

MOD CHORAL SONGS.

Coisir a' Mhoid: First Book: The Mod Collection of Gaelic Part Songs, 1896-1912. This volume contains about sixty Gaelic Songs specially harmonised for Gaelic Choirs. It is published in two editions. Staff music, 1/6 net. (38 cents); postage 3d. Solfa music, 1/6 net (38 cents); postage 3d.

COISIR A' MHOID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SONGS:

Am Faigh a' Ghaidhlig Bàs.	Is toigh leam a' Ghàidhealtachd.
Am Fonn.	Is trom leam an àirigh.
Am Fiadh.	Iul an Eileanaich.
Am Muileann Dubh	Laoidh Oisein do'n Ghréin.
An Céineachan.	Laoidh na Rìoghachd.
An téid thu leam a rìghinn òg.	Màili bheag òg.
An t-Ailleagan.	Màiri bhàn òg (Male Voices).
Bail' Ionbhar-Aora.	Màiri bhàn òg.
Bràigh Rùsgaich.	Mac-Griogair o Ruadh-shruth.
Buain na Rainich.	Mac òg an Iarla Ruaidh.
Caganan gaolach.	Mi'm Shuidhe 'm Oanar.
Cha àirich mi Bruthach.	Mo Chaitin dlleas donn.
Chì mi na Mòr-bheanna.	Mo Dhachaidh.
Clann nan Gàidheal.	Mu Dhòmhuillan fhéin!
Creag Ghuanach.	Mo Ghille dubh
Cuachag nan Craobh.	Mo Roghainn a' Ghàidhlig.
Cuir a Chinn dlis.	Mo Shùil a'd dhéidh.
Cumha Mhic-Criomain.	Na Gàidheil an Guaillibh a chéile.
"Elgin"	Och nan Och! 's mi fo Léireadh.
Fàilte do 'n Eilean Sgitheanach	Oidhche mhath leibh.
Fear 'a Bháta	Oran an Ainm Iain Mhac-Eachainn.
Fhìr a dhìreas am Bealach.	Oran mòr Mhic Leoid.
Foghnan na h-Alba.	O, till, a Leònnain.
"French."	Rì Guaillibh a Chéile.
Hól mo Learnan.	'S i Luaidh mo Lhagair, Mòrag.
Hóro, mo Chuid Chuideachd thu.	Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig.
Hug ó laithill oho-ro.	Taobh Abhainn Aora.
Hùgaibh air Nighean donn nam meall-shul.	Thogainn Fonn air Lorg an Fhéidh.
	Thug mi Gaol do 'n Fhear bhàn.
	'S neo-shùnddach leam m' Aigne.

This collection of the best Gaelic Music suited for choral treatment will prove serviceable to the numerous Gaelic Choirs now existing in the country, and may further stimulate the growing enthusiasm for the beautiful folk songs of the Gael.

Twenty-Ninth Mod: Competition Songs. Booklet contains four songs specially harmonised for Male Voice and Ladies Voice Choirs. Music in both staff and solfa notations; 12 pages; only a limited number for sale; 9d. net. (18 cents); postage 2d.

For Male Voices.	For Ladies' Voices.
Fhuair mi naigheachd as ur.	Mo run geal og.
Bu chaomh leam bhì mire.	Dean ba mo leanabh.

Thirtieth Mod: Competition Songs. Booklet contains seven songs specially harmonised for Mixed Choirs, Male Voice and Ladies' Voice Choirs. Music in both staff and solfa notation; 20 pages; only a limited number for sale; 1/- net. (25 cents); postage 2d.

For Mixed Voices.	
Och nan Och! tha mi fo mhulad.	Fallain 's gun dith. Gaol na h-òighe.
For Male Voices.	For Ladies Voices.
Tha 'n còta deas aig Ruairidh.	An gille guanach.
Thug mi 'n oidhche raoir sunndach.	An Cronan Muileach.

Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig. The rallying song of "An Comunn Gaidhealach," with music in four part harmony, 1/ per doz., (25 cents), postage 2d

National Anthem, God save the King. The authorised translation with music in four part per doz., 1/- net (25 cents), postage 2d.

NEW VOLUME OF MOD CHORAL SONGS.

Coisir a' Mhoid: Second Book. This book contains the Mod Collection of Choral Songs from 1913 to 1925. With sol-fa music, 1/6 (38 cents); staff music, 1/6 (38 cents); postage, 3d.

SONGS IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF COISIR A' MHOID.

An Cubhrachan.
An Dubh Ghleannach.
An nochd gur faoin mo chadal.
Cead Deireannach nam Beann.
Chunna' mi'n damh donn 's na h-eildean.
Cumha Mhic Criomainn (Solo Voice and Chorus).
Gaoir nam Ban Muileach.
Crodh Chailein.
Eilean Muile.
Far an robh mi 'n raoir.
Hi r'im bo.
Ho leibe chall o.
Horo, mo chuid chuideachd thu.
Moladh Beinn Dorainn.
Mort Ghlinne Comhann.
Nunn do Mhuile.
O's tu's gur a tu th' air m'aire.
Till, till, oigh mo ruin.

Tog Orm mo Phioib.
Stiilt: Long Gaelic Psalm Tune.
Dundee: Long Gaelic Psalm Tune.
Martyrs: Long Gaelic Psalm Tune.
Stornoway (Psalm Tune).

The following for Female Voices.

An Gille Dubh Ciar-dubh.
Cumha Mhic Criomainn.
Luinneag Mhic Leoid.
Taladh.

The following for Male Voices:

Cruachan Beann.
Maili Dhonn.
Mairi Laghach.
'Mhuinntir a' Ghlinne so.
O 's to gura tu th' air m'aire.
Posadh Piuhtar Iain Bhain.
'S i luaidh mo chagair, Morag.

This collection of thirty part-songs and four Psalm tunes, brings under one conspectus the songs that have been sung and popularised at Gaelic Mods for the past twelve years. It is a very great advantage to have at hand so many excellent things in one volume. In a brief review it is impossible to notice the music of each song in particular. We can merely state that the harmonisers are musicians of standing, and that the various pieces have been successfully rendered by choirs, and enjoyed by the Gaelic public. The individual pieces have all been duly tested; and this fresh grouping of the scattered published sheets of the past ten or twelve years is a fine service which the publishers have rendered to the musical public. The book is in two forms, cue in staff and another in sol-fa. This, too, is an important feature, making the volume equally suitable for all, according to their favourite notation.—“An Gàidheal.”

Gaelic Quartette Songs.—“Mairi Bhan og” and “Caisteal a' Ghlinne.” New Choral arrangement (four part), by Miss Jennie Given, A.R.C.M. Sol-fa music; 4d. net. (8 cents); postage 1d.

Without being elaborate or difficult, these quartettes are striking in their harmonies. Miss Given's arrangements are exceedingly simple, and are very suitable for rural choirs and quartettes which have not had the intensive musical training of our city singers.

Cruachan Beann: This popular song has now been specially arranged for a Male Voice Quartette by T. S. Drummond. Music in staff and solfa notation; 3d. net (6 cents); postage 1d.

Cumha Mhic Criomainn—MacCrimmon's Lament, arranged for solo voice and chorus ad. lib., with pianoforte accompaniment, by Mr. J. A. Moonie. 6d net (12 cents), postage 1d.

Moladh Beinn Dorainn. Words and music in staff and sol-fa notations, for choral singing; 6d., postage 1d. (26 cents).

A' Choisir-Chiuil (The Gaelic Choir). The St. Columba Collection of Gaelic Songs, arranged for part-singing. The latest edition can be supplied by us either in Staff or Sol-fa notation, separate volumes. Staff music, 3/- net. (75 cents); sol-fa music, 3/- net (75 cents); postage 3d.

MOD SONG BOOKLETS (Solo).

Orain a' Mhoid: First Book. The booklet contains 13 songs, each with the melody in sol-fa music, and one prose piece for recitation. Cap 4to, 1/- net (25 cents), postage 2d.

BOOK ONE ORAIN A' MHOID CONTAINS THESE SONGS:

Blàr na h-Eiphit—MacFhionghainn Mo nighean chruinn donn,
 An gille dubh ciar dubh. A' Rìbhinn Donn—"Fionn."
 Air a' ghille tha mo rùn. Cuir a chinn dilis.
 Chunna mi'n damb donn 's na h-éildean—Donnchadh Bàn.
 Mòrt Ghlinne Comhann—Am Bàrd Mucanach.
 Oran Chaiptein Hùistein—Luthais Camshron.
 Atha 'sa Bruachan—Calum Caimbeul MacPhàil.
 Gur muladach mi'n còmhnuidh— 'Se do bhàs, Mhr Mhorchaidh—
 Cumha do Hùistein MacAoidh—Rob Donn.
 Rosg; Bàthadh a' chuilein—MacEachran.

Orain a' Mhoid: Second Book: Contains eleven solo songs, two duets and a poem and prose for recitation. Songs include "Mo Ribhinn Choibhneil," "Cathair a' Chul-chinn," and "Una Gil-Bhan." All songs have melody in solfa; Cap 4to, 1/- net (25 cents); postage 2d.

BOOK TWO ORAIN A' MHOID CONTAINS THESE SONGS:

An talla 'm bu ghnàth le MacLeòid—Le Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh.
 An cluinn thu mi mo nighean donn—Le "Fionn."
 Miann an Eilthirich—Leis an Urr Eachann Camshron.
 Cathair a' Chul-chinn—Oran Mor.—Le Domhnall MacLeòid.
 Nighean mo Ghaoil—Le Donnchadh Bàn.
 Ceol nan Cruinneag—Le Iain Mac Caluim, Tigh-an-Uillt.
 Dhealach mise 'nochd ri m' Leannan—Le "Fionn"
 Mo Ribhinn Choibhneil—Duncan MacQueen, Balvicar.
 Thug mi mo lamh do'n Eileanach—Eòghan MacMhathainn.
 Mo Nionag—Duet arrangement by W. H. Murray.
 Una Ghil-Bhàn—Duet: words from Kenneth MacLeod.
 Ur-Aithis Dan: Buaidh an Laoich—Le Seumas MacThomais, Leodhas.
 Rosg: A' Phìobaireachd Fhalaich Le Iain Mac Cormaic, F.S.A.

Orain a' Mhoid: Third Book. Contains twelve songs, including two duets specially harmonised for this issue; a Mod prize poem by John Macfadyen, and a piece of prose for recitation; 1/- net. (25 cents); postage 2d.

BOOK THREE ORAIN A' MHOID CONTAINS THESE SONGS:

Fhìr a dhreas am bealach. Soraidh (Duet).—Domhnall MacEachran.
 An gille dubh cha treig mi. Fath mo mhulaid i bhì thall (Duet).
 Mo rùn geal dileas.—MacGilleathain, Tòrr-loisg.
 A Mhairi bhàn gur barrail thu.—Donnchadh Bàn. Oisean is Malmhin.
 Marbhrann do Choirneal Iain Camshron.
 Bidh fonn oirre doonnan.—Bard Loch-an-Eala.
 Morair Ghlinn Urchaidh.—Donnchadh Bàn.
 'S cianail mi bho 'n dh' fhalbh an Comunn.—Iain Mac an t-saoir.
 Am na h-oighe.—Bean Uasal C. Nic Leòid.
 Ur-Aithris: Aitealan o'n Iar.—MacFadyen.
 Rosg: Sealladh o mhullach beinne an Earraghaidheal.—Iain MacLeòid.

An t-Eilean Sgiathanach: Sheriff Nicolson's well-known song on "Skye," with the prize melody by Malcolm Macfarlane, printed in sol-fa music. Leaflet, 2d. net. (5 cents); postage ½d.

Orain Da-Ghuthach: Gaelic Duet Songs. (Songs for Two Voices). A new Collection of Twelve Gaelic Songs specially harmonised for Duet Singing. Sol-fa notation only, cap. 4to., 1/- net. (25 cents); postage, 2d.

With the increase of Local Provincial Mods it is hoped that this new booklet of twelve specially harmonised Gaelic Duets, "Orain Da-Ghuthach" will find a ready sale sufficient to encourage the issue of further booklets of selected duets.

MACLAREN'S PUBLICATIONS.

Orain a' Mhoid: Fourth Book. Contains twelve songs, two specially arranged duets, also a piece of prose and poetry for recitation. Melodies only in sol-fa notation, 1/- net. (25 cents); postage 2d.

BOOK FOUR ORAIN A' MHOID CONTAINS THESE SONGS:

Mo Robairneach Gaolach.—Le ban-tighearna de theughlach Sbleibhte.
Oran do Iain Breac MacLeòid.—Leis a' Chlarsair Dhall.
Is trom leam an àirigh.—Rob Donn.
Mairi Bhàn Dhàil an Eas.—Eoghan Mac Shithiche.
Oran Duthcha.—Donnachadh Bàn.
Ditheachadh m' eolais.—Calum C. MacPhàil.
Alasdair Ghlinne Garaidh.—Sìlis na Ceapaich.
Brataichean na Feinne.—Bho Choinneach MacLeòid.
Oran mu Challart.—Mairi Nic Ealair.
Loch-Abar.—Mairi Nic Ealair.
Am Bothan Beag.—MacEacharn. A' cho-sheirm le Iain MacDhomhnuill.
Glèann Gallaidh.—Rob Donn.—Duet: A' cho-sheirm le M. M. Dhonnchaidh.
Aithris Rosg.—"Fionnalt."—(Duais aig Mod.)—Seumas Mac Thomais.
Aithris Bardachd.—"Blar Ionbhar-Cheitein."—Iain Mac Cormaig.

The chief Oran Mhòr in this booklet is "Brataichean na Feinne." It is considered one of our best Orain Mhóra and should be memorised, every word of it. The melody is an old Ossianic one received from the Rev. Kenneth Macleod, and is a characteristic example of the recitative chant to which the old heroic ballads were sung.

SOLO SONGS OF THE 1928 INVERNESS MOD.

Orain a' Mhoid: Fifth Book. Contains eleven solo songs and two duets specially harmonised, also prose and poem for recitation. Many of the melodies are previously unpublished. Sol-fa notation only; cap. 4to., 1/- net. (25 cents); postage, 2d.

BOOK FIVE ORAIN A' MHOID CONTAINS THESE SONGS:

Cumha Alasdair Dhuinn—Le Bhràthair: Uilleam Mac Coinnich.
Thèid mi le m' dhein do dhùthaich Mhìc Leòid: Maire Nighean Alasdair Lag nan Cruachan. Ruaidh.
Tàladh: Gu de so chum an gaol a mhuigh.
Tuireadh: Chaidh na Fir do Sgathabhaig—From Miss Tolmie's Collection.
Na Gàidheil's an chogadh—Eoghan Mac Comhghan.
Nighean donn nam mala crom—Eoghan Mac Colla.
An t-Oighr Og.
Crodh Chailein (Traditional).
Leis an Lurgainn—Iorram Cuain.
Mairi Bhàn Og—Donnachadh Bàn.
Mo shùil a'd dheidh: Duet: Harmonised by Robert Macleod, Mus. Bac.
O's toigh leam an ciobair: Duet: Harmonised by John Macdonald, Oban.
Aithris Bardachd—Dol fodha na grèine—Niall Mac Leòid.
Aithris Rosg: Glèannan mo ghaoil.

NEW PIANOFORTE SOLO.

"A Prelude" on the Highland Air "Buain na Rainich." A well arranged pianoforte piece composed by F. W. H. Hutchinson, 4to folio, 8 pages; 2/6 net (65 cents); postage 2d.

The Stream: A Trio for the Pianoforte. Being Part Two of "A Prelude" on the Highland Air, "Buain a' Rainich," by F. W. H. Hutchinson; royal 4to., 8 pages, 2/6 net. (65 cents); postage, 2d.

"How often one is at a loss when called upon at a social gathering to 'play something Highland.' There are always the Strathspeys and Reels and the Gaelic songs to fall back upon, but the songs are best when they are sung, while the dance music calls for dancing. An attractive piece of music for pianoforte with a Highland lilt in it is, unfortunately, all too rare.

GAELIC SONGS WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Bha mi' n raoir an Coille Chaoil: one of Neil Macleod's most popular Gaelic songs now printed with piano accompaniment for the first time. Voice part also in sol-fa music. The melody and hitherto unpublished English translation specially written for this edition by Malcolm Macfarlane. The accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Full folio size, price 2/- (50 cents), postage 2d.

"Coille Chaoil" needs no introduction to a Gael. For some considerable time it has had and will continue to have the place of honour on the programme and platform of Gaelic concerts. It is a very popular song.

Far an robh mi 'n raoir: (Where I was Yestreen). Neil MacLeod's ever popular song. Great Mod favourite. New improved copyright edition with Gaelic and English words. Translation by Mrs. Mary MacKellar. Melody by Malcolm MacFarlane. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also given in solfa notation; 2/- net. (50 cents); postage 2d.

An Gleann san robh mi òg. (My Bonnie Native Glen). This is another of Neil MacLeod's popular songs. It always has been a favourite at a Ceilidh or concert. New copyright edition, with Gaelic and English words. English translation by "Fionn." Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also in sol-fa notation; 2/- net. (50 cents); postage 2d.

Perhaps the most popular of his songs is that delightful one, "An gleann 'san robh mi òg."

'N uair philleas ruin an samhradh,
Bith gach doire 's crann fo chrìc;
Na h-èòin air bharr nam meanglan
Deanamh caithreim bhinn le'n ceòl;
A' chlànn bheag a' ruith le fonn
Mu gach tom a' buain nan ròs—
B'e mo mhiann a' bhì 's an àm sin
Ann a' ghleann 'san robh mi òg.

The haunting refrain of this hymn of the exiled Gael has rung in the ears of many a Highland exile, from the prairies of Canada to "where the dawn comes up like thunder out of China 'crost the bay." It is true poetry of the heart, and this immortal poem at once presents a vivid picture of the glen and its life, and expresses the yearning love of his native Highlands which possesses the heart of every Gael.

In "An Gleann 'san robh mi òg" (My Bonnie Native Glen—The Glen where I was young), he gives us a pleasing picture of the social life in a Highland glen in his happy boyhood days; then we have another picture where with pathos, feeling and beauty of expression and sentiment the bard sings of "the change 'twixt now and then," and in haunting strains laments the desolated land and banished people.

An teid thu leam a ribhinn òg. (Will ye gang lassie braw). This song of Neil MacLeod's has attained great popularity of recent years. Copyright words in Gaelic and English. English translation by Duncan Livingstone, Ohio, U.S.A. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also in sol-fa notation; 2/- net (50 cents); postage 2d.

It is sung by Miss Phemie Marquis and other noted Gaelic singers. As a song suitable for the "James Grant Memorial" Competition at the National Mod this song has obtained great popularity. It has a lively and good going air. It is now printed with a specially arranged accompaniment for the first time—pianists in the past having had to make-shift with a choral arrangement, a method which neither gives justice to the song, the singer, nor the pianist. This melody is an arrangement of Miss A. C. Whyte's, which gained a prize from and is printed by permission of An Comunn Gàidhealach.

MACLAREN'S PUBLICATIONS.

GAELIC SONGS WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Bu chaomh leam 'bhi mireadh: ('Tis delightful to frolic). A popular concert song. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also given in solfa; 2/- net. postage 2d.

This is a sweet little song by MacKenzie the Kinlochewe Bard. It is a fine pastoral melody very popular with singers on the concert platform and for Mod competitions. The melody formed one of Miss Whyte's prize collection at the 1907 Mod. It was noted down by her from the singing of a Poolewe lady.

Mo Ribhinn Choibhneil: A very popular Gaelic song by Duncan MacQueen, Balvicar. English translation by Malcolm Macfarlane. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Full music size, 2/- net (50 cents); postage 2d.

This popular song was composed by the late Duncan MacQueen, Balvicar. The melody was noted down from the author's mother by Hugh MacLean. It was sung by Mr. MacLean at the Glasgow Mod of 1911 in the Unpublished Gaelic Folk Song competition, but not until it was sung by Miss Currie in the Oban and Lorn Commemoration Medal Competition at the Lochaber Mod, 1922, did it catch on. Since then it has been the "bonne bouche" with all Gaelic singers.

Mo Nighean Donn na Buaille: (My Brown Haired Maid of the Sheiling). An old Inverness-shire Folk Song, now published for the first time. Music and Translation arranged by John M. M'Pherson. Mod Prize-winner. Gaelic words arranged by Angus Clark. Melody is also in sol-fa music; 2/- post 2d.

This is an old folk-song collected in Badenoch over forty years ago. It has a pleasing melody, and a great success is predicted for it. It is something new for the singer of Gaelic Folk-Songs, and will be a valuable addition to their repertoire. The English translation is singable and helps to place before the Sasunnach one of our most pleasing Gaelic folk melodies.

Cead Deireannach nam Beann: (The last farewell to the Bens).

This popular concert song by Duncan Ban Macintyre is now ready. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also given in solfa notation; 2/- net. (50 cents); postage 2d.

Ben Dorain seems to have been Duncan Ban's sacred mountain. He not only sang its praises and declared its beauty in the varied and various rhythms peculiar to Gaelic Poetry, but when the aged poet, after a residence of some years in Edinburgh, visited the Highlands in 1802 to bid a last "Farewell to the Bens," he climbed the Celtic Pisgah, and from its summit gazed on the scenes of his younger and happier days, and poured out his sorrowing soul in a poem worthy of the bard and worthy of the occasion. The aged bard, with hoary locks, was in his seventy-eighth year, and we need not wonder that his soul was sad as he gazed on the scenes of his former days. The friends of his youth were gone for ever—even the hill itself was changed. Its proud sights were gone! The troops of wild deer and graceful does had given place to sheep, and the poet marked the changes and sorrow filled his soul. The very title of the song is full of sadness—"Cead Deireannach nam Beann"—The Last Farewell to the Bens. Almost every Gael is familiar with its opening lines:—

Bha mi'n de 'm Beinn Dorain,
'S 'na coir cha robh mi aineolach.

Breacan Mairi Uisdein. (The Plaid of Mairi Uisdein). This popular song of Mary MacPherson's (Mairi Nighean Iain Bhàin) has been in great demand for concert singing. Now printed for the first time with Gaelic and English words. Translation by Rev. Donald MacCallum, Glendale. Pianoforte accompaniment by C. R. Baptie. Melody also in sol-fa notation; 2/- net. (50 cents); Postage 2d.

This is another Inverness-shire song. It is sung by Mr. Kenneth MacRae. Neither words nor melody are in any available printed book, and to meet the growing demand for it, it has been published in this series. The English translation is a very singable one and has been specially written at our request so that the Sasunnach may also enjoy this fine song.

New Copyright Edition of Neil MacLeod's Songs

Clarsach an Doire: Dain, Orain is Sgeulachdan. Neil MacLeod's great Song Book. It comprises original Gaelic Poems, some English Verse Translations, and four short Gaelic Tales. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. Portrait. 288 pages, cloth, 5/- net (\$1.25); postage 6d.

"In his poems Mr. MacLeod has handled every kind of theme with success. His beautiful lyrics are sung at every Gaelic concert, and many of them have formed test pieces at the Mod competitions. His prose writings are less widely known than they ought to be; they are, like his verses, a rich store of pure idiomatic Gaelic."—"Oban Times."

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Moladh Beinn-Dorainn (Ben Dorain).	Nuair bha mi og (Skye Folk Song)
Mairi Laghach (My Winsome Mary).	An Gleann 'san robh mi og
Posadh Piuthar Iain Bhain (Highland Wedding Song).	Suas leis a' Ghaidhlig

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These songs are not classics, and many Gaelic purists will regret that they have been put into permanent form, but the fact remains that these humorous Gaelic songs have been the means of putting life into what otherwise might have been a dull concert programme. We have seen large audiences of over 5000 Highlanders convulsed with humorous laughter by these popular ditties when sung by Mr. Roderick MacLeod, our foremost Gaelic singer. Laughter and mirth is the best tonic for jaded nerves. Get one of these booklets and keep the doctor away—save doctors' bills.

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 Mackenzie, D. W., Airdhbbhrnaich.
 Morrison, Murdo, Shiadar, Barvas.
 Nicolson, Alex. M., Skilgersta, Ness.
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"We rise from an examination of this volume with genuine pleasure. The poetry throughout is of high quality, and much of it is far removed from the stuff that one occasionally meets with in our time. It is clearly the production of men who not only thought effectively, but had the power of expressing those thoughts in choice Gaelic and smooth versification. It is refreshing to find that it is not a mere mosaic of well-known Gaelic epithets—a kind of permutations and combinations from the old Gaelic bards. It is in many respects original in treatment without losing any of that flavour which one demands in all Gaelic poetry, and which stamps the singer as one upon whom the divine afflatus has been breathed in a large measure. The limits of our space debar us from noticing the efforts of each bard in particular, but we hope the other writers will not consider it invidious if we award the laurel wreath to the late John Smith. He brought the influence of the cultured mind to bear upon his verses, but did not forget the true Gaelic atmosphere. He was at his best in 'Spiorad a' Charthannais,' and 'Spioraid an Uabhair.' Mr. Macleod has rescued from comparative oblivion a body of modern Gaelic poetry that deserves a place alongside other well-known Gaelic collections."

Luinneagan Luaineach, Random Lyrics, by Lieut-Colonel John Macgregor, M.D., cloth, 5/- net (\$1.25). postage 6d.

"Luinneagan Luaineach," by Lieutenant-Colonel John MacGregor, M.D., has just been published, and a very tastefully got up volume it is. It contains a large number of Gaelic songs and poems composed for the most part by the author while in India, several of which appeared first in our own pages. In these compositions Colonel MacGregor shows that he can write sweet and tuneful songs in the Gaelic tongue which he loves so well. A number of translations are also given.—"Celtic Monthly."

By the Author of "An Airigh."

Prof. John MacLeod's Gaelic Songs: Orain agus Dain, le Iain Macleod, Culkein Stoer; 2nd edition, 2/- net (50 cents); postage 2d.

This is a collection of Gaelic and English poems and songs of varied character. "Seumas MacCoinnich" and "Domhnall Macleoid" are pieces of great merit and much beauty of thought and diction. The author has a fine ear for rhythm and felicitous expression, and these two elegies in particular, with their mellifluous cadences, leave a haunting impression on the reader. Sincerity is the key-note of all the elegaic poems in the book. The work also contains some fine lyrics, of which one at least, "Araidh a' Chulchinn," is worthy of a place in the best repository of Gaelic song. Some translations and satires, the latter always humorous and in good taste, complete the Gaelic section.

Of these poems, while a few, perhaps the best of them, are of a pastoral character, and one or two show a keen sense of humour, the great majority are elegiac, revealing pathos, tenderness and a happy turn of phrase. They are all characteristic of the man. He had a passion for nature in all her varying moods, a passion strengthened by grand and romantic environment, misty mountains, dizzy cliffs, the ever-heaving sea. He possessed a pretty wit, a keen sense of humour, could take a calm philosophic view of the ups and downs of life, baffled hopes, etc., but above all he was human, with the broad tolerant mind that judges leniently, ever ready to see the brighter side of things.

By the Author of "Eilean mo Ghaoil."

Bard Bharabhais, Dain, Orain is Sgeulachdan, le Domhnull Macdhomhnuill, Gobha ann am Barabhas. Collected Poems, Humorous Readings and Stories, of Donald Macdonald. Now first published, 3/6 net (85 cents), postage 3d.

The songs and poems of Donald Macdonald, song-smith of Barvas, are well known on the west side of Lewis, where the poet used to sing them at social gatherings and entertainments. More than half the book is taken up with prose stories and sketches in which are reflected in a whimsical way the foibles and customs of young and old among the Islanders. The poet's humour is well exemplified in the "Song of Parliament," in which he dreams he addressed the House of Commons in Gaelic with the result that several members at once promised to rectify all differences in Lewis without further delay. Macdonald's tales are of that lightsome sort which are bound to be popular with all Gaelic readers.—"Aberdeen Daily Journal."

A meritorious volume of collected Gaelic songs, humorous readings and stories . . . A worthy addition to the literature of the Scottish Gael.—"Glasgow Citizen."

All lovers of Gaelic song and story will welcome this small volume with genuine pleasure. It will appeal especially to all patriotic Lewismen, who will find the beauties of their "Island Belov'd" here set forth in all their subtle charm. The very first poem contains verses which, for beauty of imagery, melody of cadence, and sincerity of feeling, will convince the most fastidious critic that here at last is a real poet. We offer no apology for quoting from "Eilean mo Ghaoil":—

"Tha uisgeachan min ri cireadh fùiltein nan gleann,
Fo bhilich an fhraoich tha gaoir is farum nan allt,
Tha osng na gaoith gu coibhneil thairis gach là
Air eilean mo ghaoil: is caomh team eilean mo ghraidh."

Celtic poets of all ages excelled in their descriptions of Nature, and the Barvas Bard is no exception. He dotes on Nature in all her moods. He sees a majesty and an inner meaning in all her phenomena. The Barvas Bard is equally at home with the sportive muse. His humorous poems and sketches remind one of the original Roman satire, which, as here, is often a medley of prose and verse, and with humorous touch, exposes to genial ridicule the common incidents of daily life. He is an inimitable story-teller. Those of us who have not had the good fortune to hear him may still experience his charm in the specimens included. The volume is printed in clear type, and is unusually free from errors in orthography.—"Stornoway Gazette."

MacLeod tells us that there was no more popular "turn" at a social gathering in Lewis in bygone days than one of Macdonald's songs sung by himself.—"Aberdeen Free Press."

STILL ANOTHER LEWIS BARD.

Fear Siubhal nan Gleann, le Murchadh Mac Ille-Mhoire: A collection of Gaelic songs by Murdo Morrison, late of Shader, Lewis. Most of them printed for the first time; two illustrations, cloth bound, 3/6 net; postage 4d. (\$1).

Mr. Morrison, though, like so many of his fellow Islesmen, far away from the land of his birth, has not forgotten it, and in this volume we have a number of poems in which the exile note is very prominent. Mr. Morrison's muse leads him to the scenes of his childhood and teaches him to sing of homely themes. Some of the poems are suffused with a fine religious feeling. In a short notice like this it is not possible to call attention to the individual poems, but there is one which, for its fine sentiment and sprightliness of diction, is worthy of special notice—An Luchag (The Mouse). There are also a number of Gaelic translations of such poems as "Man was made to mourn," "Land of the Leal," "Scots wha Hae," etc. This is a very difficult task and only one in a thousand is a born translator of the poetry of one language into another, but Mr. Morrison has done his work very well.

Although these poems and songs make the strongest appeal to the people of Lewis, they will find an assured welcome wherever Gaelic is read. The intense affection lavished upon each beloved landscape that has awakened the muse will awaken an echo in every Highland heart.

HUMOROUS GAELIC SONGS AND READINGS.

An t-Eileanach: Dain, Orain agus Sgeoil-Aithris. Original-Gaelic Songs, Poems and Readings, by John MacFadyen. Contains the cream of his work. New edition with glossary; 326 pages, cloth, 5/- net (\$1.25); postage 6d.

Are you beginning to wonder what kind of gift you should send to a Highland friend at the approaching Christmas? If so, you need not be longer in doubt, for a more suitable one than the present edition of "An t-Eileanach" could not be selected. It will prove a perennial source of pleasure to the receiver, and no more entertaining volume could be recommended for a ceididh or household reading on a long winter night, when everything outside looks dreary. This edition is a collection of original Gaelic songs and readings of much merit, with a delightful vein of humour running through it. You meet with the grave and the gay, and lively and severe. As one might expect from such a capable author, the Gaelic is excellent in style and idiom. In treatment, the poetry is not a mere mosaic of hackneyed Gaelic epithets, so often met with in the works of some modern bards. Space will not permit us to give quotations. Such verses as those in "Oran mu'n Bhuntata roiste," and "Oran Margaidh-an-t-Saluinn," will produce roars of laughter. Mr. MacFadyen won his spurs several years ago as a leading prize-winner in the Comunn Gaidhealach literary competitions. He has few equals, and no superiors, in the writing of idiomatic Gaelic. The book should command a wide sale, and we sincerely hope it gets it. Order a copy; it is the best cure for the "dumps" that we know. It can bear to be read over and over again.—"An Deo Greine."

"This is a volume all Celts will immensely enjoy. The Gaelic is thoroughly homely, the vocabulary rich in the best known words, and the well-ordered sentences and thoughts sustain the attention from beginning to end.

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Henry Whyte, who wrote under the pen name of "Fionn," had a unique place in modern Gaelic literature. "The Celtic Garland" was first published in 1881. It consisted to a large extent of translations as well as original compositions along with a variety of prose essays in the form of dialogues, tales and letters. In a second edition which followed in 1885, several prose articles were also inserted more or less suitable for public reading. The appearance of a third edition is welcomed, inasmuch as it has been greatly enlarged. There are several additional prose readings representing 125 pages or so of additional print, four additional original poems, while the translation sections are considerably augmented. . . . All display the author's intimate mastery of the vernacular and a racy humour which makes them entertaining reading.—"Northern Times."

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TOPICAL "BOBBED HAIR" SONGS.

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"A collection of humorous Gaelic stories by John Whyte, brother of the late Henry Whyte ('Fionn'). Even in the case of old favourites like 'Mar a chaidh a cheud sionnach do Mhuile,' a new pleasure is assured the reader from the easiness of style and the quaintness of idiom. The Irish tale of 'Peter the Piper,' which gives its title to the collection, is probably the best of a very amusing collection, all of which stimulate by their quick repartee and happy outlook. The booklet will equally meet the needs of the Gaelic reciter, the teacher, learner, or the casual reader."—"Stornoway Gazette."

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The first is built up pretty much on Hallowe'en customs in the Highlands represented in characters of, more or less, every-day life, and the production as a whole is very interesting; while as a record of those customs as they have been known, now for some generations back, the booklet will serve a purpose. The second play is a praiseworthy attempt at ridiculing a young lady who had gone away to the south as an ordinary Highland girl, and returned minus her Gaelic except a word here and there. We have all known those poor creatures, and Mr. MacDougall has a dig at them in this play. The motif has always been a popular one in the Highlands, and it lends itself freely to both sarcasm and humour.

Beitidh: Dealbh-Chluich an Gàidhlig agus Beurla, le Mairi A. Chaimbeul: A humorous Gaelic and English play in three acts; 1/- net (25 cents); postage 2d.

Dramatic Clubs in search of an entertaining piece of work would do well to give "Beitidh" a trial. It is really a clever effort—not great nor even perfect in its aims, but one of the best Gaelic plays we have recently read. Much of its success is due to the fact that it is bilingual. The scene flits from the croft in Tiree to the drawing-room in Kelvinside and back again to the isle. Of the characters, Beitidh herself speaks Gaelic when at home in Tiree, but denies it at the University, while her friend Rosie has acquired two phrases—"Cla mar tha thu" and "Tha thu breugach," although she is not scrupulous as to their individual application. On the other hand, Donnachadh, the father's, English is limited to the invitation, "Go ben forrad." The domestic excitement of Beitidh's departure, her college artifices, and the sudden intrusion of Donnachadh to a Kelvinside drawing-room, which results in Beitidh's being "found out" by Dr. Grant, give plenty of scope for the author's gift of presenting incident and conversation. The general scheme of the play is good. It is probably impossible to-day to show any series of events of Highland life significant enough to dramatise apart from English influence, and we congratulate this lady (Mary A. Campbell—nee Mackinnon) in the success she has made of these little scenes. The lighter incidents and conversation make most amusing reading. — "Stornoway Gazette."

Comhraidhean Gaidhlig: Four Gaelic Dialogues, being three old favourites and one hitherto unpublished. 32 pages; Crown 8vo, 1/- net (25 cents); postage 2d.

This Brochure of Gaelic dialogues will be found most useful to students of Gaelic. The Dialogues are four in number, the first being from the facile and fluent pen of that celebrated giant of intellect among Gaels, "Caraid nan Gaidheal," describing an amusing conversation between a schoolmaster and a postman or mail carrier in a remote Highland glen at the time of the introduction of the penny postage on letters. The next is by Dr. John MacLeod of Morvern; it overflows with irrepressible humour and is between "Finlay the piper and big Peter," describing their feelings on leaving Glasgow for home on board the "Maid of Morvern." The third dialogue is between "Cuairtear nan Gleann" and "Hector from Tiree." And the concluding one is a terse and amusing colloquy by Hector MacDougall descriptive of a meeting between an old bachelor, Tormad MacUisdean, and a joiner's widow, in the course of which the latter laments having to pay rent for a house—now that she has none but two young children to share it—which is in excess of her requirements. Here the "comhradh" comes to an end—Norman and the joiner's wife become betrothed to each other, and eyes from which lament trickled at the commencement of the conversation are sparkling with joy at the prospect of a fresh experience of hymeneal bliss. For refreshing one's Gaelic during a quiet evening by the fireside, we heartily commend this little book.—"Stornoway Gazette."

These Dialogues require no recommendation further than a reference to their source. They have been chosen with every regard to the interest and entertainment of the reader being well maintained. The book is excellent value, and everyone interested in Gaelic should possess a copy. As examples of good idiomatic Gaelic, the Dialogues should prove useful as a school text book.—"Northern Chronicle."

AN INTERESTING PLAY.

Reiteach Moraig: Dealbh-Chluich. The popular Gaelic Play by J. N. MacLeod, illustrating the old world handfasting customs; 6d. net. (12 cents); postage 2d.

It speaks volumes for the popularity of this little booklet that it has reached the third edition during the eleven years it has been before the Gaelic public. But it is quite worthy of its success. In the form of a simple play it sets forth the story of an olden-time marriage contract in Gael-land, performed in the old-fashioned way, with its peculiar yet interesting ritual. The author catches the spirit of the important event he deals with in a manner that shows his sympathy with the humorous side of Gaelic domestic life, and his appreciation thereof. The little play is eminently suitable for a winter night entertainment.—“Northern Chronicle.”

Posadh Moraig: Dealbh-Chluich. Sequel to “An Reiteach,” also by J. N. MacLeod; 6d. net. (12 cents); postage 2d.

“The sketch before us is the sequel to the ‘Reiteach,’ the wedding, and though so long overdue, owing to war and other exigencies, better late than never, and we give it a most hearty acclaim. It should, indeed, furnish a welcome addition to what—to our shame, be it said—is by no means an overflowing Gaelic repertoire. The ‘Posadh’ consists of two acts. It sets down in a delightful manner old wedding customs in the Highlands. The first consists of one scene, namely, the ceremony of the washing of feet, the bridegroom’s—it would hardly suit dramatic art to introduce the two as going on simultaneously. This is enacted in the groom’s home, where a few intimate friends and neighbours meet to see that the custom is duly carried out. We next come to the wedding proper, which is, of course, held in the bride’s home in the neighbouring parish. The first scene opens with the bride’s father asking the bride’s mother if the lucky bannock (oaten) is ready for breaking over the heads of the young couple while they are in the act of crossing the threshold. Then follows all the other ‘seann chleachdaidh choir’ (the good old customs) of our forefathers that ought to be perpetuated. We heartily commend this sketch, so true to Highland life and character, to all lovers of Gaelic.”—“Highland News.”

Domhnall nan Trioblaid, le Domhnall Mac-na-Ceardadh, 1/- net

“Domhnall nan trioblaid” will be read with much interest. As the play goes on the interest grows, and passages of grim humour and genuine rustic comedy occur. The extempore effusion of the bard at the last scene is very cleverly done. “Donald of the Troubles” would make an effective and racy Gaelic comedy in the hands of good actors.—“Northern Chronicle.”

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Crois-Tara! Dealbh-Chluich, le Domhnall Mac-na-Ceardadh.

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The story thus demands the closest attention, but in its amazing wealth of vigorous Gaelic phrase and its truth to the real life of 160 years ago in the Isle of Skye, it will give rich reward to the patient reader. We are disposed to complain that at times the author seems more interested in the ways of the people than in the progress of the story. His style is extremely forcible and compressed, almost elliptical; there is no superfluous verbiage or inconsequent troops of adjectives. Indeed, in avoiding that too common fault of Gaelic writers, he has gone to the other extreme. . . . But there are passages here and there which even that great master of style Norman Macleod could hardly have equalled. There is nothing better of its kind in Gaelic literature than the inimitable description of Broadford Fair, to mention but one successful passage out of many. The weirdly powerful tale of Castle Moll and Eilean Donnan, and the story of Ealasaid wrestling with her son, reminds us of nothing so much as the witchery of Neil Munro in "The Lost Pibroch." The author has revealed to the world new possibilities and latent powers in the old language as a literary instrument for historical fiction of a modern character that will bear comparison with similar works in other tongues. The work is not perfect, either in style or construction, as a story, but there can be no doubt as to its astonishing power and originality.—"Oban Times."

Aig Tigh na Beinne, by Mrs. K. W. Grant. A choice collection of the writings of this well-known Authoress. Translations and many original compositions; now 3/6 net (85 cents), postage 4d.

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"It is a cleverly constructed story, and holds the interest throughout. Gaelic readers will peruse it with relish, and have their vocabulary enriched in the process. Sympathy is drawn forth for the heroine in the parting with her lover, who sails for America, and in the trials and tests to which her fidelity to him is subjected. Opportunity is taken by the author to moralise on Highland emigration and on the maintenance of the Gaelic language. His descriptive writing also is well done. Altogether it is a most readable work

CLARSACH NA COILLE.

Published under the auspices of the Gaelic Society of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

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"Clarsach a' Ghlinne": The Harp of the Glen. Twenty-five Gaelic Songs, arranged with simple accompaniments by Jennie Given, A.R.C.M. Price, 3/-; Cloth, 5/- (\$1.25), postage 4d

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An Lagan àigh.	Mo chailin dileas donn.
Beannaibh mo ghràidh.	Mo dhachaidh.
Bidh Seumas leam an nochd.	Moladh na Lanndaidh.
Clachan Ghlinn-da-ruidhail.	Mo ribhinn choibhneil.
Crodh Chailein.	Mo run chailin.
Cumha nan Gillean.	'S e mo cheist an gille donn.
Faill ill ó agus hùro éile.	Soraith.
He 'n clo-dubh.	Thàinig an gille dubh.
Ho boban gaol.	Tha mo run air a' ghille.
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This collection of Gaelic Songs contains quite a number of old favourites, such as "An t-Eilean Muileach," "Crodh Chailein," and "Màiri Bhan Og." The accompaniments are melodious. There is no attempt to introduce any novelty which would be inconsistent with the character of folk song. Miss Given has not tried to paint the lily. She holds that undue elaboration of music of this kind would be an excess. The music is rendered in both notations, staff and sol-fa. The words of every verse are printed in extended form under the relative notes of music. This should help the learner. The Gaelic editing is excellently done by Mr. Malcolm MacFarlane. A distinctive feature of the volume is a number of new songs, two of which are "Cumha nan Gillean" and "Beannaibh mo Ghràidh." The melody of both and the words of the first are by Mr. MacFarlane. The words of the second are by Mr. Neil Shaw; it is a song that ought to be heard on every platform, a patriotic song, and emphatically Gaelic. The collection deserves the warmest welcome. It would be a great advantage to have more of our leading Gaelic songs done in the same way. The paper, printing and general style are worthy of high commendation.—"An Gaidheal."





